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ABSTRACT

The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS), sponsored by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, are a set of surveys each of which has gathered information at multiple points in time on the labor market experiences of five groups of men and women since the mid-1960s. Each group of at least 5,000 persons was selected to be representative of all U.S. citizens born during a given time period such that conclusions drawn about the sample group would be generalizable to the experiences of the larger population. This NLS bibliography is the result of an ongoing effort to maintain and provide the public with an up-to-date record of research based on data from the NLS. This year's edition contains approximately 2,400 summaries of NLS-based journal articles, working papers, and dissertations that have been published during the past 25 years. It couples newly found research for the current year with entries from both the initial bibliography published in 1985 and the yearly updates that have been published since 1986. The main body of this publication contains NLS research arranged alphabetically by primary author's last name. Entries are complete with citation, abstract, specification of the NLS cohort or cohorts used in the research, and an identification number for easy referencing. Four indexes are provided: descriptor or keyword; title; NLS cohort; and primary or secondary authors. (KC)

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# The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience

## An Annotated Bibliography of Research

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# NLS

# ANNOTATED

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

## 1968 - 1994 EDITION

The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor
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Terry W. Fahy, Editor

Columbus, Ohio
1994

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# PREFACE

## The NLS Annotated Bibliography

The NLS bibliography is the result of an on-going effort to maintain and provide the public with an up-to -date record of research based on data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS). This year's edition, the *NLS Annotated Bibliography: 1968-1994*, contains approximately 2,400 summaries of NLS-based journal articles, working papers, and dissertations which have been published over the past 25 years. It couples newly-found research for the current year with entries from both the initial bibliography published by Lexington Books in 1985 *(The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: An Annotated Bibliography)* and the yearly updates that have been published by the Center since 1986.

## Arrangement of the Supplement

The main body of this publication contains NLS research arranged alphabetically by primary author's last name. Entries are complete with citation, abstract, specification of the NLS cohort or cohorts utilized in the research, and an identification number for easy referencing. Due to time constraints, approximately 30 entries appear without abstracts. Four indices are provided at the back of the volume which allow the reader to search NLS research:

(1) by descriptor or keyword (Index A);
(2) by title (Index B);
(3) by NLS cohort (Index C); or
(4) by primary or secondary authors (Index D).

## The NLS

The NLS began in the mid-60s when the U.S. Department of Labor contracted with the Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University to conduct longitudinal studies of the labor market experience of four nationally representative groups of the civilian U.S. population: men 45-59 years of age, women 30-44 years of age, as well as young men and women who were 14-24 years old in the 60s. Periodic interviews, both personal and telephone, have been conducted over a twenty year period with the over 5,000 members of these four cohorts. In 1979, yearly personal interviews began with a fifth cohort of 12,686 young persons, both females and males, who were 14-22 years of age in that year. Finally, during the 1986, 1988, 1990 and 1992 surveys of the youth cohort, data were collected on the socioemotional, cognitive, and physiological development of a "sixth cohort" of over 8,500 children born so far to female respondents of the youth cohort. More detailed information on the various NLS cohorts and public data files is provided in the *NLS 1993 Handbook* available from the NLS Public Users' Office.

## Key to the NLS Cohorts

- The following key is utilized for easy identification of the various NLS cohorts:

**M:** Older Men who were 45-59 during the initial interview year of 1966.
**W:** Mature Women who were 30-44 during the initial interview year of 1967.
**B:** Young Men or "Boys" who were 14-24 during the initial interview year of 1966.
**G:** Young Women or "Girls" who were 14-24 during the initial interview year of 1968.
**Y:** Youth of both sexes who were 14-22 during the initial interview year of 1979.
**C:** Children of female respondents of the 1979 youth cohort who were 1 to 15 years of age in 1990.
**N:** The National Longitudinal Surveys in general.

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# NLS RESEARCH 1968 - 1994

1 ABELL, TROY and LYON, LARRY.
"Do the Differences Make a Difference? An Empirical Evaluation of the Culture of Poverty in the U.S." *American Ethnologist* 6 (August 1979):602-21.

This analysis of the culture of poverty in the United States produces several findings specific to the theoretical propositions of Lewis and subsequent critiques: (1) there are significant differences between the descendants of the lower class and those of the middle class in relation to family structure, the community school system, region of the country, race, degree of urbanism, and IQ; (2) the differentiating behaviors appear to be socially transmitted from one generation to the next in terms of lower levels of income, occupational prestige and IQ scores; (3) six predictive variables of educational, occupational, and financial achievement (race, region of the country, degree of urbanism, number of siblings, home reading material, and IQ) also differentiate the two classes; (4) individual and familial factors are more powerful determinants of educational and occupational attainment than structural or societal forces; (5) two thirds of the income gap between descendants of the poor and those of the middle class is determined by structural forces beyond individual efforts at change. These findings reveal an explanatory model supportive of Gans' theoretical conception of the causes of poverty: behavior is thus a mixture of situational responses and cultural patterns. This analysis of the NLS data gives empirical documentation to Lewis's original hypothesis that certain individual and familial behaviors differentiating the lower and middle classes are causally linked with occupational prestige and income. Yet, these cultural behaviors are not the primary factors in the perpetuation of economic poverty. Cohort: B.

2 ABMA, JOYCE C.
"Alcohol Use Among Young Adults in 1988: Results from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This report describes some aspects of the drinking behavior of a nationally representative cohort of men and women in the United States in 1988. The data are drawn from the 1988 round of the NLSY, which include interviews with 10,466 men and women who were 23 to 30 years of age. The descriptive analyses showed that males drank both more frequently and in heavier quantities than females. Blacks drank less heavily and less often than whites and Hispanics. Socioeconomic status is associated with less abstaining, but more modest drinking patterns. Men and women who were married and those who were parents were less likely to drink, in terms of both frequency and quantity. Twenty percent of the sample reported experiencing at least one alcohol-related problem in the past year. About 15 percent of the sample experienced alcohol-related aggression problems, and the same proportion experienced problems involving loss of control over alcohol intake. Alcohol-related problems in the workplace were rare, with only 3.5 percent reporting any of those problems. A substantial proportion of the men and women had relatives whom they defined as having been alcoholics or problem drinkers--about 50 percent. Males with alcoholic relatives were slightly more likely to either abstain or drink more heavily. As the number of reported alcoholic relatives increases, so does the percentage of respondents having experienced alcohol-related problems in the past year, and this relationship pertains to both males and females. Further analyses should clarify these descriptive relationships by performing multivariate analyses, including a full range of factors associated with drinking. Cohort: Y.

3 ABMA, JOYCE C. and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Determinants of Pregnancy Wantedness: Profiling the Population from an Interventionist Perspective." Presented: Pittsburgh, International Symposium on Public Policies Toward Unwanted Pregnancies, 1990.

Issues related to the well-being of mothers and children from pregnancies that the mother deems unwanted are of continuing concern to researchers and policy makers. Using data on a cohort of young mothers from the NLSY, this paper investigates the determinants of wantedness among women whose first pregnancies resulted in live births. A nontrivial proportion of women reported that they did not want their pregnancy at that time--34 percent. Multivariate analysis tested for the independent effects of demographic factors as well as the mother's family background characteristics, other attributes and behaviors at the time of the pregnancy, and maternal attitudes and aspirations, including fertility and education/work expectations. The analyses showed that family background characteristics were not independently related to pregnancy wantedness, but being black, young and never married retained their importance for a lower likelihood of pregnancy wantedness. It appears that motivation to limit or postpone childbearing exists for white women, but for black women orientations toward work are less incompatible with childbearing. Regardless of motivations for childbearing, large numbers of white and especially black women continue to have unwanted pregnancies, a phenomena which deserves continued research and policy attention. Cohort: Y.

4 ABMA, JOYCE C. and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Is There a 'Bad Mother' Syndrome? Evidence of Overlapping High Risk Behavior During Pregnancy Among a National Cross-section of Young Mothers." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

Growing evidence documents that significant proportions of mothers engage in behaviors considered detrimental to fetal development and infant health. These risk factors include neglect of prenatal care, excessive alcohol use, and the use of nicotine or other substances. This study explores the extent to which mothers who combine two or more of the behaviors during pregnancy, constitute a subset potentially distinct from those who engage in only one or none. The authors investigate the background factors and behaviors which differentiate these groups of mothers. The 1979 through 1986 waves of the NLSY are used for analysis of first births for about 2000 younger mothers. The study points to the limitations of population statistics on prenatal behavior patterns that present each behavior separately, and investigates the potentially compounding effect multiple risk factors can have on infants. Cohort: Y.

5 ABMA, JOYCE C. and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Substance Use and Prenatal Care During Pregnancy Among Young Women." *Family Planning Perspectives* 23,3 (May/June 1991):117-122. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

Data on a cohort of young mothers from the NLSY were examined for use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana during pregnancies leading to first births. A substantial proportion of women (45 percent) were found to have used at least one of these substances. White women were more likely to use a substance during pregnancy than were Hispanic or black women; women with a prospective father present in the household were less likely than other women to use a substance. Compared with well-educated and older women, less-educated and younger women were more likely to smoke cigarettes or marijuana during pregnancy, but were less likely to drink alcohol. Only about 13 percent of women used more than one substance. Nineteen percent of the women received no prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy. Less-educated and younger women were least likely to receive early prenatal care. Multivariate analysis found no association between neglect of prenatal care and substance use. Rather, the analysis revealed that the two behaviors shared likely antecedents, such as whether the prospective father was in the home prior to the pregnancy. Cohort: Y.

7 ABOWD, JOHN M. and CARD, DAVID.
"Intertemporal Labor Supply and Long-Term Employment Contracts." *American Economic Review* 77,1 (March 1987):50-68.

This paper compares a contracting model and a labor supply model. One test is whether earnings changes are more variable than hours changes, as predicted by the labor supply model, or less variable, as predicted by the contracting model. When this test is applied to two longitudinal surveys, it was found that earnings are somewhat more variable than hours for men who never change employers. The estimates suggest that changes in earnings and hours not associated with measurement error occur at fixed wage rates. Cohort: M.

8 ABOWD, JOHN M. and CARD, DAVID.
"On the Covariance Structure of Earnings and Hours Changes." *Econometrica* 57,2 (March 1989):411-445.

This paper presents an empirical analysis of changes in individual earnings and hours over time. Using longitudinal data from three panel surveys, the authors catalogue the main features of the covariance structure of changes in earnings and hours. An interpretation of these features in terms of both a life-cycle labor supply model and a fixed-wage labor contract model is then presented. Major findings of this research include: (1) there is a remarkable similarity in the covariance structure of earnings and hours changes across the three surveys; and (2) apart from simple measurement error, the major component of variance in earnings and hours affects earnings and hours equi-proportionately. Cohort: M.

11 ACS, GREGORY.
"The Impact of AFDC on Young Women's Childbearing Decisions." Working Paper No. 4644, National Bureau of Economic Research, February 1994.

This research seeks to re-evaluate the relationship between AFDC and fertility by focusing on births to women through the age of 23 using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Using discrete time hazard models, I examine the impact of AFDC on births directly associated with AFDC, on out-of-wedlock births, and on all births. I also examine the importance of AFDC on subsequent births--births to women who already have a child. I find that AFDC generosity has very modest pronatalist effects, at best, on first births and virtually no effect on subsequent births. Furthermore, exposure to AFDC does not encourage future childbearing although mothers who received AFDC in the past are more likely to receive AFDC upon having a second child. Cohort: Y.

12 ACS, GREGORY P.
"Welfare, Work, and Dependence: Analyzing the Potential Effects of Work-Related Welfare Reform." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Michigan, 1990.

This dissertation explores the impact of one welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependant Children (AFDC), on (1) young women's work and training decisions, referred to as investments in human capital, and (2) their wages, known as returns to human capital. Unobserved differences between women, like attitudes, may both reduce work effort and increase welfare use. The presence of such an unobservable fixed effect, as it is called, could induce an overestimate of welfare's negative impact on work. By using panel data from the NLSY, such fixed effect can be detected and unbiased estimates obtained. In the presence of a fixed effect, the Least Squares Dummy Variable (LSDV) technique generates unbiased estimates because it exploits changes in women's behavior over time and ignores the variation between women. However, if the unobserved differences between women are random then they do not include a bias, and a Generalized Least Squares (GLS) technique, which exploits both sources of variation, provides more precise estimates. If the true effect is random, then the LSDV and GLS estimators should yield similar results, and the GLS should be used. If the two estimates differ, then a fixed effect is probably present and the LSDV technique is preferred. Using several different specifications and using both predicted and actual measures of AFDC use, findings indicate that historical AFDC receipt has a small, negative impact on women's work decisions. Women who received AFDC enjoy substantially less wage growth over time than women who avoided the dole. AFDC recipients experience slower wage growth because they acquire less experience, education, and training than other women. In conclusion because AFDC recipients can benefit from investments in human capital and the program seems to inhibit investments, work-related welfare reforms could reduce dependence on government aid. Cohort: Y.

13 ACS, GREGORY P. and WISSOKER, DOUGLAS.
"The Impact of Local Labor Markets on the Employment Patterns of Young Inner-City Males." Presented: Washington, D.C., Population Association of American Annual Meeting, 1991.

Over the past two decades, both people and firms have moved from centralized urban areas to the suburbs. Some argue that the resulting spatial isolation of those left in the inner-city has contributed to rising joblessness and concentrated urban poverty. In this analysis, the authors examine the relative importance of spatial isolation, individual characteristics, and the strength of local labor markets on the post-schooling employment patterns of young men using data from the NLSY. Although inner-city youth unemployment rates are higher than those of other youth, the authors found that this reflects differences in individual and city-wide characteristics rather than location within an urban area. Indeed, while living in an inner-city appears to have little effect on the employment patterns of youth, differences in the local economy measured by SMSA-level unemployment rates significantly affect the amount of time it takes youth to find jobs after leaving school and the stability of their employment. Cohort: Y.

14 ADAMS, ARVIL VAN.
"Lessons from the National Longitudinal Surveys: A Commentary." Current Issues in the Relationship Between Manpower and Policy. Spec Report 7, National Commission for Manpower Policy, 1976.

The author comments on the paper by H. S. Parnes, "The National Longitudinal Surveys: Lessons for Human Resource Policy," presented to the National Commission for Manpower Policy. He also considers the following questions: What have been the unique insights into labor market behavior gained from the use of longitudinal data and what are the policy implications thereof? What are some of the remaining gaps in our knowledge of labor market behavior and of what value will longitudinal research with NLS data be in closing these gaps? Cohort: M.

15 ADAMS, ARVIL VAN.
"The Stock of Human Capital and Differences in Post-School Formal Occupational Training for Middle-Aged Men." *Southern Economic Journal* 44 (April 1978):929-936.

This study examines the extent of post-school occupational training among middle-aged men. White men were almost two times more likely than black men to participate in formal occupational training. However, these differences disappear when racial variations in personal characteristics and differences in prior training are controlled. The author argues for public policy intervention to offset the earlier disadvantage of blacks. Cohort: M.

16 ADAMS, ARVIL VAN; GOLDSTEIN, HAROLD; HARRELL, ADELE; and MANGUM, STEPHEN L.; et alia.
"The Neglected Source of Human Wealth: A Study of Formal Education and Training During the Adult Years." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982.

This study describes the participants and institutions involved in adult education and training. It examines labor market outcomes and explores the economic and social factors influencing participation in these forms of education and training. Those who benefit most from adult education and training are those involved in company-based programs: white-collar, managerial, professional and technical workers; and participants in short and moderate-term programs. Most important is the cumulative nature of knowledge and skill development over the life cycle. Early advantages leading to knowledge and skill development during childhood and adolescence are found to be perpetuated in the adult years with important implications for social stratification. Cohort: B G.

17 ADAMS, ARVIL VAN and MANGUM, GARTH L.
*The Lingering Crisis Of Youth Unemployment.* Kalamazoo, MI: Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1978.

In this reassessment of the youth unemployment problem, the authors have sought to establish the dimensions of youth unemployment and its underlying causes and consequences, to determine the priorities that should be attached to the problem, and to suggest policies that would lead to its solution. Among the most significant findings are: (1) joblessness among out-of-school teenage youth carries with it a "hangover" effect. Those who have unfavorable early labor market experiences are less likely than others to have favorable subsequent experiences, education and other background characteristics held constant; and (2) education and training have a significant positive effect upon the employment and earnings of youth by race and sex. Cohort: B G.

18 ADAMS, ARVIL VAN; MANGUM, STEPHEN L.; and WIRTZ, PHILIP W.
"Human Capital Development through Postschool Education and Training: A Model of Men's Participation." Presented: Washington, D.C., Association of Public Analysis and Management Meeting, October 1981.

This is an examination of the economic and social forces influencing participation in various forms of postschool education and training. The study focuses on early human capital development and its influence on the cost and incentives for subsequent development in the adult working years. The results point to the cumulative nature of knowledge and skill development over the lifecycle with some important implications for efforts to reduce economic and social inequalities for blacks and whites. Cohort: B.

19 ADAMS, ARVIL VAN; MANGUM, STEPHEN L.; and WIRTZ, PHILIP W.

"Postschool Education and Training: Accessible to All?" *The Review of Black Political Economy* 15.3 (Winter 1987):68-86.

This article examines knowledge and skill development during early adulthood when the individual has severed ties with formal education and entered the world of work. Focusing on the Young Men's cohort, the paper examines the economic and social forces influencing participation in various forms of postschool education and training. A recursive model is used to explore skill development patterns over the lifecycle. Attention is focused on the role of early human capital development and its influence on the cost and incentives for subsequent skill development in the adult working years. The findings point to the cumulative nature of skill development over the lifecycle with some important implications for efforts to reduce economic and social inequalities for blacks and whites. Cohort: B.

20 ADAMS, ARVIL VAN and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Interregional Migration, Education and Poverty in the Urban Ghetto: Another Look at Black-White Earnings Differentials." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 58 (May 1976):156-166. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1974.

The authors argue that few of the problems facing blacks in the non-South can be directly related to their migration from the South or to inferior Southern black schools. The non-Southern ghetto appears to be more harmful than a rural Southern origin. In this environment, young black males adopt attitudes toward school and work which appear to perpetuate their disadvantaged economic status. Investment in quality education, South and non-South, new jobs and attention to defects in the market system are important to further economic progress for blacks. Cohort: B M.

21 ADAMSON, DWIGHT W.
"Labor Unions and Racial Wage Differentials: A Longitudinal Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, Washington State University, 1988.

This paper investigates the intertemporal change in racial union wage differentials. Specifically investigated are reported longitudinal wage change results where black union joiners demonstrate a negligible wage gain from entering the union sector relative to a significantly larger wage gain for white union joiners. Also investigated are reported cross-sectional wage level results where the union wage differentials for white and black union stayers are virtually equal. The longitudinal results contradict the findings of the traditional cross-sectional studies which demonstrate consistently larger union wage differentials for black workers relative to white workers. Data used are from the NLS for Young Men over the 1969-71, 1971-76, 1976-78, 1978-80, 1980-81 longitudinal periods. In general, Black union joiners maintain a positive productivity differential over black nonunion stayers, while white union joiners demonstrate a negative productivity differential relative to white nonunion stayers. Cohort: B.

22 ADELMAN, CLIFFORD.
"Devaluation, Diffusion and the College Connection: A Study of High School Transcripts, 1964-81." Report to The National Commission on Excellence in Education, March 1983.

This project reanalyzed existing transcript data from the Study of Academic Growth (High School Class of 1969) and the Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience (High School Classes of 1975-1981) in terms of a variety of measures of the quantity of schooling, and in relation to changes in college graduation requirements between 1967 and 1974. The major findings include the following: (1) There has been a considerable decline in the average credit value of academic courses in American high schools since the late 1960s, indicating that comparatively less time is being allocated for them and that students are spending far less time in the academic curriculum than assumed in previous research. (2) High school students are spending more time in and receiving more credit for "personal service and development courses." This phenomenon accounts, in part, for the drop in the time students spend in the academic curriculum. (3) There has been a profound shift of students from both Academic and Vocational Tracks into the General Track, the curriculum of which is dominated by survey, remedial, and personal service courses. (4) The secondary school curriculum has become diffused and fragmented over the past 15 years--a mirror image of the proliferation of courses and degrees in colleges during the period in question. As smorgasbord distribution systems came to dominate the structure of college "general education" requirements, high schools "repackaged" their curricula to reflect higher education models. (5) Grade inflation, while significant, has not been as pervasive as assumed. Cohort:

Y.

23 AEDO, MARIO C.
"The Schooling Decision: A Dynamic Model." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1990.

The theoretical literature has long recognized the sequential nature of the educational decision problem faced by individuals. However, applied research has always assumed that individuals face static optimization problems. The purpose of this dissertation is to study the relative importance of the main economic factors which affect the educational choices of individuals within a dynamic framework. To this purpose, the educational choices of individuals are modeled as a finite horizon, discrete time, dynamic programming problem. At each time period the individual makes a decision on whether to continue in school or not. This decision is conditional upon the individual choices up to the current period and upon the individual's forecast about the future. The structural parameters of the model are estimated by using the 1979 NLSY. Two samples, one of white males and another of black males, are used in the empirical analysis with estimation carried out separately for each. The analytical framework draws upon recent work on the estimation of discrete stochastic dynamic programming models. The estimation procedure involves the backward solution of a dynamic programming problem and the maximization of a nonlinear likelihood function. For each alternative value of the parameters of the model the dynamic programming problem must be solved and the maximization routine applied. [UMI ADG91-07412] Cohort: Y.

24 AFXENTIOU, DIAMANDO.
"Teenage Childbearing and AFDC Duration." Ph.D. Dissertation, West Virginia University, 1990.

A theoretical background concerning teenage birth is developed based on the New Home Economics Model. An empirical investigation, using the probit model, is performed on the likelihood of a teenage birth as a function of a large set of independent variables for the year 1982. The dependent and independent variables are extracted from NLSY data. The probability of teenage birth depends on the teenager's sexual activity, thus a recursive model is estimated as well. The factors affecting teenage and nonteenage birth were examined and found to be different. A cross-sectional study concerning teenage birth is applied to the state of West Virginia. Data are extracted from the Statistical Abstract Supplement, County and City Data Book, 1983 and 1988. The dependent variable is the rate of teen birth by county. The regression analysis shows that educational attainment is the only significant variable with a negative effect on teenage birth. The AFDC duration for women who had their first child as teenagers is measured using NLSY data from 1979-85. Descriptive statistics and a hazard function model show that most individuals have short AFDC spells. Black and never married mothers have lower exit probabilities than non-black and ever-married mothers. Exit probabilities are estimated using Cox's Proportional Hazard Regression Model. Race, education, work experience, and age affect significantly the probability of exiting the AFDC rolls. This study suggests that the teenager's personal and family background characteristics, as well as the probability of sexual engagement are the factors that significantly affect childbearing. Never married and black mothers are the ones that stay longer on AFDC. Nonblack, ever married women with educational and previous work experience are likely to have shorter welfare spells. These findings suggest that in order to reduce the welfare duration, the focus should be on unmarried mothers and on mothers without previous work experience. Cohort: Y.

25 AHN, NAMKEE.
"Teenage Childbearing and High School Completion: Accounting for Individual Heterogeneity." *Family Planning Perspectives* 26,1 (January 1994):17-21.

Some of the major repercussions of early childbearing are a lower likelihood of school completion and advanced education, a lower likelihood of working in the future or of earning high wages, and a greater risk of failed marriages. Estimates from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1979-1987) indicate that differences in high school completion rates between women who had a teenage birth and those who did not are affected by the birth itself, family background, and individual heterogeneity. Merely having a teenage birth leads to a 50% reduction in the likelihood of completing school as compared with not having a teenage birth, but individual heterogeneity (normal differences between individuals) accounts for a 42% reduction in likelihood of completion among those giving birth before age 17, and a 30% reduction for those giving birth between ages 17-19. The study concluded that elimination of births to teenagers would reduce the gap in high school completion by about one-half between women who have births as teenagers and those who do not, and this gap can be narrowed further if family background (maternal education and parental marital stability) among the teenage mothers is improved. Cohort: Y.

26 AKERLOF, GEORGE A. and MAIN, BRIAN G.
"An Experience-Weighted Measure of Employment and Unemployment Durations." *American Economic Review* 71 (December 1981):1003-11.

This study displays empirical estimates of a measure of the average length of a spell in which an employment-year and unemployment-week is utilized. The results show that unemployment durations are all longer by large multiples. Most employment experience is spent in jobs that are quite long. Even though there may be less permanence than previous times, the average male is employed in a job of long standing; therefore, there exists a considerable degree of permanence in the labor market. Cohort: M.

27 AKERLOF, GEORGE A. and MAIN, BRIAN G.
"Maximum Likelihood Estimation with Pooled Observations: An Example from Labor Economics." *International Economic Review* 21,3 (October 1980):507-515.

The difficulty of pooled observations in a data base arises when, for each sample point, some characteristic is measured exactly up to a certain level, but no record is made if the characteristic should exceed that boundary. This poses obvious problems if it is desired to perform a maximum likelihood estimate of the probability of an event. It is shown that whereas most researchers use ad hoc methods, it is possible to solve this problem by a non-ad hoc procedure which is illustrated by an example from labor economics. The example arises from a study of the weekly probability of transition from employment to unemployment using the NLS of Older Men. It is assumed that the probability of predicting whether an individual will be employed or unemployed in the following week can be represented as a logistic function of personal characteristics. A method is illustrated by which pooled data can be incorporated into maximum likelihood estimation in an exact fashion. Cohort: M.

28 AKERLOF, GEORGE A.; ROSE, ANDREW K.; and YELLEN, JANET L.
"Waiting for Work." Working Paper, University of California--Berkeley, 1990.

This paper explains upward job mobility and observed patterns of unemployment by skill as an economy recovers from a recession. Skilled unemployment is due to rational waiting by workers looking for long-term jobs when there is a 'lock-in' effect. Lock-in occurs if the conditions in the labor market when a worker first accepts a job have a persistent effect on wages. Using data from the NLSY, the authors provide empirical evidence of the cyclical pattern of wages predicted by the theory and also of lock-in. Cohort: Y.

29 ALDRICH, MARK and BUCHELE, ROBERT.
*The Economics of Comparable Worth*. Cambridge, MA: Ballenger Publishing Co., 1986.

The 1980 NLS Young Men's and Women's surveys provide the principle data base for research presented in this book on the role of occupational segregation in the male-female earnings gap and the impact of alternative comparable worth wage adjustments on men's and women's earnings. Cohort: B G.

30 ALTONJI, JOSEPH.
"Education, Experience, and Employer Learning About Worker Productivity." (In-Progress Research). Scheduled completion March 1995.

This project will use the NLSY to analyze what employers know about worker quality independently of credentials such as schooling and to measure the rate at which employers learn about worker quality. First, tests will be developed of the implications of what employers know about worker quality for screening and human capital models of the return to education. Second, the rate at which employers learn about worker quality will be estimated. This analysis relies on wage level equations that contain experience interactions with schooling and with NLSY variables that are related to productivity but hard for employers to observe directly. Third, the extent to which information about worker quality is private to the employer, and the extent to which it is available to other employers will be measured. The basic idea here is to relate productivity determinants that are not observed by firms to turnover behavior and to wage growth associated with quits and layoffs. Fourth, modifications to NLSY that will facilitate research on employer information about worker quality will be proposed. The study will exploit the large sample sizes and rich set of personal characteristics in NLSY, as well as the sibling structure of the data set. Cohort: Y.

31 ALTONJI, JOSEPH G. and DUNN, THOMAS A.
"Effects of Parental Characteristics on the Returns to Education and Labor Market Experience." Working Paper, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University, 1990.

Many studies have found strong influences of parental characteristics and family on the educational attainment of children. Few, however, have looked at the influence of these factors on the rate of return to education or rate of return to experience. The authors measure the extent to which the education profile of wages and the experience profile of wages are influenced by the child's IQ, parents' educations, and the index of family background variables, school characteristics, and personal characteristics that predict years of schooling completed. The presence of sibling pairs in the NLS is exploited in estimating the effects of parental characteristics and background variables on the education slope of wages and the experience slope of wages. The authors use ordinary least squares regression procedures and include a family fixed effect to capture omitted family variables that might otherwise bias the slope estimates. It was found that the child's IQ, parents' educations, and the index of personal, family and school characteristics that predict the child's educational attainment have only a weak influence on the relationships between education and wages and labor market experience and wages. It seems unlikely that the effect of family background on the education slope of wages is responsible for more than a small fraction of the powerful effect of family background on the years of schooling completed. Cohort: B G.

32 ALTONJI, JOSEPH G. and DUNN, THOMAS A.
"Family Background and Labor Market Outcomes." Final Report, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1990.

This report is a compilation of the following three papers abstracted elsewhere in this bibliography: (1) "Relationships Among the Family Incomes and Labor Market Outcomes of Relatives"; (2) "An Intergenerational Model of Wages, Hours and Earnings"; and (3) "Effects of Parental Characteristics on the Returns to Education and Labor Market Experience." Cohort: B G M W.

33 ALTONJI, JOSEPH G. and DUNN, THOMAS A.
"An Intergenerational Model of Earnings, Hours and Wages." Working Paper, Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Northwestern University, 1990.

In this paper, the authors measure the extent to which the parental and family characteristics that drive wage rates and work hours independently of wage rates are responsible for similarities among family members in labor market outcomes. A factor model is developed for the earnings, hours and wages of young men and young women which then dictates the linkages among the covariances of these variables and those of their parents and their siblings. In the model, a young man's or woman's wage depends on the permanent component of father's wage, the permanent component of mother's wage, a sibling component which captures background characteristics that are common to siblings and are independent of the parents, and an idiosyncratic component. The young man's annual hours depend on his wages and his preferences which are composed of four independent elements--his father's preference factor, his mother's preference factor, and sibling and idiosyncratic factors. Lastly, his earnings are determined by his wages and his hours choice. The authors fit the model using auto- and covariances of earnings, hours and wages estimated from data on matched sibling and parent-child pairs from the NLS. The results indicate that the wages of young men and young women are quite responsive to the wage components of their fathers and mothers, and that there are important family links among the labor supply preferences as well. It was also found that wages play a small role in labor supply determination for young men, young women, and older men, and a larger role for mature women. Detailed decompositions of the variance of earnings, hours, and wages are provided. Cohort: B G M W.

34 ALTONJI, JOSEPH G. and DUNN, THOMAS A.
"Relationships Among the Family Incomes and Labor Market Outcomes of Relatives." Research in Labor Economics, R. G. Ehrenberg, ed., JAI Press, 1991. Also Working Paper No. 3724, NBER Cambridge Mass., 1991.

This paper examines the links between the labor market outcomes of individuals who are related by blood or by marriage using panel data on pairs of matched family members from the NLS. The authors examine the intergenerational and sibling correlations among a broad set of labor market variables using time average, method of moments, and regression techniques designed to reduce the biases introduced by transitory and measurement errors. They also show that family data can be exploited to investigate theories of job turnover, labor supply, and the industry structure of wages. The primary findings follow. First, there are strong correlations between the family incomes of relatives. The method of moments estimates are .38 for brother pairs, .73 for sister pairs, and .56 for brother-sister pairs. The intergenerational family income correlations are .36 for father-son pairs, .48 for father-daughter pair, and .56 for mother-daughter and mother-son pairs. These estimates, except for the father-son result, are large compared to those in the literature for the U.S. Second, strong correlations were found in the wages and earnings of relatives. Wage correlations vary around .40 for all family member pairs, and earnings correlations vary around .35. Work hours of family members of the same sex are also fairly strongly related. Fourth, strong correlations were found in the earnings of "in-laws" that may support a theory of assortive mating in which parental earnings have value. Also provided was evidence that job turnover rates depend on family characteristics and are negatively correlated with labor market productivity. Further, it was shown that young men whose fathers work in high wage industries tend themselves to work in high wage industries and that a father's collective bargaining coverage has a strong positive influence on his son's collective bargaining status. Cohort: B G M W.

38 AMOTT, TERESA L.
"Three Essays on Occupational Segregation: Women and Men in the Labor Force." Ph.D. Dissertation, Boston College, 1980.

The nature and extent of occupational segregation of women and men in the United States labor force is examined in three essays. The first essay documents occupational segregation and utilizes factor analysis to differentiate the characteristics of jobs held predominantly by women from those of jobs held predominantly by men. The second essay discusses and evaluates theories of occupational segregation which have been put forth by economists. The third essay presents empirical work which is designed to identify the mechanisms generating and perpetuating sex segregation in the labor force. The effect of occupational sex-type upon wages is examined for a sample of women and men from the National Longitudinal Surveys. The results are consistent with both supply- and demand-based models of segregation. Wages fall as the female share of employment in an individual's occupation approaches a turning point, after which a rising share of female employment is associated with a wage premium ceteris paribus. This pattern is observed for white women and men of both races; black women, however, receive a wage premium as the female share of employment approaches a turning point, and are penalized for participation in occupations in which the female share of employment exceeds the turning point. Cohort: B G.

39 ANDERSON, CAROLYN S.
"Alienation, Labor Market Structure, and Women's Attachment to the Labor Force: The Impact of Part-Time Industries on Discontinuous Labor Force Participation." Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, August 1991.

Data from the Mature Women cohort of the 1969-1984 NLS indicate that employment in industries that depend on part-time workers is found to have lasting effects on black and white working women's long-term attachment to the labor force. The experience of black women working in the private household services industry illustrates that workers without institutional credentials and supports must depend on personal reserves of motivation and perseverance in the face of such constraints on attachment. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc] Cohort: W.

40 ANDERSON, CAROLYN S.
"The Psychosocial Correlates of Women's Attachment to the Labor Force." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1991.

This study explores women's attachment to the labor force in term of three major subjective factors: powerlessness, or locus of control; attitudes toward the work role; and intrinsic engagement in work. These are shown to complement the influence of objective factors associated with attachment. Attachment is dependent upon involuntary factors such as those inherent in the structure of part- and full-time labor markets, as well as on individuals' other objective characteristics, including human capital and fertility. Subjective characteristics of workers are grounded in these objective realities, but independently influence labor market behavior under certain conditions. The data are taken from the NLS Mature Women Cohort of the NLS 1967-1984. Methodologies used include anova and stepwise regression procedures, which are performed separately for the white and black cohorts. The most important influence on attachment among black workers is the constraint by education level on entry into jobs which ensure ongoing attachment. Normative belief in the work role, which predicts attachment for both racial cohorts, is relative to socioeconomic status and family characteristics: those with lower wages and more children lack such beliefs. Among white workers, those who perceive that work is economically necessary are more likely to remain attached. For those who lack an economic rationale, attachment has a voluntary aspect. For those who need to work but are unable to secure jobs in industries which ensure attachment, ongoing participation is not always at the worker's own volition. Intrinsic engagement in work is not related to attachment. Other forces, principally the economic needs of many women to support their families, are hypothesized to override lack of intrinsic motivation. Cohort: W.

41 ANDERSON, DOUGLAS K.
"Adolescent Mothers Drop Out." *American Sociological Review* 58,5 (October 1993):735-738.

Comment on Upchurch and McCarthy, ASR, April 1990. To address the relationships between adolescent childbearing and completion of high school, Upchurch and McCarthy (1990, henceforward UM) examined the frequency and timing of three critical events in the lives of young women: the birth of a first child, dropping out of high school, and high school graduation. Socioeconomic factors were used as controls. Unfortunately, UM misinterpret their results at several key points. Cohort: Y.

42 ANDERSON, DOUGLAS K.
"Effects of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Motherhood on High School Dropout." Discussion Paper No. 1027-93, Institute for Research on Poverty, December 1993.

A previous version of this paper was presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America, April 1, 1993, Cincinnati, Ohio. This paper uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to explore the effect of fertility on high school dropout, and differences in that effect by age at first birth. Fertility is conceptualized as a series of states: pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, and motherhood. Pregnant students and mothers are much more likely to drop out than students who are not pregnant or mothers. Models including a wide variety of controls for social background, ability, schooling factors, and adolescent behaviors show that the net effects of pregnancy and motherhood on dropout are substantively and statistically significant. The effects of fertility on dropout are strongest for the youngest students. Cohort: Y.

43 ANDERSON, DOUGLAS K.
"Effects of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Motherhood on High School Dropout and Graduation." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

The educational effects of a first birth are explored by estimating the consequences of pregnancy, giving birth, and being a mother on high school dropout and on graduation among previous dropouts. Event history analysis is based on schooling histories constructed from annual enrollment reports and fertility histories of female respondents of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, 1979 to 1986 interviews. Controlling for background, pregnancy dramatically increases the incidence of dropout, especially for very young women. Mothers, especially new mothers and very young mothers, have significantly elevated dropout rates. Dropout mothers have lower rates of graduation than other dropouts for at least the first six years after dropout. Cohort: Y.

44 ANDERSON, GEORGE EDWARD.
"The Effect of Affirmative Action Programs on Female Employment and Earnings." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California-Los Angeles, 1988.

Affirmative action programs, as promoted by the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission (EEOC) and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP), have aroused much controversy since their inception in the mid-1960s. The programs sought wide-ranging changes in the occupational representation of women and an elevated income distribution relative to white males. Using data from 1966-1982, I test whether affirmative action programs (AAPs) have realized these goals for white and black female workers. An efficient, general equilibrium model showed that the programs give rise to simultaneous wage and employment effects by sex, while generating an inefficient level of output. The model assumes AAPs are directed only toward a subset of firms (consistent with current laws affecting only firms of more than 50 employees) and that male and females workers are mobile between 'covered' and 'non-covered' employment. Because public datasets do not identify 'covered' employees, for hypothesis testing industry-specific coverage probabilities were generated, and these were appended to an individual's records. March Current Population Surveys (CPS), spanning 1968-82, and data from the EEOC, showed that the programs have led to very significant movements by the early 1980s of black females, and a more modest movement of white females, toward covered employment. However, Mann-Whitney tests on within-race/sex occupational movements, and a modified Theil Entropy measure failed to detect significant covered-employment occupational shifts. Among black female workers, a decomposition of CPS average weekly wages showed that approximately 11% of the 1970-80 increase could be attributed to AAPs. Among white females, the effects were negligible. Using National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) data, no significant covered-employment differentials were isolated over the period 1967-1982 for either race of women. Thus, while AAPs have induced a female shift from non-covered to covered employment since the mid-1960s, significant occupational and relative wage gains have not been realized. Cohort: W.

45 ANDERSON, K. J.
"Effects of Migration and Training on Post-Service Earnings of All-Volunteer Force Veterans." M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1990.

NTIS Accession Number: AD-A237 233/2/XAB. This thesis investigated the effects of migration on the post-service earnings of 21-to-27 year old veterans from the All-Volunteer Force Era. The National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience, Youth Cohort, years 1979 to 1984, was used as the source of data. The effects of migration by veterans and civilians between states and counties were studied using human capital theory. Additionally, this thesis investigated the effects of different branches of service and military training (both formal and on-the-job training) on post-service civilian earnings. When military experience was characterized with a single dummy variable, veterans incurred approximately a five percent earnings penalty for their military service. However, migration between states by veterans was found to increase post-service earnings by nearly ten percent. When the veterans' military experience was characterized by branch of service and the amount of formal and on-the-job training, no penalty was associated with military service. Veterans who served in the Air Force received a 1.0 to 1.2 percent earnings premium for each week of formal training they received. Cohort: Y.

46 ANDRADE, SALLY J.
"Aspirations of Adolescent Hispanic Females for Marriage, Children, Education and Employment." Report to the National Council of La Raza, U.S. Dept of Labor, May 1982.

This study provides descriptive profiles of the aspirations of adolescent Hispanic females and males and analyzes the relative differences and similarities among young Hispanics, whites/Anglos, and blacks. Young Hispanic females tended to be married more than other groups, but data from both the NLSY and the High School and Beyond Survey suggest that young white females value marriage somewhat more than Hispanic females. Hispanic females apparently idealize larger size families to a greater extent than white females and expect to have slightly more children, while white females give a higher rating to the importance of having children. Black females were less likely than either Hispanic or white young women to be married, expect to married, and marry early. They were more likely already to have had a child than the other two groups of young women, and while they tended to idealize large families, they had the lowest expectations of having large numbers of children and the highest percentage who did not expect to have any children. Young Hispanic males seemed somewhat more positive about marriage than black males and similar or more positive than white males. In both surveys, Hispanic males were more positive about larger families than were Hispanic females, as was true in the case of Black males and females. Implications for family formation, plans on labor force participation is also discussed. The study concludes overall that no clear-cut pattern emerges that allows one to characterize Hispanics as less motivated or more traditional in their attitudes than their white and black counterparts. Cohort: Y.

47 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"Discrimination, Segmentation, and Upward Mobility: A Longitudinal Approach to the Dual Labor Market Theory." Presented: Atlantic City, Joint Meeting of the American Economic Association and the Econometric Society, 1976.

The empirical results presented in this study make it rather difficult to accept an extreme hypothesis of labor market segmentation. The secondary sector hardly appears to be an economic prison from which there is no escape. In addition, contrary to the principal tenets of the dual labor market theory, investments in the skills and abilities of black youth appear to have payoffs in terms of entry into better jobs and in terms of higher earnings as well, even when employed in what is defined herein as the secondary market sector. Nonetheless, the evidence strongly suggests that invidious racial discrimination denies numerous youth the socioeconomic fruits warranted by their human assets. Cohort: B.

48 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"The Effects of Employment Opportunities and Incentives on the Work Ethic and Initiative of Youths." Report, National Commission for Employment Policy, 1981.

The purpose of this research is to examine the effects of early career opportunities and incentives on the work ethic and initiative of youths. More specifically, the key interest is in ascertaining what happens to the work ethic and initiative of youths who are initially comparable on the basis of their work ethic, initiative, background, and human capital characteristics, but who subsequently differ in terms of their early career opportunities and incentives. Cohort: B.

49 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"The Effects of Health Problems on the Work Experiences of Middle-Aged Men." *Industrial Gerontology* 4 (Spring 1977):97-112.

An analysis of five years in the work lives of middle-aged men showed that nearly two-fifths of those in their early sixties reported health limitations. The most serious labor market problems that confront men in their middle years appear to be closely linked to the chronic health conditions and disabilities that may accompany advancing age. Health status is closely linked to premature death: middle-aged men whose health affected their work in 1966 were two to three times as likely to die between 1966 and 1971 as men whose health did not affect their work. Industrial injuries are an important source of health limitations, since they occur with alarming frequency. Cohort: M.

50 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"An Empirical Analysis of the Dual Labor Market Theory." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1973.

This study focuses upon the process of labor market entry of male youth in the context of the dual labor market theory. Essentially, the dual market theory contends that large numbers of workers are involuntarily confined to substandard jobs in a "secondary" labor market which is separated from the mainstream, or "primary" sector, by impenetrable boundaries imposed by institutionalized discrimination. Briefly, the study finds a substantial amount of upward mobility from time of first job to 1968--a period ranging from 2 to 10 years. Nonetheless, entry into and confinement within the secondary sector cannot be consistently explained solely in terms of deficiencies in aggregate demand, human capital, or motivation. Moreover, the evidence also suggests the existence of race and sectoral differences in the process of wage determination. Cohort: B.

51 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"The Establishment of Stable and Successful Employment Careers: The Role of Work Attitudes and Labor Market Knowledge." Conference Report on Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

This study analyzes the work attitudes and labor market knowledge of youths, considering how they differ from their older counterparts and how they affect and are affected by successes and failures upon entry into the labor force. The findings show the importance of work attitudes and adequate labor market knowledge for the establishment of stable and successful employment careers. The data indicate that there exists inadequate labor market knowledge among youth-especially blacks, females, poor white youth; however, there is little justification that the attitudes toward work of youths are inadequate, immature, anti-work, or the cause for their unique labor problems. In addition, youth's work attitudes were dissimilar from those of older workers; they reflected considerable ambition in planning career goals, and they were shown to be influenced in an anti-work direction by unsatisfactory labor market experiences early in work careers. Cohort: B G.

52 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"Internal-External Attitudes, Personal Initiative, and the Labor Market Experience of White and Black Men." *Journal of Human Resources* 12 (Summer 1977):308-28.

The analysis provides support for the hypothesis that internal-external attitudes are strongly related to a number of aspects of labor market experience. Confidence in these findings is strengthened by the fact that observed relationships were independent of individual differences in a wide range of characteristics and were supported as well by longitudinal data. Findings also indicate that there are only minor differences between young and middle-aged men in internal-external attitudes. There is little consistent evidence among young men that educational attainment had lower returns for blacks than whites during the late 1960s and 1970s. Initiative appears to have considerable labor market payoffs for young and middle-age men, blacks as well as whites, and especially for the young. Cohort: B M.

53 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"Internal-External Attitudes, Sense of Efficacy, and Labor Market Experience: A Reply to Duncan and Morgan." *Journal of Human Resources* 16 (Fall 1981):658-66.

Duncan and Morgan's main criticism can be stated quite simply: they disagree with the conclusion that attitudinal change could result in greater initiative and more successful labor market experience, particularly among youths, because the conclusion is inconsistent with their replication and with almost all other PSID studies as well. The author disagrees with their interpretation of his research and shows that a number of studies in addition to his have used NLS data and come to the same conclusion he has. Differences between NLS and PSID data are discussed as likely explanations of why these data sets generate different findings about the role of psychological variables in the dynamics of labor market processes. Cohort: B.

54 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"Job Satisfaction among Working Women." *Signs* 3 (Spring 1978):588-607.

This examination of job satisfaction among women in their thirties and forties during the period between 1967-1972 indicates that black women were less satisfied than their white counterparts, and that levels of job satisfaction declined throughout the period for both black and white women. Women who were highly satisfied were most likely to mention intrinsic aspects of work; however, over 40 percent of the women mentioned extrinsic factors as the aspect of work they liked best. In addition, the quality of interpersonal relationships with coworkers and supervisors was considered relevant to job satisfaction. Conflicting demands between work and home resulted in lower than average levels of job satisfaction. The greatest conflict was the husband's negative attitude toward the wife working outside the home. The women who appeared to be most satisfied were those who were deeply committed to work, had high self-esteem, and attached importance to intrinsic aspects of their work. Cohort: W.

55 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"Labor Market Data Needs from the Perspective of 'Dual' or 'Segmented Labor' Market Research: A Comment on Harrison and Sum." In: *Counting the Labor Force*, Vol. I, Washington, D.C.: Nat'l Comm on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, 1979.

This paper comments on Harrison and Sum's paper, which includes a synopsis of segmented labor market theory, hypotheses, and data needs. They criticize existing public use data bases and make recommendations for changes. The author agrees with their criticism in part, and points out ways of modifying the new NLSY cohort to address most of the issues raised in the Harrison-Sum paper. Cohort: Y.

56 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"Longitudinal Research and Labor Force Behavior." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (Winter 1980).

This issue contains seven papers examining some of the unique opportunities and problems of longitudinal data, particularly as they relate to labor force behavior over the life cycle. Four papers, from a conference sponsored by the Social Science Research Council in October 1977, review the NLS experience and suggest future directions. Cohort: N.

57 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"The Secondary Labor Market's Effect on the Work-Related Attitudes of Youths." *Proceedings of the Thirty-Second Annual Meeting, Industrial Relations Research Association* (1980):242-50.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the effects of early labor market experiences on the work attitudes of youth, particularly the extent to which secondary labor market or "bad" jobs shape youths' attitudes in an antiwork direction. More specifically, the key interest is in ascertaining what happens to the work attitudes of youths who are comparable on the basis of initial attitudes, pre-labor market background, and human capital characteristics, but who subsequently differed in terms of weeks of unemployment, weeks worked, earnings, occupational assignments, and occupational advancement. Thus, the principal concern of this study is not whether the "unrealistic" attitudes of youths become tempered by the oftentimes harsh realities of the world of work. More importantly, the concern is for whether youths' attitudes which can not be deemed as unrealistic also are shaped in an antiwork direction because of the realities of the labor market, particularly labor market segmentation which may irreversibly misallocate youths during the early stages of career formation. Cohort: B.

58 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.; APPELBAUM, EILEEN; KOPPEL, ROSS; and MILJUS, ROBERT C.
*Work Attitudes and Labor Market Experience: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys*. New York: Praeger Publishers, Inc., 1978.

Numerous forces shape the development of attitudes toward work. Job dissatisfaction does not arise exclusively among those whose unique labor market problems have already been singled out by policy makers for special attention. Job dissatisfaction has not been entirely at the lower end of the occupational, industrial, and income structures, or only within certain age-sex-race groups. Age-sex-race differences in the perceived payoffs to initiative are virtually nonexistent, despite the vast differences in work experience that exist on the basis of age, sex, and race. Our attempts to assess the extent to which labor market forces impact upon attitudinal change have met with only modest success. Cohort: B G M W.

59 ANDRISANI, PAUL J.; APPELBAUM, EILEEN; KOPPEL, ROSS; and MILJUS, ROBERT C.
*Work Attitudes and Work Experience: The Impact of Attitudes on Behavior*. R & D Monograph #60, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

This monograph is a summary (prepared by Dr. Florence M. Casey, Office of Research and Development, Employment and Training Administration, USDOL) of the authors' book Work Attitudes and Labor Market Experience: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys (Praeger, 1978). Job satisfaction was found to decline somewhat between 1966 and 1972 and the decline was most pronounced among white collar workers, service workers, farmers, and craft workers. Fewer than 15 percent of workers reported disliking their jobs, however. Inequities in distribution of rewards among comparable workers were most strongly linked to dissatisfaction. Workers with stronger internality enjoyed greater success than others. Dissatisfaction is linked to higher turnover and unemployment and decreased wages, except blacks, who improved their wages by changing employers. Purely economic rewards were not so important to satisfied workers as job content, but they were major causes of dissatisfaction among those who were less than highly satisfied. Motivation and high occupational goals were important for younger workers. Strong commitment to work resulted in less time out of the labor force, greater investment in training (among younger women and older men) and greater labor market advancement (among younger and older women). White working women who perceived their husbands as disapproving of their working outside the home advanced less in occupational status, had more unemployment and weeks out of the labor force, and had less likelihood of getting formal occupational training than women whose husbands did not object to their working. Cohort: B G M W.

60 ANDRISANI, PAUL J. and DAYMONT, THOMAS N.
"The Age Mix of the Labor Force in 1990: Implications for Labor Market Research." In: *The Changing Composition of the Workforce*, A.S. Glickman, ed., New York: Plenum Press, 1982.

This article reviews problems associated with the labor force projections produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and advocates a more behavioral approach. The authors summarize the findings of recent efforts among economists to incorporate social and psychological variables into models of labor market behavior and find that future research is needed: (1) to determine the degree to which the effect of the projected changing age structure of the population varies across different segments of the labor market and over different stages of the life cycle and time periods; (2) to determine why those members of the baby boom cohort who experienced long and/or frequent spells of unemployment will probably be more likely than others to suffer labor market problems throughout their careers; (3) to improve both the conceptualization and measurement of labor force data to capture more adequately the varying degrees of attachment to the labor force and varying degrees of intensity of job search; (4) to understand better the dynamic forces producing strains among women managing dual careers; and (5) to point up problems of age discrimination in employment, which may begin to rival race and sex-based forms of labor market inequality in future decades. Cohort: B G M W.

61 ANDRISANI, PAUL J. and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
*Career Thresholds, Volume 5: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth.* Manpower R & D Monograph 16, Volume 5. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1975.

The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of collective bargaining on the relative earnings and employment experience of young blue collar males over the 1969-1970 period. Specifically, the authors have examined the effects of collective bargaining on five dimensions of labor market experience: (1) hourly rate of pay at the beginning of the period; (2) hours usually worked per week; (3) likelihood of being unemployed during the 12-month period; (4) duration of unemployment; and (5) growth in hourly earnings during the period. Additionally, they examined the relationship between unionism and racial differentials in these measures of labor market experience. In all cases, they attempted to ascertain the effects of collective bargaining on comparable workers within each race group. Cohort: B.

62 ANDRISANI, PAUL J. and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"The Effects of Collective Bargaining as Measured for Men in Blue-Collar Jobs." *Monthly Labor Review* 100 (April 1977):46-49.

This study examines the effect of collective bargaining coverage on hourly rates of pay, unemployment experiences, and growth in hourly earnings of young and middle-aged blue collar men. The authors find a significant and consistent positive impact of coverage on the level of hourly earnings but the impact of unions on joblessness and wage growth is more mixed. Age as well as race differences in these outcomes are noted and discussed. Cohort: B M.

63 ANDRISANI, PAUL J. and MILJUS, ROBERT C.
"Multivariate Analysis of Individual Differences in Preferences for Intrinsic vs. Extrinsic Aspects of Work among National Samples of Young and Middle-Aged Women." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 11,1 (August 1977):14-30.

The authors examine, in a multivariate analysis, individual differences in preferences for intrinsic versus extrinsic aspects of work. Preferences are found to be significantly related to age, occupation, class of worker status, job satisfaction, educational attainment, and race. There was little evidence of preference difference between white-collar and blue-collar workers, between rural and urban workers, or among individuals with different levels of income. Cohort: B M.

64 ANDRISANI, PAUL J. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Internal-External Control as Contributor to and Outcome of Work Experience." *Journal of Applied Psychology* 61 (March/April 1976):156-65.

This study examined both the influence of internal-external control on a number of facets of work experience of middle-aged men and the influence of work experience on change in internal-external control. Utilizing an 11-item abbreviated version of Rotter's Internal-External Control Scale and multivariate techniques, the authors found a systematic influence of internal-external control on success in the world of work. Confidence in these findings is strengthened by the fact that the observed relationships were independent of individual differences in skills, abilities, and demographic distribution, and were obtained on the basis of longitudinal as well as cross-sectional data. Additionally, these data also provide considerable support for the hypothesis that success at work enhances the expectancy of internal control. Cohort: M.

65 ANDRISANI, PAUL J. and PARNES, HERBERT S.
"Commitment to the Work Ethic and Success in the Labor Market: A Review of Research Findings." In: *The Work Ethic-A Critical Analysis*, J. Barbash, et al., eds., Madison, WI: Industrial Relations Research Association, 1983.

This survey of studies focuses on the evidence from the NLSY and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) of a link between the strength of the work ethic and productivity. The literature shows that the strength of individuals' commitment to the work ethic affects various measures of their success in the labor market, even as favorable labor market experiences have feedback effects on the extent to which individuals are committed to the work ethic. The magnitude and precise character of the reciprocal relationships described are difficult to ascertain, however, since many studies have used only limited facets of what might be regarded as a complete measure of strength of the work ethic. Despite such limitations, these research findings are significant for public policy. Cohort: Y.

66 ANGLE, JOHN.
"Work and Earnings: Cumulative Experience Method of Analysis of Longitudinal Surveys." *Sociological Methods and Research* 8 (November 1979):209-32.

The author uses the Cumulative Experience Method (CEM) to answer how a person's work experience affects his/her earnings. CEM interpolates an individual's experience between observation points and weights these inferred observations by the inverse of their expected error. The linear interpolation and weighting procedure accommodate easily to missing observations where these occur between earlier and later observations. Cohort: B.

67 ANGLE, JOHN; STEIBER, STEVENS; and WISSMANN, DAVID A.
"Educational Indicators and Occupational Achievement." *Sociological Methods and Research* 9 (March 1980):60-75.

This paper uses surveys of young men and women 14-24 and examines whether 'highest grade completed' is a sufficient measure of education for use in models of occupational achievement. The data on which this paper are based are: approximate information on what subjects were taken, quality of education, degrees received, and number of years completed. The findings indicate that 'highest grade completed' adequately measures the impact of education on occupational achievement, though the other indicators slightly affect this outcome as well. Cohort: B G.

68 ANGLE, JOHN and WISSMANN, DAVID A.
"Gender, College Major, and Earnings." *Sociology of Education* 54 (January 1981):25-33.

This study tests the effect of a person's college major upon his or her hourly wage rate in order to see if the content learned in college explains the gap between the earnings of men and women. The results indicate that the direct effect of gender on the earnings of people with at least some college education is large and that controlling for field of study reduces the gap only slightly. In addition, the findings also show that young women's returns to a year of post-secondary education are higher than young men's, however, not enough to offset the negative effect of being female on earnings. Cohort: B G.

69 ANGLE, JOHN and WISSMANN, DAVID A.
"Work Experience, Age, and Gender Discrimination." *Social Science Quarterly* 64,1 (March 1983):60-75.

If work experience is measured by the formula age-schooling-six (five), it appears that returns in hourly wages to work experience are much larger for men than women. Most economists interpret this finding as the result of training and job experience. But if work experience is measured independently of age and schooling, young U.S. women and men have about the same rate of return to a full-time equivalent month of work experience. The gap between women's and men's wages increases because of age, not work experience. Young men are paid more as they age because of age; young women are not. Cohort: B G.

70 ANGRIST, JOSHUA D. and NEWEY, WHITNEY K.
"Over-Identification Tests in Earnings Functions with Fixed Effects." *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics* 9,3 (July 1991):317-323.

The fixed-effects model for panel data imposes restrictions on coefficients from regressions of all leads and lags of the dependent variable on all leads and lags of right-side variables. In the standard fixed-effects model, the omnibus goodness-of-fit statistic is shown to simplify to the degree of freedom times the R square from a regression analysis of covariance residuals on all leads and lags on the right-side variables. This result is applied to test models for the union-wage effect using data from the NLSY. Although schooling is often treated as time-invariant, schooling increases over a 5-year period for nearly 20 percent of continuously employed men in the NLSY. The analysis of covariance estimate of the returns to schooling is precisely estimated and roughly twice as large as the ordinary least squares estimate. In contrast to the union-wage-effects equation, the omnibus goodness-of-fit tests suggest that the fixed-effects assumption may be inappropriate for human capital earnings functions. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

71 ANTEL, JOHN J.
"Costly Employment Contract Renegotiation and the Labor Mobility of Young Men." *American Economic Review* 75,5 (December 1985):976-991.

A model of job matching with costly post-hire negotiations is developed that is similar in some aspects to Hashimoto's (1981) model, but with particular relevance to the population of young workers only beginning their labor force participation. The model yields empirical implications concerning the role of wages in the determination of mobility that contrast to the implications of an otherwise similar zero negotiations cost model of job matching. The model focuses on the period immediately following hire when worker productivity is to a great extent governed by endowed capabilities rather than determined by learning on the job. The data consist of 709 observations derived from the NLS of Young Men. Job change behavior is tracked between the 1969 and 1970, and also the 1970 and 1971 contiguous surveys. The empirical results show that quits and permanent layoffs are different. The results tend to confirm the model of job matching with costly contract renegotiation. Cohort: B.

72 ANTEL, JOHN J.
"Human Capital Investment Specialization and the Wage Effects of Voluntary Labor Mobility." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 68,3 (August 1986):477-483.

Studies of voluntary labor mobility suggest that job search facilitates job change while specific training inhibits mobility. Moreover, given that specific skills cannot be transferred between jobs, and since both search and training are expensive, it is reasonable for workers to specialize in search or specific training on a particular job. Training on search specialization, however, suggests that estimation methods that treat the incidence of a quit as exogenous underestimate mobility effects on wages. Here, the endogenous dummy variable model of Heckman (1978) is estimated using data from the NLS of Young Men. The actual observations consist of 2,165 young white men not self-employed, out of full-time school, and reporting job histories and wages between the 1969-1970 and the 1970-1971 contiguous year interviews. The larger wage effects found via analysis result from simultaneous estimation but also reflect more accurate measurement of wage growth between jobs. Cohort: B.

73 ANTEL, JOHN J.
"The Inter-Generational Transfer of Welfare Dependency." Working Paper, University of Houston, 1988.

This paper examines the questions of whether a mother's welfare receipt increases the future dependency of her children and whether the welfare system works to stimulate the dependency of future generations. Parameter estimates reported here suggest significant inter-generational effects. The sample is comprised of young women from the NLSY and their mothers. After controlling for observed and unobserved heterogeneity, a mother's welfare participation is found to stimulate her daughter's later months on welfare. Cohort: Y.

74 ANTEL, JOHN J.
"Inter-Generational Transfer of Welfare Dependency: Program Effects on Future Welfare Recipiency." Final Report, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, Dept of Health and Human Services, 1986.

The report analyzes how parental welfare participation affects the fertility and schooling decisions of children in welfare families (fertility and low earning potential are prerequisites for welfare dependency). Data from the NLSY permitted observation of young women still living at home in the early panel years (1979-1980). Later panel years (1981-1983) permitted the researcher to follow these young women past the normal high school graduation age and determine whether or not they completed high school or had a child. Estimation of a statistical model of behavior indicated that there were no parental welfare participation effects on young girls' fertility or high school completion decisions. According to these estimates, welfare participation by the parents in a child's teenage years neither increases nor decreases the probability of high school graduation or early childbearing. Further evidence from future data collection waves may, of course, modify these findings. [NTIS PB86-161262-XAB] Cohort: Y.

75 ANTEL, JOHN J.
"Interrelated Quits: An Empirical Analysis of the Utility Maximizing Mobility Hypothesis." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 70,1 (February 1988):17-22.

It is demonstrated how the circumstances of quitting a previous job affect the probability of a later voluntary job change. In the theoretical section, a model of expected utility-maximizing job search and mobility is described. The argument is that workers who voluntarily change jobs but search only when employed are less likely to quit again. This implication can be tested without measuring job utility. The sample comprises 2,182 young white males, with the data derived from the NLS of Young Men. Job histories were recorded between the 1969 and 1970 or 1970 and 1971 annual surveys. Results suggest that wages negatively and significantly affect quitting; experience and education variables are generally negatively related to quitting. The results provide empirical support for a model of utility-maximizing voluntary mobility. Such optimizing behavior suggests that the method of previous job search is related to the probability of later quitting. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B.

76 ANTEL, JOHN J.
"Job Change of Young Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California--Los Angeles, 1983.

This paper examines the job changing behavior of young men in the time period immediately following graduation or completion of formal schooling. The paper comprises a theoretical model of quits and permanent layoffs along with empirical results using a sample of recent labor market starters derived from the NLS of Young Men. The model assumes that workers are endowed with firm-specific skills which vary in value with firm assignment and are imprecisely known to either worker or firm prior to some trial period on the job. These assumptions imply that workers must search, often while employed, to find their highest paying job while firms must screen prospective employees prior to hire and then monitor worker productivity during the initial period of employment. Quits and layoffs follow as outcomes of these two simultaneous firms and worker learning processes. In contrast to other models of job matching, transactions or negotiation costs influence quit and layoff decisions in our model. Mobility in the presence of transactions cost is distinguished from the zero transactions cost situation. The results indicated that while quits are negatively related to the wage level, layoffs were not predicted at all by wages. Cohort: B.

77 ANTEL, JOHN J.
"Mother's Welfare Dependency Effects on Daughter's Early Fertility and Fertility Out of Wedlock." Working Paper, University of Houston, 1988.

Parameter estimates suggest that a mother's welfare participation increases her daughter's early fertility and early fertility out of wedlock. Early fertility is defined as first birth before age twenty-one. Using data from the NLSY, mother's welfare participation and daughter's fertility are simultaneously modeled to avoid any bias derived from unobserved family-specific heterogeneity. While the welfare system affects a young girl's fertility predominately through the dependency of her mother, some small direct effect of state guarantee rates on illegitimate births is also indicated. Cohort: Y.

78 ANTEL, JOHN J.
"The Wage Effects of Voluntary Labor Mobility With and Without Intervening Unemployment." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 44,2 (January 1991):299-306.

Although theory generally suggests that voluntary job change should improve wages, the literature offers contradictory predictions concerning the effect of an intervening unemployment spell on mobility wage gains. One hypothesis holds that the search and mobility costs associated with unemployment between jobs are compensated for by increased wage gains resulting from more intensive job search. Opposing hypotheses suggest that unemployed job changers are at a disadvantage because they have fewer job contacts than job changers who move directly from one job to another or because they are unable to gain new skills or develop good work habits while unemployed. An analysis of 1979-1981 data from the NLS of Young Men supports the first hypothesis: an unemployment spell between jobs is associated with wage gains higher than those obtained when the job change was made with no intervening unemployment. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B.

79 ANTOS, JOSEPH R. and CHANDLER, MARK D.
"Sex Differences in Union Membership: The Impact of Occupation and Industry." 1977 Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association (1978):496-500.

Results confirm the hypothesis that the occupational and industrial distribution explains a significant portion of the male-female unionization gap. The role of the occupational distribution is largely independent of any variation in either human capital or the incidence of part-time work. A substantial part of the male-female unionization gap remains unexplained. Omitted variables undoubtedly account for a portion of the remaining differential. No measures of sex discrimination by unions or systematic male-female differences in tastes for unionization are available. An additional difficulty may be inadequate control for sex differences in the occupational distribution, due to the highly aggregated nature of our variables. In spite of these deficiencies, the explanatory power of occupation and industry is impressive. Cohort: B G.

80 ANTOS, JOSEPH R. and MELLOW, WESLEY.
"The Youth Labor Market: A Dynamic Overview." Paper No. 11, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

This study uses six years of data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of young males and females to investigate how young people adapt to the market place. A five component recursive model is sequentially estimated for each age from 18 through 27. The components are: education and labor force status, wage determination, turnover, unemployment duration, and wage growth. Evidence is found that competitive forces operate over the long run in the youth labor market. Productive capabilities are rewarded, and workers initially earning less (more) than their potential move up (down) the wage distribution. Job changing facilitates this equilibration, although turnover among females appears to be less purposeful than for males. We also find that deteriorating aggregate economic conditions severely disrupt the youth labor market, increasing unemployment and depressing wage growth. Cohort: B G.

81 APPELBAUM, EILEEN.
*Back to Work: Determinants of Mature Women's Successful Reentry*. Boston: Auburn House, 1981.

This study demonstrates that the economic costs of an extended break are greater than for a shorter break in hourly earnings received, in increased earnings over time after return to work, and in prestige status. For women with extended breaks, the husband's approval is an important factor in job satisfaction; hourly earnings and social status on the job, but not husband's approval, are the explanatory variables that significantly affect job satisfaction of women with shorter breaks in paid work. The ability to make a re-entry is enhanced by choice of college major, by participation in post-school training programs, and by the characteristics of jobs held early in the career. By way of contrast to these effects of work withdrawal, the author analyzes the characteristics and consequences of part-time jobs, an alternative way in which work pressures can be reduced while avoiding the negative earnings and status consequences associated with a break in work attachment. Unfortunately, part-time work has negative consequences of its own. Part-time work is no panacea for resolving the dilemma of competing work/family demands. Cohort: W.

82 APPELBAUM, EILEEN.
"Determinants of Early Labor Force Experience Among Young Women: The Role of Work-Related Attitudes." Mimeo, Philadelphia: Temple University, 1976.

Included in Work Attitudes and Labor Market Experience: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys, by Paul J. Andrisani, et al., New York: Praeger Publications, 1978. Cohort: G.

83 APPELBAUM, EILEEN and KOPPEL, ROSS.
"The Role of Work Commitment in the Occupational Attainment of Young Women." Presented: Bloomburg, PA, Eastern Economics Association Meeting, April 1976.

Included in Work Attitudes and Labor Market Experience: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys, by Paul J. Andrisani, et al., New York: Praeger Publications, 1978. Cohort: G.

84 ARAJI, SHARON K.
"Married White Women: Occupational Mobility and Earnings of Part-Time vs Full-Time Workers." *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations* 10,2 (Spring-Summer 1983):61-89.

Hypotheses regarding the effect of white women's marital and family status, personal attributes, and job and family-related factors on their labor force participation, occupational mobility, and earnings are tested through a path analysis of data on 585 respondents to the NLS of Mature Women (1967, 1969, and 1971). Since the hypotheses are not strongly supported, it is suggested that a more profitable avenue of investigation might focus on factors in the occupational structure, e.g., overt or covert discrimination, opportunity, and power or proportional organizational structures. Contrary to expectations, part-time rather than full-time workers were more likely to experience occupational mobility and increased earnings over time, probably due to factors such as higher initial occupational status and education. The latter findings suggest a need to channel women into higher status occupations early in life, especially if they plan to combine employment and marriage. Cohort: W.

85 ARMINGER, GERHARD and CLOGG, CLIFFORD C.
"Analysis of Panel Data and Related Types of Data with Binary Outcomes Using Finite-Mixture a New Methods: a New Approach for Studying Unobserved Heterogeneity." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

We consider a model for repeated observations of binary outcomes that includes a) covariate effects either fixed or time-varying, b) individual-level heterogeneity that can be regarded either as fixed effects or as random effects, and c) nonparametric modeling of the "unobserved" heterogeneity using mixture methods and scaled latent classes. The model as well as the likelihood theory builds on detailed analysis of a special case presented in Lindsay, Cloff, and Grego (JASA, 1991). We examine the relationship of this framework to other models, such as the Rasch model, and other estimation methods, such as conditional maximum likelihood. The likelihood equations and numerical algorithms for their solution are provided in detail. Examples drawn from a popular longitudinal data set (NLSY) are used to illustrate the flexibility of the approach. The chief benefit of the approach is that the "unobserved" heterogeneity can be "completely" characterized in terms of a set of J+1 mixing weights (latent class proportions) and a set of J+1 scores for the latent classes (J is the number of waves or number of outcomes). Using this approach and this model we can estimate the underlying distribution posited for the heterogeneity terms and can compare the distribution estimated under different models (e.g., the model without covariate effects and a model with specified covariate effects). Cohort: Y.

86 ARMSTRONG, TERRY R.; CHALUPSKY, ALBERT B.; MCLAUGHLIN, DONALD H.; and DALLDORF, MARIE R.
"Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery: Validation for Civilian Occupations." Final Report, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, 1988.

The Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) has been criticized as a high school vocational counseling tool since most validity data are based on criteria specific to military occupations. In an effort to overcome this criticism and encourage wider use of the ASVAB in high schools, this project validated Form 14 of the ASVAB on civilian occupations. The study was designed to use holding a job, rather than job performance, as the criterion. The ASVAB was administered to employees who had been holding a job in one of 12 different occupations that do not require a four year college degree. Analyses of these data were supplemented by existing data from the NLSY and by examining validity data from military occupations that are highly similar to some of the 12 civilian occupations. Results indicate that the ASVAB was able to detect differences among the types of individuals who were members of different occupations. Four significant dimensions of occupational differentiation are discussed. Other analyses yielded information on the interaction of gender, skills, and occupations on the relations between age and ASVAB scores. Cohort: Y.

87 ASHENFELTER, ORLEY and CARD, DAVID.
"Using Longitudinal Data to Estimate the Employment Effects of the Minimum Wage." Discussion Paper No.98, Centre for Labour Economics, London School of Economics, September 1981.

This paper investigates, using micro-economic data, the impact of the minimum wage law on employment in the covered sector of the economy. Specifically, the effect of changes in the minimum wage on movements of employees out of the covered sector is tested. In addition, the direction of these movements, whether into employment outside the covered sector or into withdrawal from the labor force or into unemployment is explored. Cohort: B G.

88 ASHENFELTER, ORLEY and OAXACA, RONALD L.
"Secretary of Labor's Invitational Conference on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Men and Young Women." Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

The report summarizes the purpose and results of a conference on the NLS of Young Men and Young Women. The conference was held on March 29-30, 1979 in Tucson, Arizona. Six scholarly papers were prepared for the conference. These papers represented studies which illustrated how the NLS youth sample could be used to shed light on important youth labor market phenomenon. Cohort: B G.

89 ASHENFELTER, ORLEY and SOLON, GARY.
"Longitudinal Labor Market Data: Sources, Uses, and Limitations." Washington, D.C.: Assessment of Labor Force Measurements for Policy Formulation, Nat'l Council on Employment Policy, 1982.

This study investigates the major sources of longitudinal data and their relative merits. This type of data has proven especially useful for three types of research: measurement and analysis of changes in individuals' status over time; analysis of intertemporal relationships; and analysis that must control for unobserved variables. These data have enabled other areas of research to be developed--which otherwise would have gone unnoticed. In addition, longitudinal data have increased research findings of previously unstable analytical assumptions. Cohort: N.

90 ASHENFELTER, ORLEY and ZIMMERMAN, DAVID J.
"Estimates of the Returns to Schooling from Sibling Data: Fathers, Sons, and Brothers." Working Paper No. 4491, National Bureau of Economic Research, October, 1993.

This paper uses data on brothers, and fathers and sons, to estimate the economic returns to schooling. Its goal is to determine whether the correlation between earnings and schooling is due, in part, to the correlation between family backgrounds and schooling. The basic idea is to contrast the differences between the schooling of brothers, and fathers and sons, with the differences in their respective earnings. Since individuals linked by family affiliation are more likely to have similar innate ability and family backgrounds than randomly selected individuals our procedure provides a straightforward control for unobserved family attributes. The empirical results indicate that in the sample of brothers the ordinary least squares estimates of the return to schooling may be biased upward by some 25% by the omission of family background factors. Adjustments for measurement error, however, imply that the intrafamily estimate of the returns to schooling is biased downward by about 25% also, so that the ordinary least squares estimate suffers from very little overall bias. Using data on fathers and sons introduces some ambiguity into these findings, as commonly used specification tests reject the simplest models of the role of family background in the determination of earnings. Cohort: B M.

91 AVERETT, SUSAN and KORENMAN, SANDERS.
"The Economic Reality of the Beauty Myth." Working Paper No. 4521, National Bureau of Economic Research, November, 1993.

We investigate income, marital status, and hourly pay differentials by body mass (kg/m2) in a sample of 23 to 31 year olds drawn from the 1988 NLSY. Obese women have lower family incomes than women whose weight-for-height is in the "recommended" range. Results for men are weaker and mixed. We find similar results when we compare same-sex siblings in order to control for family background (e.g., social class) differences. Differences in economic status by body mass for women increase markedly when we use an earlier weight measure or restrict the sample to persons who were single and childless when the early weight was reported. There is some evidence of labor market discrimination against obese women. However, differences in marriage probabilities and in spouse's earnings account for 50 to 95 percent of their lower economic status. There is no evidence that obese African American women suffer an economic penalty relative to other African American women. Cohort: Y.

92 AVERETT, SUSAN L.
"Child Care Costs and Female Labor Supply: An Empirical Investigation of the Effects of the Child Care Tax Credit on Female Labor Supply and Demand for Child Care." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Colorado, 1991.

While the increasing labor force participation rates of mothers with young children is a well documented phenomenon, little is known about the role child care costs play in this increase, or how these costs influence the demand for quality and quantity of child care. This dissertation is a theoretical and empirical exploration of the effects of the child care credit in the U.S. income tax system on female labor supply and the choice of formal versus informal child care arrangements. This tax credit, inherent in the U.S. federal income tax code since 1976, provides a subsidy to working families towards both the quantity and quality of formal child care purchased. This subsidy creates a nonlinear budget set similar in shape to that created by a progressive income tax. Data from the NLSY are utilized to estimate the labor supply function of the mother. The labor supply response is found to be quite large with respect to changes in the wage net of care costs. A variety of specifications are estimated and the results appear to be robust. Policy simulations are performed to determine the effects of various proposals concerning the federal funding of child care. The results from simulating the model indicate that subsidization of child care costs through policies enacted by the government can influence female labor supply. Specifically, a government policy that has the effect of raising net wage rate, perhaps by increasing the percentage of child care costs that are subsidized, can have substantial impacts on female labor supply. Cohort: Y.

93 AVERETT, SUSAN L.; PETERS, H. ELIZABETH; and WALDMAN, DONALD M.
"Tax Credits, Labor Supply and Child Care: Theory and Measurement." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

While the increase in labor supply of mothers with young children since World War II is a well known phenomena, little is understood about the role child care costs play in this increase. This paper is a theoretical and empirical exploration of the effects of the child care tax credit inherent in the U.S. income tax system on female labor supply and choice of child care arrangements. This tax credit provides a subsidy to working families towards both the quantity and quality of child care purchased. This subsidy creates a nonlinear budget set similar to that of a progressive income tax. Data from the NLSY are utilized to estimate the labor supply function of women with young children. The estimates control for the type of child care arrangements made, explicitly allowing women to use market care and informal care. These results give an estimate of the behavioral impacts of subsidizing child care and should be of interest to policy makers. Cohort: Y.

94 AVERETT, SUSAN L.; PETERS, H. ELIZABETH; and WALDMAN, DONALD M.
"Tax Credits, Labor Supply and Child Care." Report #92-9. Chicago: Population Research Center, NORC/University of Chicago, 1992.

This paper is a theoretical and empirical exploration of the effects of the child care tax credit in the U.S. income tax system on female labor supply and choice of child care arrangements. The tax credit provides a subsidy to working families towards the purchase of child care. This subsidy creates a nonlinear budget set similar to that created by a progressive income tax. Data from the 1986 interview of the youth cohort of the NLS are utilized to estimate the labor supply function of women with young children. Our estimates control for the type of child care arrangements made, explicitly allowing women to use market care or informal care. Our empirical work demonstrates that married women's labor supply is elastic with respect to the wage net of child care costs and the child care tax credit. Furthermore, we find that increasing the value (percent of expenditures subsidized) of the child care tax credit will increase hours supplied to the labor market by married women with children under age six. Cohort: Y.

95 AXELROD, DAVID A.
"Three Essays on Latency in Economics and Decision-Making." Ph.D. Dissertation, Rutgers University, 1990.

Three essays make up this dissertation: the first essay invokes latency in decision-making to rationalize positive time preference. A person is seen as economically self-determined when they specify their own preferences/utility function, a latent decision. Time preference expresses the mixing of temporally distinct projects. The second essay reviews and extends Richard Stone's article "On the Interdependence of Blocks of Transactions." Stone's 'inner variables' are shown not to work well with the more recent data. The third essay develops a risks hazard rate model of return to the labor force by young first time mothers, for NLS 1968-73 data. The competing risks are: return to the last employer before birth, and returning to a different employer. The predominate variable associated with duration out of labor force is the woman's time out of labor force before birth. A hypothesis is conjectured that a woman's preferences become more weighted toward expenditures as the child grows older, thus, inducing return to the labor force even at the same wage rate and fixed income. Cohort: G.

96 AY, UNAL.
"The Labor Force Attachment of American Youth." Ph.D. Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1985.

The purpose of this study is to develop a model measuring the labor force attachment of American youth. Using data from the NLSY, the following two questions were addressed: (1) can acceptable models of labor force attachment be created from observed measures of youth commitment to work, willingness to engage in paid employment, and work experience? and (2) are models of labor force attachment of American youth appropriate for sex, race, and age groups? Two- and three-latent variable models of youth labor force attachment were developed through confirmatory factor analysis of observed measures. Results showed that both models fit the data fairly well, but measures of fit were higher in the three-latent-variable model. Measures of fit of the model to the data across the sex-age-race groups were about the same; that is, while some observed variables highly correlated with the same latent variable in all groups, there were some that were weakly correlated in all groups. The model with three latent variables did not fit the categories by race, because the T-matrix was not positive definite for whites. Cohort: Y.

97 BACHMAN, JERALD G. and OMALLEY, PATRICK M.
"Yea-saying, Nay-saying, and Going to Extremes: Black-White Differences in Response Style." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 48,2 (Summer 1984):491-509.

This study used data from 3 nationwide surveys of youth ranging from 15 to 23 years of age: Monitoring the Future Project: Design and Procedures by J.G. Bachman and L.D. Johnston (1978), High School and Beyond: A National Longitudinal Study for the 1980s by the National Opinion Research Center (1980), and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) by the

Center for Human Resource Research (1981). In all three studies, respondents completed Likert-type questionnaire items, and their responses revealed important racial differences: blacks were more likely than whites to use the extreme response categories, particularly the positive end of agree-disagree scales. Response style indices (agreement, disagreement, acquiescence, and extreme responding) displayed ranges of individual differences and cross-time stabilities comparable to commonly used personality measures. For both races, agreement tendencies were stronger among those in the south, especially in nonmetropolitan areas; however, controlling for geography did little to reduce overall black-white differences. Findings reveal potential pitfalls in dealing with racial differences in survey and personality measures and illustrate the need for caution in reporting and interpreting such differences. [(c)APA] Cohort: Y.

98 BACHRACH, CHRISTINE A. and CARVER, KAREN.
"Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence." National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Conference, Bethesda, MD (May 1992).

Summary of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development conference. Bethesda, Maryland, May 18-19, 1992. This conference was chaired by Dr. Clifford Clogg of Penn State University and brought together an interdisciplinary group of researchers involved in studying the effects of adolescent parenthood on social, economic and health outcomes for mothers and their children. The purpose was to review recent studies on the effects of maternal age and the factors that mediate and condition those effects. Cohort: Y C.

99 BAHARUDIN, ROZUMA.
"Predictors of Maternal Behavior and Their Effects on the Achievement of Children: Data from the Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Ph.D. Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1992.

The purposes of this study were to identify factors that predict the parenting behavior of mothers and factors that predict the achievement of children. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) the study focused on 898 mothers (African-American n = 347; Caucasians n = 551) and their 6 to 8 year-old children. Consistent with Belsky's model of the determinants of parenting the quality of the home environment was influenced by maternal characteristics contextual factors and child characteristics. Mothers who provided better quality home environments were older in age at the time of their first birth and had higher levels of intelligence and self-esteem. Mothers who had higher levels of family income fewer children and had a spouse or partner in the home also provided more supportive home environments. Female children tended to receive more supportive care than male children. Additional analyses showed that the quality of the home environment was related to the achievement of children. Children who did well had mothers who provided more cognitively stimulating home environment. Cohort: Y.

100 BAHARUDIN, ROZUMAH.
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101 BAHR, STEPHEN J.

"The Effects of Income and Age at Marriage on Marital Stability." Presented: American Sociological Association, 1977.

This research examines the effects of ethnic status, age at marriage, and family assets on marital stability. All three variables were found to significantly affect the chances of instability. The work of Bumpass and Sweet (1972) and Cutright (1971) was supported by the data showing that the effects of age at marriage on marital separation do not primarily reflect economic effects of early marriage. Likewise, it was suggested that the high rate of instability among blacks cannot be explained by their poorer economic status and rate of early marriage. Cohort: G.

102 BAHR, STEPHEN J.
"The Effects of Income and Assets on Marital Instability: A Longitudinal Analysis." Provo, UT: Brigham Young University, 1977.

This study investigates the effects of income and assets on marital stability. The results show that total family assets, expected family income, and ethnic status significantly influence marital instability. For older couples, assets appear more important; whereas, expected family income had somewhat greater affect among younger couples. Being black and having few assets and a low expected income increased marital instability approximately six times. Cohort: G.

103 BAHR, STEPHEN J.
"The Effects of Welfare on Marital Stability and Remarriage." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41 (August 1979):553-60.

This paper estimates welfare effects on marital dissolution and remarriage. The findings indicate that white women, receiving welfare, experience marriage dissolution more frequently than low-income women not receiving public assistance. This finding did not hold for black women. As the duration of marriage increases, the relationship between welfare and marital dissolution decreases. Among both black and white women with low incomes, non-AFDC recipients are three times more likely to remarry than AFDC recipients. However, the relationship between AFDC and remarriage decreases as age increases. Cohort: G.

104 BAHR, STEPHEN J.
"Welfare and Marital Dissolution: A Reply." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 43,2 (May 1981):300-301.

This article responds to T.W. Draper's (see PA, Vol 67:03436) reanalysis of the NLS survey data that the present author (1979) used in his study. It is suggested that Draper's conclusions are questionable due to methodological limitations, and these limitations are identified and discussed. [(c)APA] Cohort: W.

105 BAHR, STEPHEN J. and DAY, RANDAL D.
"Sex Role Attitudes, Female Employment, and Marital Satisfaction." *Journal of Comparative Family Studies* 9 (Spring 1978):53-67.

Substantial increases in the proportion of married females in the labor force have occurred during the past 25 years. This has prompted family scholars to ask whether or not the employment of the wife might affect marital satisfaction. Although this question has been examined by a number of scholars, research on this topic needs to be extended in at least two ways. First, sex role attitudes of husband and wife would appear to be important but have not been examined thoroughly. Second, other variables known to be associated with female employment have not been adequately controlled. The purpose of this paper is to examine with appropriate controls the effects of sex role attitudes and the wife's employment status on marital satisfaction. Cohort: G W.

106 BAHR, STEPHEN J. and GALLIGAN, RICHARD J.
"Teenage Marriage and Marital Stability." *Youth and Society* 15,4 (June 1984):387-400.

This longitudinal study hypothesized that level of education and length of unemployment are intervening variables between divorce and age at marriage. This hypothesis was based on the notion that a low level of education and an increased probability of unemployment are consequences of early marriage that affect the rate of divorce. The data utilized were from the Young Men's cohort of the NLS. Findings indicated that those who married at a later age, who had more education, and who did not experience unemployment were more likely to remain in a stable marriage. These three independent variables accounted for approximately 15 percent of the variance in marital stability, thereby supporting the hypothesis. The data suggested that public policies supporting education and employment of young married people may reduce some of the economic stress that contributes to divorce. Cohort: B.

107 BAHR, STEPHEN J. and LEIGH, GEOFFREY K.
"Family Size, Intelligence, and Expected Education." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 40 (May 1978):331-35.

In this paper the relationships between family size, intelligence, and expected education were examined. After other relevant variables were controlled, family size had a negligible association with intelligence and expected education. Existing research which shows that children from large families are less intelligent than children from small families may have resulted from inadequate controls for other relevant variables. The strongest and most consistent predictor of intelligence was educational encouragement, while the best predictors of expected education were educational encouragement and intelligence. Cohort: B G.

108 BAILEY, ADRIAN J.
"Getting on Your Bike: What Difference Does a Migration History Make?" *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie* 80,5 (1989):312-317.

This paper uses data from the NLSY to examine the role of migration history in influencing labor migration events. It was found that young adults with some migration history were consistently more likely to migrate than young adults without such a history. One-third of the sample experienced a migration event over the period studied. Of those, 60% had moved once previously, 25% had moved twice, 9% had moved three times, and 6% had moved four or more times. Lengths of residential sojourns for the various groups of migrators and chronic migrants in particular are examined and future research topics discussed. Cohort: Y.

109 BAILEY, ADRIAN J.
"A Longitudinal Analysis of the Migration of Young Adults in the United States." Ph.D. Dissertation, Indiana University, 1989.

This research is an investigation of the migration of young adults in an explicitly longitudinal context. research on migration has centered on identifying the reasons why people move. That focus is enlarged in this research by shifting the emphasis to investigations of why individuals remain at particular locations for differing intervals of residence. The emphasis on duration of residence allows for the investigation of a wider range of hypotheses about migration but makes it necessary to use longitudinal information to test these hypotheses. The primary objective of the research was to develop a longitudinal model of migration. This was achieved by using an extension of random utility theory to the longitudinal context. The conceptual model incorporates four sources of population heterogeneity: employment factors, mobility constraints, lifecycle factors, and the acquisition of human capital. The model is constructed to emphasize the role of migration history for influencing the duration of the sojourn through these sources of population heterogeneity. A survival analysis suggested that the systematic variation that was present in the distribution of sojourn lengths was linked to migration history. The research concludes with a summary of the findings and a discussion of the usefulness of the methods and models for analysis of time-space problems. Cohort: Y.

110 BAKER, NANCY ROUX TEPPEN.
"American Indian Women in an Urban Setting." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1982.

Educational, marital and family backgrounds, employment history, current activities and assets were examined to determine how well Indian women in urban settings had accommodated themselves to this environment. Comparisons were made with non-Indian urban women from the NLS. The sample (fifty women from thirteen states representing eighteen tribes), living in an Ohio industrial SMSA, was also questioned about knowledge of and participation in their Indian cultures. Comparisons with non-Indians showed significant differences--the Indian women were less well educated, held lower status jobs with less pay, and came from larger families where parents had less education and lower socioeconomic statuses. The Indian women themselves had more children, marriages and poorer health. They were generally unskilled, worked full-time or held second jobs than non-Indians. Racial discrimination was reported more frequently against Indians; more incidents of age or sex discrimination were not apparent. With the Mississippi River as boundary, eastern and western comparisons among Indian women were made in terms of regional historic, cultural, and political differences, retention of traditional heritages, languages, and religious affiliations. Cohort: W.

111 BAKER, PAULA; CARPENTER, SUSAN; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; and D'AMICO, RONALD; et alia.
"Pathways to the Future, Volume IV: A Report on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1983." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1984.

The fourth wave of data from the NLSY is analyzed. The nature and consequences of high school employment,the effectiveness of job search and job finding methods among young people, the relationship of race to employment and educational attainment, the long-term effects of participation in government-sponsored employment and training programs, and the determinants and consequences of dropping out of high school in an overeducated society are investigated. A longitudinal study of reservation wages, duration of job search and subsequent wages is presented, based on an empirical econometric analysis. Cohort: Y.

112 BAKER, PAULA; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; D'AMICO, RONALD; and FALARIS, EVANGELOS; et alia.
"Pathways to the Future, Volume V: A Report on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1983." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

This report describes the work experience of the nationally-representative sample of 12,000 Americans who were age 14-21 when first interviewed in 1979 and who have been surveyed annually since then. Chapter One evaluates outcomes for post-school participants in government employment and training programs with special attention given to selectivity bias. Chapter Two describes early labor market differentiation among terminal high school graduates. Chapter Three analyzes business cycle effects on college enrollment behavior. Chapter Four provides a descriptive analysis of welfare patterns among young mothers, and Chapter Five discusses the effect of demographic factors on schooling and entry wages. Cohort: Y.

113 BAKER, PAULA; D'AMICO, RONALD; and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Measuring Time Use: A Comparison of Alternate Research Strategies." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

Alternate methods of measuring time use were assessed using data from the 1980 NLSY pretest, administered to 223 youth ages 15 to 22 in four U.S. cities. The time diary, which elicited detailed time use information from the day preceding the interview date, was compared with a series of stylized questions asking for estimates of time spent on selected activities in the last seven days. Well-suited to gathering information on a comprehensive range of time use patterns, the diary's sensitivity to day to day fluctuations and to sporadic events makes it less desirable as an adjunct to the investigation of specific activities at the individual level. The 7-day retrospective appears to better represent usual time allocation, particularly activities that occur regularly or during infrequent blocks of time during the day. The diary generates reliable aggregate time use estimates while the 7-day approach offers a viable alternative for micro-level research. Cohort: Y.

114 BAKER, PAULA and MOTT, FRANK L.
*NLSY Child Handbook 1989: A Guide and Resource Document for the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1986 Child Data.* Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1989.

This handbook, designed to assist users of the 1986 Merged Child-Mother Data File, briefly describes both the longitudinal data on mothers and children collected since 1979 and discusses in greater detail the 1986 cross-sectional child assessment data. It places the NLSY child data collection efforts in the context of the NLSY surveys and explains the link between data found on the child tape and variables found either in the main cohort data set or in other special NLSY tapes. The child handbook describes each of the child assessments administered during the 1986 survey round and the criteria used in their selection. It outlines field procedures used in administering the assessments, interviewer training required, and types of field conditions encountered. Information is included on how the assessments were scored and what types of summary scores appear on the merged tape. Descriptive materials about the assessments are discussed including tabular information relating the distribution of various outcome scores to a number of child and maternal characteristics, correlations between the various assessments, selected reliability coefficients, and a discussion of potential biases due to attrition. Data users are informed of certain nuances of the various assessments and limitations of these data and provided with specific instructions on how to properly access and use the child variables. Of particular importance to users is a section discussing the nature of the mother and child samples. A number of descriptive tables, details on the child data tapes, and related documentation are provided. Cohort: Y C N.

115 BAKER, PAULA C. and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Following Children Over Time: Child Development and Its Linkages with Family Social and Economic Transitions." Presented: Statistics Canada Symposium on Design and Analysis of Longitudinal Surveys, 1992.

Using data from the NLSY Child surveys, this paper explores how family poverty and maternal employment are linked to changes in childrens' cognitive and behavioral outcomes. The analyses employ a change score approach to first assess short-term changes in child outcomes between two successive data points (1986 to 1988 or 1988 to 1990) and levels family conditions in that interval, controlling for prior individual and family attributes. Results are then provided for a longer period over three survey points from 1986-1990 which suggest that cognitive and socioemotional change for children can vary, depending on the duration of time between base and end point as well as other factors such the child's race and maturational level. Cohort: Y C.

116 BAKER, REGINALD P. and BRADBURN, NORMAN M.
"CAPI: Impacts on Data Quality and Survey Costs." In: *Proceedings of the 1991 Public Health Conference on Records and Statistics*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. National Center for Health Statistics (1992):459-464.

Despite such benefits of CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing) as higher data quality, lower cost, and quicker turnaround, several concerns have kept it from being widely used. To address these concerns, several tests of CAPI were performed by NORC which were aimed at establishing its feasibility. The largest tests were conducted with the NLSY. One included one-half of the 1989 Ohio sample. The second, a nationwide experiment in 1990, involved one-quarter of respondents in an experimental CAPI group as well as one-quarter in a PAPI (Paper and Pencil Interviewing) control group. Sample selection procedures, control of sample design, and data for evaluating the experiment are discussed in relation to the latter experiment. The authors find that CAPI helps prevent interviewer error, especially in contingency questions/branching patterns and illegal skips. There is no apparent effect on the "Don't Know" or refusal response categories. CAPI respondents may feel a greater sense of anonymity; evidence is provided from 1989 alcohol consumption questions, 1990 contraception questions, and a confidentiality question directed to respondents. Interviewer behavior is discussed with reference to the way in which questions are presented to the interviewer; an hourly pay question reveals respondent differences may result. Few differences emerge in the CPS questions; one small but significant difference is that those interviewed by PAPI are more likely to say 'with a job not at work' and those in CAPI more likely to say 'other' when asked for information on their labor market activity the previous week. Finally, CAPI resulted in higher training and field costs but lower processing costs, in part because the length of interview was shorter with CAPI. Cohort: Y N.

117 BAKTARI, PAUL.
"Job Competition versus Wage Competition: An Analysis of Competing Models." Ph.D. Dissertation, West Virginia University, 1980.

In the 1970s, job opportunities and occupational attainment for individuals leaving school underwent an unprecedented downturn. Factors which led to the deterioration of employment opportunities for high school and college graduates were due partly to changes in the supply and demand for educated workers. The increase in the supply of college-trained workers was not matched by a similar increase in demand. The predictions of two competing models used to explain labor market behavior, the wage-competition and the queuing models are tested. To test the predictions of the two models, young white males 14 to 24 years old with different educational backgrounds were selected from the NLS during their first year of entry to the labor market covering the decade from 1966 to 1976. The finding partially supported both of the labor market models, thus demonstrating the value of using queue theory in conjunction with neoclassical theory in studies on the labor market. The results indicated that for high school and college graduates, the relative changes in supplies increased competition both within and between these groups. However, to the extent that changes in supply were caused by the size of the baby boom cohort, implications for investment in education for future cohorts are unclear. Cohort: B.

118 BAKTARI, PAUL and GRASSO, JOHN T.
"An Empirical Study of New High School and College Graduates' Wages Using Alternative Labor Market Models." *Review of Higher Education* 8,3 (Spring 1985):193-220.

This study employs data on white males from the National Longitudinal Surveys (Young Men) for 1966 through 1976. Alternative models are used to explore changes in the returns to college education. Predictions of both neoclassical theory and a job competition, or labor market queue, model were moderately supported by the data, as wages of new graduates appeared to be sensitive to: (1) the number of similarly educated young workers; and (2) the relative position of the educational group in the labor market hiring queue. Implications of the demographic effects on returns, in addition to the effect of the demand for labor and the effect of productivity on labor, are discussed. Cohort: B.

119 BALLEN, JOHN and FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Transitions Between Employment and Nonemployment." Presented: Cambridge, MA, Conference on Inner City Black Youth Unemployment, August 1983.

Data from both the NLS and NBER-Mathematica Survey of Inner City Black Youths are used to analyze patterns of movement to and from employment of out-of-school youths. The major finding is that the increase in employment with age for blacks, particularly high school dropouts, is quite small early in the work life. The authors trace the problem to a relatively low transition from nonemployment to employment rather than a high transition from employment to nonemployment. It is found that the transition probability from nonemployment to employment is adversely affected for inner city black youths by the incidence of nonemployment not only because many have shorter spells of employment and longer spells of nonemployment, but also due to the large number of inner city youth who are never employed. Also, it appears that those youths have higher employment-nonemployment transitions and do not experience the same positive duration dependence in that transition as do other youths. All told, the evidence suggests that for inner city black youths, high nonemployment is likely to extract a significant cost in the future because the dynamics of their transition to work is notably worse than those for other groups of youths. Cohort: Y.

120 BAMBA, HIROYA.
"Black Americans and Poverty: Role of Education and Racial Discrimination in the Vicious Circle of Poverty." *Doshisha American Studies* 15 (March 1979):29-46. Article is in Japanese.

121 BAMBA, HIROYA.
"Human Resources Micro Data of the United States of America (The National Longitudinal Surveys) and a Package for Using Magnetic Tape Data." *Doshisha American Studies*, Supplement 4 (December 1979). Article is in Japanese.

Cohort: N.

122 BAMBA, HIROYA.
"Relationship Between the Structure of the Labor Market and Demand for Education by Young Black and White Males." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Massachusetts, 1977.

The difference in educational attainment between young black and white males is largely due to the difference in the returns from education between them. The maintained hypotheses of this study are: (1) there exists a low educational-level trap against young black males at one-to-three years of college education where the present value of marginal returns from additional education is negative; (2) young black males who are intellectually as capable as young white males are discouraged from attaining beyond four years of high school education because of the trap; (3) their educational attainment does not increase even when their family income increases until it reaches a certain high level; (4) differences in taste and preferences for education between black and white males varies by the local labor market. Cohort: B.

123 BAMBA, HIROYA.
"Women and Labor: Rise in the Labor Force Participation Rate of Women in Post-War America." *Doshisha American Studies* 16 (1980). Article is in Japanese.

Cohort: W.

124 BARNES, GARY T.; ERICKSON, EDWARD W.; HILL, JR., G. WATTS; and JOHNSON, THOMAS; et alia.
"Extension of the College-Going/College-Choice Model to the NLS Class of 1971 Data." Final Report, U.S. Dept of Health, Education and Welfare, 1975.

This report is the culmination of an intensive feasibility study intended to determine whether the data being generated by the National Longitudinal Survey can be used as the basis for econometric estimation of the systematic effects of those factors which affect the college-going and college-choice decisions of young persons. The econometric model used was an extension of the College-Going/College-Choice Model first developed in Direct Aid to Students: A Radical Structural Reform (HEW-OS-71-134). The estimation procedure utilized was the statistical package developed by Marc Nerlove and S. James Press in Univariate and Multivariate Log-Linear and Logistic Models (Santa Monica: RAND, R-1306-EDA/NIH, 1973). In the analysis, a multi-stage decision process was examined and variables which were expected to affect the college-going and college-choice decisions were considered; i.e., economic, demographic, educational and institutional proximity or supply variables. Cohort: B G.

125 BARRATT, MARGUERITE.
"School Age Offspring of Adolescent Mothers: Environments and Outcomes." *Family Relations* 40 (October 1991):442-447.

This research was designed to identify factors contributing to competent parenting by adolescent mothers and optimal outcomes for their school-age children. A sample of 258 first-born 6- and 7-year-old children whose mothers were aged 14 through 18 at the time of their children's births were selected for these analyses from the NLSY. Optimal parenting was influenced by background factors as well as by factors evolving since birth; in turn these factors and parenting influenced outcomes for children. These findings can inform the design of intervention programs for adolescent mothers. Cohort: Y C.

127 BARTEL, ANN P.
"The Migration Decision: What Role Does Job Mobility Play?" *American Economic Review* 69 (December 1979):775-86.

This paper argues that one must take account of the relationship between job mobility and migration when studying the determinants and consequences of the decision to migrate. The results indicate that there are three distinctly different types of geographic moves (associated with either a quit, layoff, or transfer) and an analysis that ignores this distinction can often lead to misleading conclusions about the role of such variables as the wage, the wife's labor force participation, the presence of school children and the length of residence in the migration process. Cohort: B M.

128 BARTEL, ANN P.
"Race Differences in Job Satisfaction: A Reappraisal." *Journal of Human Resources* 16 (Spring 1981):294-303.

This article has shown that the blacks in the NLS Older Men sample were significantly more satisfied with their jobs in 1966, 1969, and 1971 than whites with similar personal, job and location characteristics. While blacks do earn lower full wages than whites and should therefore be less satisfied, discrimination may have also caused blacks to be satisfied with less. In the case of older men, this direct effect of race on job satisfaction dominates and becomes increasingly important over time. For other cohorts, the available evidence is also consistent with greater impact of the effect over time. Cohort: M.

129 BARTEL, ANN P.
"Wages, Nonwage Job Characteristics, and Labor Mobility." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 35 (July 1982):578-589.

This paper examines the effects of a set of nonwage job characteristics on the quit decisions of young and middle-aged men. The data set was constructed by merging data in the NLS of Young and Older Men with data from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles file and the Bureau of Economic Analysis file on fringe benefits. The empirical analysis shows that some nonwage job attributes have significant influence on worker quit behavior and that there are important differences in the effects of the nonwage job characteristics across age groups. Young men are significantly more likely than older men to quit repetitive jobs, for example, whereas the presence of bad working conditions is a more important factor in the quit decision of the older cohort. The results also indicate that, for the older men, fringe benefits have a stronger effect on quit decisions than wages do. Further evidence on age differences is provided through an analysis of panel data from the Quality of Employment Survey. Cohort: B M.

130 BARTEL, ANN P. and BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Middle-Age Job Mobility: Its Determinants and Consequences." Working Paper, Columbia University Graduate School of Business, 1976.

The authors examine the determinants of quits and argue that there are basically three types of quit occurrences: 1. due to exogenous or personal factors; 2. because of dissatisfaction with the current job; 3. due to a better job. In keeping with this system, it is found that the probability of quitting for job-related reasons is negatively related to the reservation wage. The probability of quitting for personal reasons is not related to the reservation wage since this type of quit is due to exogenous forces. The probability of a layoff was positively related to the individual's current wage. It is also found that job characteristics such as pension plans and hours of work affected job-related quits but did not determine quitting for personal reasons. Similarly, personal characteristics such as time remaining in the labor force and the wife's labor force status had systematic effects on job-related quits and insignificant effects on exogenous quits. There is also strong evidence of serial correlation in job mobility. That is, there exists a group of individuals who continuously show high propensities to separate both voluntarily and involuntarily. The analysis of the consequences of job mobility indicated the need to distinguish between types of quits. That is, individuals who were pulled from their jobs had higher immediate wage gains than stayers, while individuals who were pushed had smaller wage gains than stayers. Cohort: M.

131 BARTEL, ANN P. and BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Wage Growth and Job Turnover: An Empirical Analysis." In: *Studies in Labor Markets*, Sherwin Rosen ed., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981.

The authors focus on documenting how labor turnover systematically affects the rate of growth in wages both across jobs and within the job. The working hypothesis is to interpret wage growth to be the result of human capital investments, both general and specific to the job. The authors interpret wage growth across jobs as being due to changes in the individual's human capital stock resulting from "mobility" investments (e.g. search) and losses of specific training incurred when job separation takes place. Cohort: B M.

132 BARTEL, ANN P. and SICHERMAN, NACHUM.
"Technological Change and On-the-Job Training of Young Workers." Working Paper, July 1993. (Presented at the NBER Summer Institute in Labor Studies, July 26-30).

We use the NLSY to analyze the relationship between technological change and on-the-job training. The theoretical predictions are ambiguous: While higher rates of obsolescence are likely to decrease investment, on-the-job training will increase if technological change increases the productivity of human capital, reduces the cost of training, or increases the value of time in training relative to work. Our major empirical findings are: (1) Technological change induces firms to provide short (i.e. duration of less than a month) training to their employees, and we, therefore, do not observe a significant effect of technological change on hours of training. (2) Workers who receive training because of technological change are either high school graduates or those with eight or fewer years of schooling. (3) Workers who did not receive training in the previous year are more likely to be trained as a result of higher rates of technological change. Cohort: Y.

133 BARTEL, ANN P. and SICHERMAN, NACHUM.
"Technological Change and Retirement Decisions of Older Workers." *Journal of Labor Economics* 11,1,pt.1 (January 1993):162-183.

According to human capital theory, technological change will influence the retirement decisions of older workers in two ways. First, workers in industries with high rates of technological change will retire later if there is a net positive correlation between technological change and on-the-job training. Second, an unexpected change in the rate of technological change will induce older workers to retire sooner because the required amount of retraining will be an unattractive investment. We matched industry data on productivity growth and occupational data on required training with data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Older Men to test these hypotheses. Our results support both hypotheses. Cohort: M.

134 BARTEL, ANN P. and SICHERMAN, NACHUM.
"Technological Change and the Careers of Older Workers." Working Paper No. 3433, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1990.

Recent research has shown that technological change has important labor market implications; this paper demonstrates one of the avenues through which this occurs. According to the theory of human capital, technological change will influence the retirement decisions of older workers in two ways. First, workers in industries characterized by high rates of technological change will have later retirement ages because these industries require larger amounts of on-the-job training. Second, an unexpected change in the industry's rate of technological change will induce older workers to retire sooner because the required amount of retraining will be an unattractive investment. The authors matched time-series data on rates of technological change and required amounts of training in 35 industrial sectors with data from the NLS Older Men's Survey to test these hypotheses. Results strongly supported both hypotheses. Cohort: M.

135 BARTLETT, ROBIN L. and CALLAHAN, CHARLES.
"Racial Pay Disparities Among Older Men." *Northern Social Science Review* (Spring 1984):58-71.

Using data from the NLS of Older Men in 1966, 1975, and 1976, a sample of 338 black and 752 white men were studied to determine the degree of racial discrimination in wage determination. Human capital, geographic and personal characteristic variables were found to be important determinants of wages for black and white older men. Besides education and job tenure being significant determinants of black wages, part time work status, specific vocational training, and number of dependents appear significant. Father's occupation and residence at age 15 are two variables that seem to be significant and measure more subtle aspects of human capital investment for white wages. Southern location is a significant explanatory variable for both populations. The findings suggest that the proportion of the residual in previously estimated wage equations attributed to racial discrimination may be slightly overstated. Cohort: M.

136 BARTLETT, ROBIN L. and CALLAHAN, CHARLES.
"Wage Determination and Marital Status: Another Look." *Industrial Relations* (Winter 1984):90-96.

Analysis of the effect of marital status upon the hourly wage rates of older white males shows that human capital variables explain a great deal of the wages of married men, and work status and location variables explain the wages of other white men. Significant differences were not found, however, among the three models estimated. Findings indicate the observed wage differential between married and unattached males seems to result from role specialization or perceived need, or both. Remarried men appear to be more motivated or are perceived as needier than married men. Almost all of the wage differential between married men and continuously single men results from occupational and industrial distribution differences. It remains to be determined whether single men earn less because they choose to enter lower paid occupations, or because they are denied access to certain occupations on the basis of their marital status. Cohort: M.

137 BARTOLICH, EUGENE.
"A Study of Managerial Employee Propensity Towards Unionization." Ph.D. Dissertation, Virginia Commonwealth University, 1990.

This study is an empirical investigation into the extent and nature of managerial employee interest in unionization. Two national level surveys, the 1977 Quality of Employment Survey and the 1980 update of the NLS, and a 1988 area survey were screened by occupational code for managerial respondents. A priori hypotheses were formulated to test the effects of explanatory variables upon the criterion variable, the respondents vote on the call for certification of a union. Explanatory variables tested represented personal, occupational, and industry characteristics identified in previous studies as being related to patterns of unionization. Subsets of variables or constructs commensurate with the hypotheses were clustered. Hypotheses were tested for overall effect of the constructs, and individual variables were tested for their effect on the vote outcomes. Results show an increasing trend in the percentage of managers voting for certification of the union for the period from 1977 through 1988. Constructs and individual variables affecting the vote on union certification varied with the respective data set. Substantially, the same variables that evoked a response among nonmanagerial personnel caused a like effect on the managers. The study supports the previous research on attitudes toward unionization. The study concludes that the managerial group displayed an increasing propensity towards unionization over the period 1977 through 1988, and it identifies the attitudes affecting this propensity. Cohort: B.

138 BAYDAR, NAZLI.
"Reliability and Validity of Temperament Scales of the NLSY Child assessments." Working Paper, Seattle: Battelle Centers for Public Health Research and Evaluation, October 1993.

The child assessments of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth provide a unique source of information for studying cognitive and socio-emotional development longitudinally in a large national sample of children. This paper presents an investigation of the psychometric properties of the temperament scales that measure the personality and social adjustment of children aged 0-6. These scales consist of a set of maternally and interviewer reported items available from the 1986, 1988 and 1990 NLSY administrations. Four temperament scales are presented: two scales for infants aged 6-23 months, and two scales for children aged 2-6 years. Specifically, we investigate whether the temperament scales meet the following criteria: (1) A satisfactory level of internal reliability; (2) comparable factor structures between administrations for children at a given age; (3) comparable factor structures across ages at a given assessment; (4) comparable factor structures longitudinally as a cohort ages; (5) stable factor loadings of items across different socio-demographic subpopulations; (6) empirically supported construct validity; and, (7) empirically supported predictive validity. The internal reliability, the stability of the factor structures beyond age 3, construct validity and the predictive validity of the temperament scales were empirically supported. However, the stability of the factor structure across socio-demographic subgroups could not be supported. The implications of this finding is discussed. Cohort: C.

139 BAYDAR, NAZLI and BROOKS-GUNN, J.
"Effects of Maternal Employment and Child Care Arrangements in Infancy on Preschoolers' Cognitive and Behavioral Outcomes." *Developmental Psychology* 27, 6 (November 1991):932-945.

The intersection of maternal employment and child care in the first three years of life is considered with respect to its effects on cognitive and behavioral outcomes in preschool children from the Children of the NLSY. Three sets of questions are addressed relating to the effects of maternal employment in the first three years, the effects of continuity, intensity and timing of employment in the first year, and the effects of different types of child-care arrangements over and above the expected maternal employment effect. The PPVT-R and BPI scores of 572 white children who were three and four years old were examined. Employment effects on children were considered in the early years of life. For children of employed mothers, babysitter care, grandmother care, and mother care in the first year of life were associated with lower BPI scores than father care. The beneficial effects of babysitter or grandmother care were stronger for girls than for boys, and the effects of maternal care were found for boys but not for girls. Grandmother and mother care during the first year were associated with higher PPVT-R scores for children in poverty and for boys. Reasons for the greater sensitivity in boys and children in poverty to child care type are discussed and several methodological issues considered. Cohort: Y C.

141 BAYDAR, NAZLI and BROOKS-GUNN, JEANNE.
"The Dynamics of Child Support and its Consequences for Children." Working Paper (April 1993). Seattle: Battele Research Center. New York: Columbia University Teachers College, 1993.

The focus of this paper is on children who are eligible for child support rather than the custodial parent who receives the payments and the non-custodial parent who makes the payments. The paper investigates (1) the patterns of receipt of child-support and (2) its impact on children. Child-support payments are examined from a child's point of view. First, the process of becoming eligible for child support and the process of receiving child support are examined. Next, whether child-support payments have observable beneficial effects on children's well-being is examined. The study of the process of child-support receipt shows the extent of pre-existing differences between the children receiving child support payments and children who are eligible but not receiving child support payments. In the study of the effects of child support on children's developmental outcomes, a model that will statistically control for these pre-existing differences to the extent possible is developed . Although the data do not allow us to fully identify the factors that might mediate the effects of child support on child outcomes, an effort is made to account for likely mediators of these effects, such as mother's working hours, the quality of the home environment, and the frequency of contact with the father. Cohort: Y C.

142 BAYDAR, NAZLI and GRADY, WILLIAM.
"Predictors of Birth Planning Status and Its Consequences for Children." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

This paper investigates the predictors of having a wanted, mistimed or unwanted birth, and the consequences of birth planning status on children's developmental status. Whether an unintended birth is "unwanted" or "mistimed" is determined by: 1) the costs of the birth; and, 2) whether those costs are fixed or transitory. When the costs of a birth are high and fixed, all future births would be "unwanted". The analysis is based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Since 1982, pregnancy history and planning status information was obtained from all NLSY women on an annual basis. Planning status questions were asked of the mothers on the average at the fifth month of the pregnancy, and the status of 84% of children were recorded before their birth. Our target group of children consists of all children born between 1982 and 1984 NLSY surveys. Two child developmental outcomes are considered: Behavioral-emotional development and cognitive development. Cohort: Y.

143 BAYDAR, NAZLI; PAIKOFF, ROBERTA L.; and BROOKS-GUNN, JEANNE.
"Effects of Childcare Arrangements on Cognitive and Behavioral Outcomes: Evidence from a National Sample of 3-4 Year Olds." Unpublished manuscript. Seattle: Battelle Human Affairs Research Center, 1990.

Cohort: Y C.

144 BECK, RUBYE W. and BECK, SCOTT H.
"The Incidence of Extended Households among Middle-Aged Black and White Women: Estimates from a 15-Year Panel Study." *Journal of Family Issues* 10,2 (June 1989):147-168.

In this descriptive analysis, data from the NLS of Mature Women are used to compare cross-section and fifteen-year estimates of the incidence of various types of extended households. Data on black and white women are analyzed separately and the estimates for proportion of middle-aged women living in extended households are presented by marital status. Results show large differences between single-year and fifteen-year estimates of the incidence of extension. Overall, between one-fourth and one-third of white middle-aged women lived in extended households for some time over the fifteen year period and approximately two-thirds of black women experienced this household form for at least part of their middle years. The authors conclude that, contrary to popular and academic perceptions, extended families are a relatively common form of living arrangements for adults in this country, if only for short periods of time. This may be one indicator of the prevalence of the modified-extended family as a family form in the United States. Cohort: W.

145 BECK, SCOTT H.
"Adjustment to and Satisfaction with Retirement." *Journal of Gerontology* 37 (1982):616-624.

Research over the past 30 years concerning the effect of retirement on personal adjustment has resulted in conflicting findings. Some studies reported a negative effect for retirement; others showed no effect at all. This study tested the net effect of retirement on happiness with life and analyzed an evaluation of retirement item in order to discern specific factors that cause lower satisfaction with retirement. Logistic multiple regression and ordinary least squares regression were used in the analysis. The main findings are as follows: (1) although a negative bivariate relationship exists between retirement and happiness with life, retirement has no significant net effect; (2) health factors, recent widowhood, and income have the greatest impact on happiness with life; and (3) poor health, lower income, and earlier-than-expected retirement are the main determinants of negative evaluations of retirement. Cohort: M.

146 BECK, SCOTT H.
"Determinants of Labor Force Activity Among Retired Men." *Research on Aging* 7.2 (June 1985):251-280.

Data from the NLS of Older Men for 1966 to 1981 were used to identify factors affecting labor force participation after retirement. Factors included in the analysis were social and demographic characteristics and mediating variables such as retirement benefits, attitudes toward work and retirement, and health status. Three retirement patterns were identified: complete retirement, partial retirement, and rejection of retirement. Over two-thirds of the sample were fully retired; about 20 percent were partially retired; and about 10 percent returned to full-time work. The models used in the logistic multiple regression analysis predicted rejection of retirement fairly successfully but were not as useful in predicting partial retirement. Retirement income and health were the most important factors influencing work after retirement. Disabilities or poor health forced a substantial minority of men to remain completely retired, while very low retirement benefits forced some retired to work full-time or part-time. The propensity to work after retirement varied somewhat by occupational groups, but these differences were not large and generally were explained by other factors related to occupation, such as the institutional arrangements of work and the unemployment rate in the local labor market. Attitudes toward work were reasonably important determinants of labor force participation but were less significant than the constraints of poor health and low retirement income. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

147 BECK, SCOTT H.
"Differences in Expected and Actual Retirement Age Among Older Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Florida, 1981.

This study of retirement analyzes the discrepancy between the expected age and the actual age of retirement. The model combines Atchley's (1979) general model of the retirement process with the approach of attitude-behavior theory. Three general factors are hypothesized to determine both the expected age and actual age. The factors are: (1) constraint factors, (2) job-related factors, and (3) social and psychological factors. A secondary hypothesis concerns adjustment to retirement. It is hypothesized that discrepancies between the actual and expected age of retirement, especially earlier-than-expected retirement, will lead to less successful adjustment to retirement. A low correlation was found between the expected age and actual age of retirement. In the analysis of the discrepancy between the expected and actual age, mandatory retirement policies, eligibility for a pension and higher assets reduced the negative difference between the actual and expected age, while the existence of a work related health limitation and high commitment to work increased the negative discrepancy. With respect to retirement satisfaction, earlier-than-expected retirement led to lower satisfaction with retirement. Cohort: M.

148 BECK, SCOTT H.
"Mobility from Pre-Retirement to Post-Retirement Job." *Sociological Quarterly* 27.4 (December 1986):515-531.

While the normative pattern of retirement is complete cessation of labor force activity, about one-third of men work during their retirement. This research focuses on such "working retirees" by investigating the prevalence and patterns of occupational mobility from pre- to post-retirement job, as well as the impact that institutional constraints on (re)employment in later life may have on the chances of occupational mobility. Using data from the NLS Older Men's cohort, a sample of working retirees was extracted from men who retired between 1967 and 1978. Results showed a substantial amount of occupational mobility among the working retired. The structure of mobility was found to be similar to younger labor force participants in that most mobility consists of moves to adjacent occupational categories. Unlike career mobility of non-retired workers, however, the large majority of moves constituted downward mobility. Using the economic segmentation perspective, log-linear and logistic regression analyses indicated that working retirees whose pre-retirement jobs were in the core sector were more likely to experience occupational mobility. As a more specific indicator of bureaucratic control of the labor force, industry-level pension coverage rates were used in the logistic regressions and higher rates of pension coverage were found to result in a greater likelihood of mobility. These results indicate that the considerable occupational mobility experienced by working-retirees is partially the result of structural constraints on the employment of older men. Cohort: M.

149 BECK, SCOTT H.
"Position in the Economic Structure and Unexpected Retirement." *Research on Aging* 5 (June 1983):197-216.

While some workers retire when and how they planned, others leave the labor force unexpectedly and unprepared for retirement. The purpose of this research was to investigate whether certain indicators of position in the economic structure affect the probability of leaving the labor force when planned. The results of the logistic multiple regression analysis revealed that all three indicators of economic position, occupational status, industrial sector and self-employment, had significant net effects on the dichotomous dependent variable, expected/unexpected retirement. These effects were mediated, to varying degrees, by pension coverage and health status, the former increasing the chances of retiring when planned, the latter decreasing the probability of retiring when planned. Cohort: M.

150 BECK, SCOTT H.
"Predictors of the Presence of Parents in Households of Middle-Aged Women." Presented: Acapulco, Mexico, 14th International Congress of Genrontology, 1989.

Virtually all analyses of elderly parent-adult child coresidence have two commonalities: their population base is the elderly and the data are cross-sectional. In contrast, this investigation uses data from the NLS of Mature Woman to analyze the determinants of coresidence. Reports of household composition over four surveys during the years 1979-84 were used to create a binary dependent variable of adult child-parent (or parent-in-law) coresidence. Independent variables, usually based on information in the 1979 survey, included life status of parents and parents-in-law, number of brothers and sisters, marital status, presence of children (of middle-aged respondent), race, cohort, labor force participation of the female respondent, and income. Results of the logistic regression analyses indicate that family of origin and current family characteristics exert substantial effects on the likelihood of coresidence. Black middle-aged women are more likely to share a residence than whites. Surprisingly, neither labor force participation nor income exerted significant net effects. Substantive and methodological implications of the analysis are discussed. Cohort: W.

151 BECK, SCOTT H.
"Retirement Preparation Programs: Differentials in Opportunity and Use." *Journal of Gerontology* 39,5 (September 1984):596-602.

Two issues rarely addressed in the retirement planning field are: (1) the proportion of older workers who participate, or have the opportunity to participate, in retirement preparation programs; and (2) socioeconomic differentials in access to such programs. Data from the NLS of Older Men were used to investigate these two issues. The data indicate that fewer than 4 percent of this sample of men aged 60-74 in 1981 had participated in a retirement preparation program. Logistic multiple regression analysis indicated that occupational status, government employment and private pension coverage were positively related to the likelihood of participation as well as the likelihood of opportunity to participate. Conclusions from this analysis are: (1) very few older workers ever participate in retirement preparation programs; and (2) those who would seem to benefit most from preparation programs, low status and low income workers, are the least likely to have access to these programs. Cohort: M.

152 BECK, SCOTT H.
"The Role of Other Family Members in Intergenerational Occupational Mobility." *Sociological Quarterly* 24 (Spring 1983):273-285.

The concept of "occupational origin" has traditionally been measured by father's occupation only, especially in studies of occupational mobility. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether the occupations of other family members are additional components of men's occupational origins. Using data from the NLS of Older Men, the traditional father-son mobility table was expanded to include paternal grandfathers' occupations and mothers' occupations. Log-linear analyses of these expanded mobility tables showed that paternal grandfathers' and mothers' occupations have significant associations with sons' occupations, controlling for level of fathers' occupations. The association between grandfathers' and sons' occupations is stronger than that between mothers' and sons' occupations. It was concluded that, while father's occupation is the main component, it does not fully capture the impact of occupational origin. Consequently, intergenerational mobility may be less frequent than is indicated in traditional father-son mobility analyses. Cohort: M.

153 BECK, SCOTT H. and BECK, RUBYE W.
"The Formation of Extended Households During Middle Age." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 46,2 (May 1984):277-287.

Data from the 1966 through 1976 National Longitudinal Surveys of middle-aged and older men were used to estimate the proportion of middle-aged couples forming extended households. Results of the combined longitudinal record over 10 years were compared with cross-sectional estimates of extended households based on the 1966 survey. For both blacks and whites, about 7 percent had one or more parents (or parents-in-law) in the household in 1966, compared with about 11 percent over the 10-year period. The proportion of blacks living in three-generation households or with grandchildren or other non-nuclear kin was substantially higher than the proportion of whites. In almost all cases, estimates of extended households made using the longitudinal data were about double those based on cross-sectional data. It is estimated that for the 20-year period of middle age about 25 percent of white couples and over 50 percent of black couples would have formed extended households; these extended households underline the continued existence of strong family networks in modern society. Implications of the findings for research are discussed. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

154 BECK, SCOTT H.; COLE, BETTIE S.; and HAMMOND, JUDITH A.
"Religious Heritage and Premarital Sex: Evidence from a National Sample of Young Adults." *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion* 30,2 (June 1991):173-180.

Previous studies on attitudes or behavior regarding premarital sex of teenagers and young adults have generally found that while measures of religiosity are important, church affiliation has little, if any, impact. However, most of these studies used crude categorizations of affiliation. In this study, a more specific typology of religious organizations is created to assess the impact of religious heritage (parents' religious affiliation), as well as the affiliations of the young respondents, on premarital sexual intercourse. Data from the 1979 and 1983 interviews of the NLSY were used and four subsamples were created: white females, white males, black females and black males. Logistic regression was used to model the effects of religious affiliation contrasts along with control variables on two dichotomous dependent variables, premarital sex and teenage sex. For both white females and white males, a heritage of institutionalized sect membership produced the lowest likelihoods of premarital sex. In certain models for the female and male white samples, Fundamentalists and Baptists also displayed lower probabilities of premarital sex compared to the contrast group of Mainline Protestants. Affiliation differences in premarital sex behavior were muted in the black samples, and among black males there were no significant differences. In special subsamples of white female and male the institutionalized sect group exhibited the lowest probabilities of premarital sex, even when controlling for church attendance. It thus appears that religious heritage is a relevant factor not only in the formation of attitudes regarding sexuality but also in regard to sexual behavior of adolescents and young adults. Cohort: Y.

156 BECK, SCOTT H. and PAGE, JOE W.

"Involvement in Activities and the Psychological Well-Being of Retired Men." *Activities, Adaptation, and Aging* 11,1 (1988):31-47.

This research represents a partial test of the activity theory of aging. The data used are from the NLS of Older Men and the Bradburn Affect Balance Scale and its subscales of Positive and Negative Affect were employed as dependent variables while participation in ten types of activities were used as the primary independent variables. The central hypothesis that more involvement in activities results in higher levels of psychological well-being was supported in the cases of Positive Affect and Affect Balance. However, involvement in activities exerted trivial effects on Negative Affect and other hypotheses based on activity theory were not supported. Cohort: M.

157 BECKER, BRIAN E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"The Long-Run Effects of Job Changes and Unemployment Among Male Teenagers." *Journal of Human Resources* 17,2 (Spring 1983):197-212.

Drawing on the Young Men's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys, we examine the long-run effects of teenage labor market experience on subsequent adult wages. Our study expands on earlier work by considering the effects of both unemployment and job mobility during the period of transition from school to work. We conclude that the net effect of job-switching during the teen years is a positive one for both blacks and whites. Furthermore, we find that the "scarring" effects of teen unemployment are overstated and that short periods of unemployment are associated with higher average wages some 8-10 years later. Finally, the net effect of teenage labor market experience on subsequent wages is positive for both races, though more so for blacks. The black teen labor market experience actually serves to narrow the subsequent black/ white wage differential. Cohort: B.

158 BECKER, BRIAN E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Teenage Locus of Control and Adult Employment." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

This study examines the relationship between locus of control and subsequent unemployment experience for a national probability sample of teenagers. Using multiple regression analysis to control for a variety of individual differences, the influence of "internal-external" attitudes held as a teenager on subsequent unemployment experience in the adult labor market is determined. The results support the notion that "external" teenagers can be expected to experience longer periods of unemployment in the future relative to "internals". In addition, though not entirely conclusive, there is evidence that I-E is an important determinant of black-white unemployment differentials. Cohort: B.

159 BECKER, BRIAN E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Teenage Unemployment: Some Evidence of the Long-Run Effects on Wages." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Summer 1980):354-372. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

While the issue of teenage unemployment has received a great deal of attention by policy-makers and the popular press, there is little systematic research on the long-run effects of this experience. This study attempts to address this question by examining the influence of teenage unemployment on subsequent wage rates. The study finds that for the average out-of-school youth, teenage unemployment has little effect on the wages earned as a young adult eight years later. In general, the experience is a positive one for white and black youth, though more so for the former. While extended teen unemployment diminishes these benefits for both races, only black youth suffer a drop in subsequent wages. There is indirect evidence that government training programs offset part of the effect of long-term teenage unemployment. Cohort: B.

160 BECKER, BRIAN E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Youth Attitudes and Adult Labor Market Activity." *Industrial Relations* 20 (Winter 1981):60-70.

In this article, the authors focus on a widely used attitudinal construct--locus of control--to examine the role of personal motivation and initiative in the labor market experiences of young men. The objectives are to estimate the influence of locus of control on subsequent employment and nonemployment experience and, where such a relationship is established, to extend the results to the issue of the extent to which racial differences in teenage work attitudes are predictive of subsequent racial differences in unemployment. Specifically, the authors examine the nature of relationships between internal-external control measured in the first years of labor market experience (17-20 years old) and subsequent labor market experience during the initial years in the adult labor market seven years later. Cohort: B.

161 BECKER, BRIAN E. and KRZYSTOFIAK, FRANK J.
"Perceived Discrimination, Work Attitudes, and Labor Market Experience." Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

The study examines the process by which labor market discrimination influences work attitudes and in turn labor market outcomes. Using the NLS of Young Men, a two equation model is developed to estimate both the direct effect and perceived discrimination on labor market experience as well as the indirect effect on such experience via the influence of these perceptions on work attitudes (locus of control). The results suggest no direct effects of perceived discrimination on wages, employment levels or employment stability. Young blacks who perceived themselves as victims of racial discrimination, however, developed significantly more deleterious work attitudes and as a result earned slightly (3%) lower wages. Cohort: B.

162 BECKER, OV and KRZYSTOFIAK, FRANK J.
"The Influence of Labor Market Discrimination on Locus of Control." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 21 (1982):60-70.

Prior research has established the existence of racial differences in locus of control as well as a relationship between labor market experience and locus of control. This study extends this line of inquiry by examining the relationship between labor market discrimination and subsequent change in locus of control. Drawing on a national probability sample (N = 2857) of young men, multiple regression analysis was used to estimate the effect of labor market discrimination (over a 2-year period) on subsequent locus of control. The results indicate that perceptions of employment discrimination influence the level of externality among blacks, over and above racial identification. Blacks who view themselves as victims of employment discrimination experience twice the increase in externality as blacks reporting no awareness of discrimination. Cohort: B.

163 BELL, PATRICIA A. and WILLIAMS, SARA ROBINSON.
"Black Women's Participation in the Labor Force." *Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology* 9,2 (November 1981):159-161.

The occupational aspirations and work commitment of black women are examined, on the assumption that other factors than economic need may be relevant to their labor force activity. Data from a 1972 sample of 1,500 black females taken from the NLS are used to examine this effect. Of the variables considered, those with significant effects on occupational aspiration are educational aspiration, marital-career conflict, and mother's occupation. The factors of employment status, attitude toward wives' working, marital status, and mother's education do not have significant effects. Factors affecting work commitment include mother's occupation, marital-career conflict, employment status, and marital status. Evidence suggests that marriage and family concerns take precedence over work concerns for these women. Cohort: G.

164 BELSKY, JAY and EGGEBEEN, DAVID J.
"Early and Extensive Maternal Employment and Young Children's Socioemotional Development: Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991):1083-1098.

Using information pertaining to maternal employment, child care and the socioemotional development of four- to six-year-old children whose mothers were studied as part of the NLSY, the effects of early and extensive maternal employment/child care were assessed. Families and children were compared as a function of mother's employment across the child's first three years of life. After controlling for differences which existed between families at the time of children's births, it was found that children whose mothers were employed full-time beginning in their first or second year of life (and extensively thereafter) scored more poorly on a composite measure of adjustment (behavior problems + insecurity-compliance) than children whose mothers were not (or only minimally) employed during their first three years. Follow-up analyses revealed that this effect was restricted to the compliance component of the composite adjustment measure, and that children with early and extensive maternal employment/child care experience were significantly more noncompliant than age mates without such early experience. These results are discussed in terms of the current infant day care/ early maternal employment controversy. Cohort: Y C.

166 BELSKY, JAY and EGGEBEEN, DAVID J.
"Scientific Criticism and the Study of Early and Extensive Maternal Employment." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991):1107-1110.

An exchange on Maternal Employment and Young Children's Adjustment. Belsky and Eggebeen begin their rejoinder to the commentaries on the Belsky and Eggebeen report in this issue with a thought experiment--in fact three thought experiments. They implore the critics to "imagine first that the Belsky and Eggebeen report was not an investigation of the association between early and extensive maternal employment and young children's adjustment, controlling for background factors, but rather a study of the effects of teenage parenthood, child abuse, maternal depression, or poverty--and the results were exactly the same: that children of teenage, depressed, or impoverished parents scored lower on adjustment and were less compliant. Or imagine instead that our investigation was carried out exactly as described, but the results were just the opposite; that is, early and extensive employment was related to higher adjustment and greater cooperation with adults. Or, as a final consideration, imagine that the analyses carried out had been exactly the same as reported, only an index of quality of child care had been available for inclusion in the study; when it was added to the regression model, the statistical effect of early and extensive maternal employment was significantly attenuated, and children who experienced higher-quality care scored higher on adjustment and lower on compliance than those who experienced lower-quality care." After imaging these three scenarios, they pose this simple question: "Would the commentaries to these studies have been different from those concerning the current Belsky and Eggebeen report?" Cohort: Y C.

167 BENHAM, HARRY C.
"Union-Nonunion Wage Differentials Revisited." *Journal of Labor Research* 8,4 (Fall 1987):369-383.

An attempt is made to develop union-nonunion wage differential estimates that separate the issue of a union productivity differential from the issue of union exercise of monopoly power. A multiple-indicator model is proposed in which education, experience, job tenure, and wages are determined by workers' productivity and ability. Estimates of union-nonunion wage differentials obtained using this model are compared with estimates obtained using standard methods. The data are from the Young Men cohort of the NLS. The results suggest that the simpler standard techniques underestimate the monopoly power of unions, while the more elaborate conventional techniques tend to overcorrect for labor quality differences and overestimate the differentials. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B.

168 BENNER, CAROL A.
"Differences in the Labor Force Statistics between the Current Population Survey and the National Longitudinal Surveys." Unpublished Manuscript prepared for the U.S. Census Bureau, Demographic Surveys Division, N.D.

The author seeks common ground between the CPS and the NLS in order to examine differences in the statistics derived from them. Age and sex of the respondent, timing of the interviewing technique, and statistical adjustment are some of the variables considered in comparing the two surveys. It is determined that the differences contained in the surveys are due in part to the adjustments of the CPS data as well as to the fact that the NLS does not re-weight its sample after the first year of the survey. However, the author does concede that the two surveys are not only different methodologically, but directionally as well, and therefore not expected to show identical results. Cohort: B G M W.

169 BENNER, CAROL A.
"Longitudinal Surveys as a Source of Migration Data." Unpublished Manuscript prepared for the U.S. Census Bureau, Demographic Surveys Division, 1970.

The NLS as a whole, and particularly the Young Women's cohort, is found to provide thorough and current migration data. One possible fault is that intra-SMSA moves are not considered migration, and that the details of these moves are not asked for in the interviews. Analysis of thirteen individual migrators are included, as are copies of all interview questions relating to migration. Cohort: G.

170 BENNER, CAROL A.
"Preparing Interviewers' Training Materials: An Evaluation of New Materials Used on the 1971 Survey of Work Experience of Young Women." U.S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, N.D.

The author evaluates the new style materials which show the new materials to be successful due to the interviewers' opinions obtained on evaluation forms. Twice as many interviewers found the new materials were "much better" as compared to those who rated them "a little better" than the old materials. The basic principles of brevity, direct language, personalized language and good formatting techniques, should be applied to all materials read by interviewers. As a result, interviewers may be able to better understand survey content and procedures. Cohort: G.

173 BENNETT, NEIL G.; BLOOM, DAVID E.; and MILLER, CYNTHIA K.
"The Influence of Nonmarital Childbearing on the Formation of First Marriages." Working Paper No. 4564, National Bureau of Economic Research, December 1993.

This paper examines the association between nonmarital childbearing and the subsequent likelihood of first marriage and documents a negative association between these variables--controlling for a variety of potentially confounding influences--in several large survey data sets for the United States. The paper then subjects possible explanations of this finding to empirical test. The analyses performed support the following conclusions: Nonmarital childbearing does not appear to be driven by low expectations of future marriage. Rather, nonmarital childbearing tends to be an unexpected and unwanted event that has multiple effects, which on balance are negative, on a woman's subsequent likelihood of first marriage. Nonmarital childbearers are more likely to enter informal cohabitational unions than are their single counterparts who do not bear a child. Evidence is found that the negative association between out-of-wedlock childbearing and subsequent marriage is particularly strong among welfare recipients as well as evidence that out-of-wedlock childbearing increases the likelihood that a woman marries her child's biological father. On the other hand, we find no evidence that (a) stigma associated with nonmarital childbearing plays an important role in this process or (b) the demands of children reduce the time that unmarried mothers have to devote to marriage market activities. Cohort: G Y.

174 BERES, MARY E. and PORTWOOD, JAMES D.
"Explaining Cultural Differences in the Perceived Role of Work: An Intranational Cross Cultural Study." In: *Organizational Functioning in a Cross Cultural Perspective*, G. W. England, etal., eds., Kent, Oh: Kent St. University Press, 1979.

This study proposes a model explaining culture's influence on organizations. Central to the model is an understanding of culture as a frame of reference consisting of beliefs, values, and behaviors which members of a group have found beneficial to their survival and have transmitted to successive generations. Using this definition, the study examines the relationship between culture and work attitudes while controlling for socioeconomic class, socio-ecological environment, socialization environment, and personal circumstances. Findings indicate that workers with north or west European ancestry are more likely to value work for itself than workers with central or east European ancestry. Workers with African ancestry are more likely to value work for the wages it produces. These differences are significant even after controlling for the factors listed above. Results from this study suggest that organizations may consist of multicultural workers with diverse work attitudes even after people have been in a single country or geographic area for several generations. Cohort: M W.

175 BERGER, MARK C.
"Cohort Size and the Earnings Growth of Young Males." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 37,4 (July 1984):582-591.

This paper examines the impact of cohort size on human capital investment decisions and age-earnings profiles. In general, larger cohorts appear to have slower earnings growth and flatter earnings profiles. Thus, the negative effect of cohort size on earnings levels found by other researchers not only persists as workers age but also increases. Increases in cohort size depress the earnings growth of college graduates more severely than lesser educated workers. These larger depressant effects combined with more rapid increases in cohort size for college graduates caused their earnings to grow more slowly than high school graduates during the seventies. Cohort: B.

176 BERGER, MARK C.
"The Effects of Labor Force Composition on Earnings and Earnings Growth." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1981.

Two major changes in the structure of male earnings in the U.S. occurred in the early seventies: (1) the earnings of college graduates declined relative to high school graduates; and (2) the earnings of young workers declined relative to older, more experienced workers. At the same time, the labor market entry of the peak baby-boom birth cohorts significantly altered the demographic composition of the labor force. This dissertation examines whether the changes in the demographic composition of the labor force can explain the observed shifts in earnings among male workers. In addition, the impact of cohort size on age-earnings profiles is evaluated. Models of the production process, earnings, and earnings growth are constructed and estimated with data from the March Current Population Surveys and the NLS. The production function specified employs a finer breakdown of the labor force than is used by other researchers, thus enabling the examination of both of the recently observed major earnings changes within a single, consistent framework. In particular, the model yields estimates of elasticities of complementarity between schooling, experience and sex groups, which are needed to fully evaluate the earnings effects of changes in factor proportions. Shifts in labor force composition apparently explain a substantial amount of the recent earnings changes among male workers. Long run predictions based on the estimated model indicate considerable persistence of lower earnings of college graduates relative to other groups and a lifetime depression in earnings for the members of the large baby-boom cohorts. The analyses of earnings and earnings growth models illustrate that earnings may grow at slower rates in large cohorts. Empirical tests suggest that this is the case for males with at least twelve years of schooling and for female college graduates. For these groups of workers, the earnings depression due to cohort size increases with age, implying that earnings profiles are steeper in small cohorts. The cohort size effects are, moreover, stronger for workers with more schooling, suggesting a continued deterioration over time in the earning power of recent college graduates relative to other workers. Cohort: Y.

177 BERGER, MARK C.
"Predicted Future Earnings and Choice of College Major." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 41,3 (April 1988):418-429.

Various models have been suggested to determine how individuals predict future earnings when choosing a college major. These competing models are tested by estimating conditional logit models that incorporate alternative predicted future earnings measures. Information from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Men is utilized. Predicted beginning earnings and predicted future earnings streams are used to compare the results to determine whether individuals are myopic or forward-looking when making their college major decisions. The findings show that, holding family background characteristics constant, individuals are likely to choose majors offering greater streams of future earnings rather than, as some have argued, majors with higher beginning earnings at the time of choice. In addition, earnings profiles corrected for self-selection bias have flattened for more recent graduates in business, liberal arts, and education. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B.

178 BERGER, MARK C. and FLEISHER, BELTON M.
"Husband's Health and the Wife's Labor Supply." *Journal of Health Economics* (April 1984).

This paper examines the labor supply response of the wife to deterioration in the husband's health. Unlike past cross-sectional studies, responses over time are directly examined through the use of longitudinal data. The empirical results suggest that the magnitude and direction of the response depend crucially on the attractiveness of transfers which the family may qualify for when the husband's health deteriorates. When no transfers are available the wife increases her market work in order to replace the lost earnings of the husband. However, as transfers become more attractive, the wife begins to reduce her labor supply, enabling her to spend more time at home caring for her husband. Cohort: W.

179 BERGER, MARK C. and LEIGH, J. PAUL.
"Schooling, Self-Selection, and Health." *Journal of Human Resources* 24,3 (Summer 1989):433-455.

A study investigates the validity of alternative explanations for the observed schooling-good health correlation. Empirical models are tested with data from the Health and Nutrition Examination Survey I and the NLS of Young Men. The models are estimated using four different measures of overall health: disability, functional limitations, and systolic and diastolic blood pressures. The results uniformly show that the direct effect of schooling on health is more important than the effect of unobservables, such as rate of time discount. An important implication for public policy is that the results suggest that education programs aimed at increasing the public's knowledge about health can be used to improve the overall level of health in society. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B.

180 BERLIN, GORDON and SUM, ANDREW.
"Toward a More Perfect Union: Basic Skills, Poor Families, and Our Economic Future." Occasional Paper Number Three, Ford Foundation Project on Social Welfare and the American Future, 1988.

This report analyzes the links between poor skills in reading, writing, and mathematics and social and economic problems that not only sabotage individual lives but also undermine the United State's ability to hold its own in world economic competition. Utilizing data from a variety of sources including the NLSY, this report shows that young people who are deficient in basic skills run a high risk of dropping out of school, becoming parents while still in their teens, having trouble finding and keeping a job, and eventually becoming dependent on welfare or running afoul of the law. The authors call for fundamental changes in the nation's educational and job-training systems, specifically: (1) doubling the size of Head Start over five years; (2) linking summer education programs to summer jobs to avoid the loss of learning that typically occurs during the summer months; (3) matching federal job-training dollars with state and local funds; (4) building a strong vocational training, retraining, and apprenticeship system which emphasizes a broad array of occupations and gives employers a central role in designing the programs; and (5) establishing school to work transition services as an integral part of the high school curriculum for those students not pursuing postsecondary education. [Ford Foundation] Cohort: Y.

181 BERMAN, MADELINE CAROL.
"Educational and Affective Results of Divorce on Adolescent School Age Children." Ph.D. Dissertation, Rutgers University, The State University of New Jersey, 1983.

This study is designed to determine the effects of divorce on mother-custody adolescents in the areas of academic achievement, social performance, attitudes, and a future decision to marry. Models were constructed in accordance with Bronfenbrenner's social dyad and the Becker-Leibowitz economic theories of human development. Major concerns addressed are: (1) whether divorce negatively affects these children's performance; and (2) whether the variables under examination provide an adequate fit for the Bronfenbrenner and/or Becker-Leibowitz models. The NLS provides the data base for this study. A subsample of 424 females and 476 males (equal numbers of divorced and nondivorced groups) ages 14-18 was selected. For the Bronfenbrenner model, divorce, "mother's work" and "mother's encouragement" were selected as independent variables while "family income," "mother's education," child's "IQ" or "divorce" were examined to test the Becker model. Multiple regression analysis based on path diagrams is used to evaluate the models and to interpret direct and indirect relationships among variables. For both models, children's performance is negatively affected by divorce with greatest impact on the variables "social deviance," and "future marriage" (for girls). For the Bronfenbrenner model, "years of school completed" is strongly affected by divorce. Although Becker's economic approach yields a greater understanding of the relationships among the variables than does the Bronfenbrenner psycho-social model, the analysis of the data precludes support of either model as a strong predictor of the outcomes of divorce on the child. To effectively assist in the development of children of divorce, educators must understand the effects of the component parts of the models in this study. Cohort: B G.

182 BHOLA, JACQUELINE TAYLOR.
"Occupational Mobility and Earnings of Male Workers: Metro and Nonmetro Comparisons." Presented: the Meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, 1982.

During the 1970s, the rate of employment growth in nonmetropolitan areas was higher than in metropolitan areas. Employment growth usually provides opportunities for occupational mobility, which can lead to higher earnings. Using the NLS of Older and Young Men, the occupational structure of nonmetropolitan and metropolitan areas in 1971 and 1976 is compared. Occupational mobility patterns of these two cohorts from both areas are analyzed, examining the relationship between occupational mobility and earnings. Transition matrices and regression analysis are used to show that nonmetropolitan residents change occupations more often than metropolitan residents. While occupational changers generally have lower earnings than nonchangers, other factors are important in the determination of earnings. These factors (race, age, education, and occupation) may alter general conclusions about the impact of occupational mobility on wage determination. Cohort: B M.

183 BICAKSIZ, A.
"PC-based Model for Estimating Regional Recruit Markets." Master Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1992.

This thesis develops a personal-computer-based (PC-based) model to utilize research results for the estimation of male high quality (HQ) and hightech (HITEC) qualified military available (QMA) population. HQ QMA are 17-21 year-old high school graduates scoring above the 50th percentile on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). HITEC QMA are the HQ QMA who are mentally eligible for highly technical military occupations. Research underlying the PC based model estimates multinomial logistic regression equations using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Force Behavior (NLSY) data over a set of explanatory variables for which data are available at the county level. Using the PC-based model, nationwide county-level measures of regional male recruit markets by size and mental quality for 1990 through 2010 are estimated. The PC-based model and the nationwide market estimates may be useful in recruiting management decisions such as resource allocation and recruiter goaling. Cohort: Y.

184 BIDDLE, GARY C.
"Intraoccupational Wage Differentials by Class of Workers: A Comparison of Wages in the Public and Private Sectors." Presented: Midwest Economics Association Meeting, 1974.

The data for this study are based on the surveys of Older Men (45-59) undertaken in 1966 and 1971 respectively. The author examines wage differentials between government and nongovernment within seven occupational groups. The results indicate that government wages are significantly greater than those in the private sector (1965-1970). The observed shift in public wage may be attributed to: political pay hikes, inflation, union pressures, lobbying efforts, and demand increases to attract adequate employees. Cohort: M.

185 BIDDLE, GARY C. and SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Pay Differentials by Class of Worker: A Comparison of Hourly Earnings in the Public and Private Sectors." Columbus, OH: Department of Economics, The Ohio State University, 1975.

Using data from the NLS of Older Men, this paper examines wage differentials by class of worker, occupational group, and race for 1966 and 1971. These differentials vary both across groups and over time. Making use of data on unionization from the 1971 survey, the study compares union wage effects in the public sector to those in the private sector. In general, it appears that the union wage effect in the public sector is comparable to or somewhat smaller than that in the private sector. Implications are drawn for public policy regarding unionization and strikes in the public sector. Cohort: M.

186 BIELBY, WILLIAM T.; HAWLEY, CLIFFORD B.; and BILLS, DAVID.
*Research Uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys.* R & D Monograph 62, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

This report on the research uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience has several purposes. First, it provides a comprehensive survey of the research that has utilized the panel data on the four NLS cohorts. Second, it compares the research done with the content of the surveys in order to identify neglected research opportunities. Third, it suggests direction for future research based on the NLS. Fourth, the information in this report may aid in the research design for surveys of two new youth cohorts and continuing surveys of the four existing cohorts. Cohort: N.

187 BILS, MARK J.
"Real Wages over the Business Cycle: Evidence from Panel Data." *Journal of Political Economy* 93,4 (August 1985):666-689.

The cyclical behavior of real wages has been the subject of numerous studies, most of which used aggregated time-series data. In contrast, the present analysis employs disaggregated, panel data from a pooled sample of the Young Men. Using these data, a pooled time-series, cross-sectional model is estimated in which changes in real wages are related to changes in the national unemployment rate. Analysis reveals real wages to be very procyclical. A percentage point decline in the unemployment rate is associated with a rise in real wages of 1.5%-2%. Averaging over a cyclically changing labor force is found to countercyclically bias the real wage, although the effect is not large. Disaggregation also shows that real wages behave very differently across individuals. Cohort: B.

188 BILSBORROW, RICHARD E. and AKIN, JOHN S.
"Data Availability versus Data Needs for Analyzing the Determinants and Consequences of Internal Migration: An Evaluation of U.S. Survey Data." *Review of Public Data Use* 10,4 (December 1982):261-284.

This study develops criteria for appraising the appropriateness and adequacy of sample survey data used to analyze the determinants and consequences of internal migration, and applies them to four United States national survey data sets. The nine criteria developed concern the needs to be able to identify migrants adequately over space and time; for an adequate sample of migrants; for data on households as well as individuals; for a longitudinal (or rather specialized cross-sectional) approach; for detailed economic and noneconomic information on the period before and after the move; for incorporating community/area-level data; for experimenting with selected information on attitudes and tastes; for data modeling the decision process within multiperson decision units; and consideration of moving costs. These criteria are used to appraise the utility for migration analysis of the United States Current Population Survey, the Survey of Income and Education, the NLS, and the Panel Survey on Income Dynamics. Each of these data sets is described, and several proposals as offered on how each might be improved for purposes of migration analysis. Cohort: B G M W.

189 BIRNBAUM, HOWARD.
"Career Origins, On-the-Job Training, and Earnings." *Southern Economic Journal* 42 (1976):587-99.

Career origins are analyzed as a measure of the effect of job experience and job experiences are categorized. These categories suggest the potential limits the job experience may place on individual training and labor market experiences. Initial on-the-job training and career origins are crucial for they initiate a dynamic process that continually affects the level of earnings. Failure to account for on-the-job training, for which career origins is a proxy, will tend to overstate the returns to education. Cohort: M.

190 BISHOP, JOHN H.
"The Productivity Consequences of What is Learned in High School." *Journal of Curriculum Studies* 22,2 (March-April 1990):101-126.

This article refutes the claim of "A Nation at Risk" that preparation in science, mathematics, and language arts increases economic benefits. Utilizing data from the NLSY 1979-1986, the author finds that more science and math does not enhance economic benefits for noncollege bound males. [ERIC EJ411091] Cohort: Y.

191 BISHOP, JOHN H.
"Signalling Academic Achievement to the Labor Market: Testimony to the House Education Labor Committee Hearing on H.R. 1." Center for Advanced Human Resource Studies, Cornell University, ILR School, March 1991.

The question that is raised by statistics such as these is "Why do American voters choose to pay teachers so little?" Why do voters not demand higher standards of academic achievement at local schools? Why do school boards allocate scarce education dollars to interscholastic athletics and the band rather than better mathematics teachers and science laboratories? Why do students avoid difficult courses? Why do American parents hold their children and schools to lower academic standards than parents in other countries? The fundamental cause of all of the above problems is the lack of economic rewards for hard study and learning. Only 20-23 % of 10th graders believe that biology, chemistry, physics or geometry is needed to qualify for their first choice occupation (LSAY, 1988). Their perception of the labor market is correct. The American labor market fails to reward effort and achievement in high school. Analysis of the Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey indicates that during the first 10 years after leaving high school, greater competence in science, language arts and mathematical reasoning lowers wages and increases the unemployment of young men. For young women, verbal and scientific competencies have no effect on wage rates and a one grade level increase in mathematical reasoning competence raises wage rates by only one-half of one percent. Cohort: Y.

192 BLACK, MATTHEW.
"Pecuniary Implications of On-the-Job Search and Quit Activity." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 62 (May 1980):222-229.

The empirical findings discussed in this paper provide considerable support for the usefulness of a search framework in predicting the pecuniary implications of voluntary labor mobility. First, acquiring information and/or job offers under conditions of imperfect information seems to be a crucial link underlying the productivity of inter-firm mobility. Second, the dependency of the return to searching and quitting on relative wage opportunity suggests that the distribution of wage offers specific to a worker's skill and current wage rate is a central determinant of the success of labor mobility. Third, the contrast between the negative quit impact reported in this paper during a depressed economic period and the positive return found during a relatively tight period in other analyses offers some indirect evidence that prevailing national economic conditions may influence the likelihood of finding a better paying job for a given level of search effort. Cohort: M.

193 BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY L.; BLOOM, DAVID E.; and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Fertility Timing, Wages, and Human Capital." Working Paper No. 3422, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, MA, 1990.

Women who have first births relatively late in life earn higher wages. This paper offers an explanation of this fact based on a simple life-cycle model of human capital investment and timing of first birth. The model yields conditions (that are plausibly satisfied) under which late childbearers will tend to invest more heavily in human capital than early childbearers. The empirical analysis finds results consistent with the higher wages of late childbearers arising primarily through greater measurable human capital investment. Revised, July 1992. An earlier version of this paper was presented at the March 1989 annual meetings of the Population Association of America. Cohort: G.

194 BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY L. and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Omitted-Ability Bias and the Increase in the Return to Schooling." Journal of Labor Economics, 11,3 (July 1993):521-

Over the 1980s, there were sharp increases in the return to schooling estimated with conventional wage regressions. Using both a signaling model and a human capital model, this paper explores how the relationship between ability and schooling could have changed over this period in ways that would have increased the schooling coefficient in these regressions. The empirical results reject the hypothesis that an increase in the upward bias of the schooling coefficient, due to a change in the relationship between ability and schooling, underlies the observed increase in the return to education over the 1980s. It was also found that the increase in the return to education has occurred largely for workers with relatively high levels of academic ability. Cohort: Y.

195 BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY L. and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Unobserved Ability, Efficiency Wages, and Interindustry Wage Differentials." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* (November 1992):1421-1436.

An important area of research on the empirical validity of efficiency wage theory has focused on the role of industry effects in explaining variation in wages across workers. In this paper we test the unobserved ability explanation of interindustry and interoccupation wage differentials by explicitly incorporating measures of unobserved ability into wage regressions. The procedure we use may be an improvement over past attempts to account for unobserved ability using standard first difference estimators, since it is less likely to suffer from biases due to measurement error or selectivity. The major limitation of our approach is that we cannot control for variation in ability that is not reflected in the test scores that we use as indicators of ability. Our empirical results imply that interindustry and interoccupation wage differentials are, for the most part, not attributable to variation in unobserved labor quality or ability. Our estimates indicate that just over one tenth of the variation in interindustry wage differentials, and less than one fourth of the variation in interoccupation wage differentials, reflect differences in unobserved ability. Cohort: B Y.

196 BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY L. and NEUMARK, DAVID B.
"Efficiency Wages, Inter-Industry Wage Differentials, and the Returns to Ability." Washington, DC: Finance and Economics Discussion Series, Federal Reserve Board, 1988.

The empirical regularity that has most frequently been offered as evidence consistent with efficiency wage models is the existence of persistent inter-industry wage differentials in wage regressions estimated for individuals. A principal competing explanation of these differentials is that they are generated by differences across workers in unobserved ability. While fixed-effects wage equations have been estimated to account for this, the estimates may suffer from measurement error and endogeneity of the decision to change industries. This paper takes an alternative, direct approach, by incorporating ability directly in a MIMIC model of earnings, with test scores serving as indicators of unobserved ability, and family background measures serving as causes. The models are estimated using data from the NLS Young Men's cohort. The results indicate that neither inter-industry nor inter-occupation wage differentials are attributable to differences in unobserved ability. Cohort: B.

197 BLAIR, JOHN D. and PHILLIPS, ROBERT L.
"Job Satisfaction Among Youth in Military and Civilian Work Settings." *Armed Forces and Society* 9 (Summer 1983):555-568.

This article examines whether the hypothesized changes in the U.S. military from an institution to an occupation have resulted in a normal organizational setting for young military "workers." Of particular concern are those organizational experiences that reflect social dimensions beyond the monetary aspect of work. The findings reported in this article indicated that in many ways American youth do not regard the military as a normal organizational work setting. That is, there are significant differences in average evaluations of non-monetary as well as monetary aspects of the job, although there is also considerable overlap in the assessments of young people. Although this overlap indicates that the military is a generally convergent work setting, nevertheless it is not a particularly attractive one. Postenlistment reality for many military "workers" turns out to be much worse than they had expected, and thus serious organizational dysfunctions such as high attrition rates might be predicted. In addition, greater dissatisfaction among service personnel relative to their civilian counterparts in the labor market can be expected to reduce the propensity for military service in the upcoming cohort (given an assumption of at least a degree of inter-cohort communication). The less satisfactory quality of work life that is reported by youth in the military may be a major reason for high attrition rates, for lower than expected propensities for military service, and for differences in recruiting success for certain jobs within a service. Cohort: Y.

198 BLAKE, PAMELA JEAN.
"Measurement of Participation in Vocational Education: A Confirmatory Factor Analysis Model." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1986.

The purpose of this study was to develop, evaluate, and determine the generalizability of two measures of participation in vocational education. The measures apply the confirmatory factor analysis method and used data from the NLSY. Two questions answered in this study were: (1) Can an acceptable measure of participation in vocational education be created from Carnegie Units earned in vocational courses transcribed from student's records? and (2) Is the measure of participation in vocational education equally appropriate for sex and race groups? Two models of participation in vocational education were constructed in this study: the full model and the restricted model. Both models use sums of Carnegie Units earned in high school vocational education courses as observed measures of participation. The Full Model refers to courses that could be considered, in a very loose sense, as vocational education, and consists of nine subject matter components. The Restricted Model summarizes participation in the nine vocational areas into a single index of participation. Results of the analysis showed that specific measures of participation in components of vocational education are more reliable than a general measure of participation. Both measures of participation were generalizable over sex and race groups. However, the Full Model again provided a much better fit to the data and was more reliable. Cohort: Y.

200 BLAU, DAVID M.
"Family Earning and Wage Inequality Early in the Life Cycle." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 66 (May 1984):200-207.

This article proposes an explanation for the fact that while wages of married women contribute to equalizing the distribution of family wages, the equalizing effect declines during the early stages of the married life cycle. The explanation is based on the interaction between on-the-job accumulation of human capital and labor supply behavior. Empirical results from the NLS panel data suggest that the explanation is plausible and also show that in contrast to the results of previous cross-section studies there is no decline over time in the equalizing effect of wives' earnings on the distribution of family earnings. Cohort: G.

201 BLAU, DAVID M.
"Fertility, Employment, and Child Care." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University Square, 123 W Franklin St., Chapel Hill, NC 27516-3997.

The goal of the proposed research is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the interrelations among child care demand, labor supply, and fertility in families with young children. To accomplish this goal, child-care data together with labor supply and fertility information from the NLSY for the years 1982-1986 will be used. Some of the important issues to be addressed in the study include the following: (1) How does the cost of child care affect labor supply decisions of mothers of young children and other family members over time? (2) How does the cost of child care affect the timing of births? (3) How does the cost of child care affect the quality of child care? (4) What are the determinants of the cost of child care? (5) How stable are child-care arrangements and do changes in child-care arrangements reflect dissatisfaction with current arrangements or changes in the circumstances surrounding employment? (6) How does the myriad of available child-care subsidies affect fertility, employment, and child-care decisions and what factors determine whether a family chooses to receive a particular type of subsidy? Answers to these and related questions are important both for contributing to a general understanding of the determinants of crucial aspects of family behavior and for an understanding of the possible behavioral effects induced by government policies. A variety of statistical procedures will be employed in the analysis, to exploit the panel feature of the data. These include discrete time hazard rate models, tobit models, and Poisson regression models. Cohort: Y.

202 BLAU, DAVID M. and ROBINS, PHILIP K.
"Child Care Demand and Labor Supply of Young Mothers Over Time." *Demography* 28,3 (August 1991):333-351.

This study uses data from the NLSY 1979-1986 to examine trends in fertility, labor supply, and child care demand among a sample of young women. Generally, as the sample ages (from 21 to 25 years, on average), the women become increasingly more likely to have young children, to be employed, and to purchase child care in the market. A multivariate analysis reveals that rising wage rates and changes in household structure are the most important determinants of these upward trends. A hazard rate analysis reveals that the upward trends are not solely the result of entry into these states--a considerable amount of exiting from these states also occurs. Overall, the panel data indicate that NLSY young women are in a volatile stage of their lives when many economic and demographic factors are changing, and that they seem to be responding to these changes by altering their labor supply and child care behavior. Cohort: Y.

203 BLAU, DAVID M. and ROBINS, PHILIP K.
"Turnover in Child Care Arrangements." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 73,1 (February 1991):152-157.

This paper examines changes in child care arrangements for a sample of children over the first three years of life. Specifically examined was the dynamics of child care demand, i.e., the extent to which changes in child care arrangements were associated with changes in mothers' employment, marital status, and fertility. It was found that: (1) women of a higher socioeconomic status and older women were more likely to experience turnover in child care arrangements; (2) household structure impacted turnover with the presence of other children, particularly pre-school children, reducing child-care turnover; (3) child care turnover was not highly correlated with marital disruption or child bearing and was found to be lower in more densely populated urban areas. The paper concludes with a discussion of the authors' plans for future child care analyses. Cohort: Y C.

204 BLAU, FRANCINE D.
"The Impact of the Unemployment Rate on Labor Force Entries and Exits." In: *Women's Changing Roles at Home and On the Job, I.* Sawhill, ed., National Commission on Manpower Policy, 1978.

The author uses NLS data of women 34-48 to reexamine the impact of the unemployment rate on the labor force participation of married women. The results show that the discouraged worker effect is dominant among white women, while the additional worker effect predominates among blacks. For both races, the unemployment rate has a stronger impact on labor force entries than on labor force exits. These findings suggest that the cyclical sensitivity of the labor force participation of married women is a result of economic conditions affecting the timing of labor force entry. In the future, the trend toward increasing labor force participation of women will eventually mean that fewer individuals will be outside the labor force, which would cause the participation rates of married women to become less cyclically sensitive (i.e., the impact of entrants on overall participation rates will be reduced). Cohort: W.

205 BLAU, FRANCINE D.
"Youth Participation Rates and the Availability of Jobs." Supplementary Papers, Conference on Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning, N.B. Davidson, ed., U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

This paper uses data from the NLS of Young Men and Women to examine the relationship between local area unemployment rates and the labor supply behavior of youth aged eighteen to twenty-four in 1970. The net effect of the unemployment rate on the probability of labor force participation in 1970 is found to be negative. Net discouragement appears to be greater among young women than among young men, and to be larger among blacks than among whites. Since local labor market unemployment rates tend to be correlated over time, the coefficient on the unemployment rate variable in the participation regressions was held to approximate a long-term supply response to persistent inter-city differences. The net impact of the unemployment rate on labor supply adjustments over a one-year period is also examined. No significant effect of unemployment rate on the probability of labor force entry or exit between 1970 and 1971 is obtained. These findings suggest that net effect of the ups and downs of the business cycle on the labor force participation of youth would not be very great. However, prolonged periods of high unemployment could produce net discouragement for this age group. At the level of the local labor market, our results suggest the efficacy and importance of policies designed to stimulate aggregate demand in depressed labor markets. Cohort: B G.

206 BLAU, FRANCINE D.
"Youth and Jobs: Participation and Unemployment Rates." *Youth and Society* 11 (September 1979):32-52.

This research analyzes the relationship between local area unemployment rates and the youth labor supply. The net effect of the unemployment rate on the probability of labor force participation was found to be negative. Net discouragement was greater among women than men, and larger among blacks than among whites. The study also examines the net impact of the unemployment rate on labor supply adjustments over a one-year period in which no significant effect was found. Cohort: B G.

207 BLAU, FRANCINE D. and GRAHAM, JOHN W.
"Black-White Differences in Wealth and Asset Composition." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 105.2 (May 1990):321-339.

Racial differences in the magnitude and composition of wealth are examined using data from the 1976 and 1978 NLS of Young Men and Young Women. On average, it is found that: (1) young black families hold 18% of the wealth of young white families; and (2) these black families hold their wealth in proportionately different forms. Blacks share a variety of characteristics that may lower their net worth relative to whites, including lower income and such demographic factors as a higher incidence of central city residence and families with single heads. The income difference is found to be the largest single factor explaining racial differences in wealth. However, even after controlling for income and other demographic factors, as much as 3/4 of the wealth gap remains. The causes of these differences are explored. It is concluded that racial differences in intergenerational transfers and, to a lesser extent, barriers to the accumulation of business and home equity most likely play a role. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B G.

209 BLAU, FRANCINE D. and GROSSBERG, ADAM J.
"Maternal Labor Supply and Children's Cognitive Development." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 74,3 (August 1992):474-81.

This paper analyzes the relationship between maternal labor supply and children's cognitive development using a sample of three- and four-year-old children of female respondents from the 1986 National Longitudinal Survey Youth Cohort. Maternal employment is found to have a negative impact when it occurs during the first year of the child's life and a potentially offsetting positive effect when it occurs during the second and subsequent years. The authors' findings suggest that maternal employment throughout a child's first three or four years would have no net effect on the child's cognitive ability. Cohort: Y C.

210 BLAU, FRANCINE D. and KAHN, LAWRENCE M.
"Causes and Consequences of Layoffs." *Economic Inquiry* 19 (April 1981):270-96.

Using probit analysis, this article finds that differential treatment accounts for a substantial portion of the higher layoff rates of blacks in comparison to whites. However, women are found to be considerably less prone to layoffs than men with similar characteristics. Among those who obtained subsequent employment (taking into account the possible selectivity bias in such a subsample), white males are hurt more by layoffs than black males in terms of both short-term and long-term earnings growth; women's earnings are not necessarily affected by layoff at all. However, whites and males are found to be more likely to be reemployed than blacks and females, respectively. Cohort: B G.

211 BLAU, FRANCINE D. and KAHN, LAWRENCE M.
"The Determinants and Consequences of Obtaining Unionized Employment." Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

The report examines the union impact on job search. Using the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Men and Young Women, the study finds that other things equal, the probability that a job changer obtains a union rather than a nonunion job is negatively associated with the number of weeks of unemployed search between jobs. This finding is consistent with a systematic search model. Searchers have prior information about the firms being sampled. To maximize expected wealth, job seekers contact high wage (union) firms before low wage (nonunion) firms. An inverse relationship between search time and unionism results. This finding further implies that existing estimates of union-nonunion wage differentials underestimate the total union effect when search time is taken into account. The difference in expected wage offers for union and nonunion jobs confronting searchers is found to be 24.9%. Cohort: B G.

212 BLAU, FRANCINE D. and KAHN, LAWRENCE M.
"Job Search and Unionized Employment." Final Report, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980. Also in Economic Inquiry 21,3 (July 1983):412-430.

This study examines the relationship between job search and obtaining a union job. The findings indicate that the presence of a union-nonunion wage differential causes workers to seek high paying union jobs. The results further show that finding a union job is negatively related to weeks of unemployed search, and positively related to a job seeker's other family income, other things equal. In other words, a higher reservation wage increases the likelihood of obtaining unionized employment. Cohort: B G.

213 BLAU, FRANCINE D. and KAHN, LAWRENCE M.
"Race and Sex Differences in Quits by Young Workers." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 34 (July 1981):563-577.

This study uses data from the NLS of Young Men and Women to analyze race and sex differences in the probability and consequences of quitting. The authors find that overall quit rates in this group are higher for women than for men and about the same for blacks and whites. When several personal and job characteristics are held constant, however, the quit rates of young men and women are about the same and young blacks actually quit less frequently than young whites. When an instrumental variable approach is used to account for sample heterogeneity, it is found that, for all race and sex groups, quitting improved both current wages and long-term earnings prospects. Further, the improvement in long-term earnings prospects is found to be greater than the gain in current earnings, suggesting that training opportunities are an important consideration in the job shifts of all young people. Cohort: B G.

214 BLAU, FRANCINE D. and KAHN, LAWRENCE M.
"Unionism, Seniority and Turnover." *Industrial Relations* 22,3 (Fall 1983):362-373.

This paper tests the exit-voice model by estimating the union effect on quits and total, temporary and permanent layoffs separately for older (i.e., more senior) and younger (i.e., more junior) men. The results are supportive of the exit-voice model. First, unions are found to have a much larger (in absolute value) negative effective effect on older than on younger men's quitting, and to raise young men's total layoffs to a greater extent than older men's. Further, although unions have large significant positive effects on temporary layoffs for both male cohorts, collective bargaining was found to raise young men's and lower older men's permanent layoffs. Cohort: B M.

215 BLEE, KATHLEEN M. and TICKAMYER, ANN R.
"Black-White Differences in Mother to Daughter Transmission of Sex-Role Attitudes." *Sociological Quarterly* 28 (June 1987):205-222.

A model of sex-role transmission from mothers to daughters is constructed, using data from three survey years of the NLS of Mature Women and Young Women (number of cases not provided). A series of hypotheses are developed, specifying race differences on how mothers' sex-role attitudes and work behavior during daughters' adolescence influence daughters' adult work and sex-role attitudes. The major difference between blacks and whites does not lie in the relationship between attitudes and behavior within cohort, but rather in the manner in which these are transmitted across generations. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: G W.

216 BLEW, SARAH STOLTZ.
"Social Class and Educational and Occupational Aspirations and Expectations: A Study of Females." M.A. Thesis, University of Iowa, 1975.

While this study gives somewhat more support to the common values theory than to the class differential varies theory, it does not provide strong support for either theory. Furthermore, it does not prove, as Han (1969) suggested, that both theories are operating depending upon the type of success values which is investigated. The findings for the occupation variables must be viewed with reservations. Nevertheless, despite these limitations, this study can be considered a positive contribution toward filling the void of information about females with respect to the relationship between socioeconomics status and success goals. Cohort: G.

217 BLOOM, DAVID E. and TRUSSELL, JAMES.
"What Are the Determinants of Delayed Childbearing and Permanent Childlessness in the United States?" Presented: Pittsburgh, Population Association of America Meeting, 1983.

This paper presents estimates of delayed childbearing and permanent childlessness in the United States and the determinants of those phenomena. The estimates are derived by fitting the Coale-McNeil marriage model to survey data on age at first birth and by letting the parameters of the model depend on covariates. Substantively, the results provide evidence that the low first birth fertility rates experienced in the 1970s were due to both delayed childbearing and to increasing levels of permanent childlessness. The results also indicate that: (1) delayed childbearing is less prevalent among black women than among non-black women; (2) education and labor force participation are important determinants of delayed childbearing; (3) the influence of education and labor force participation on delayed childbearing seems to be increasing across cohorts; (4) education is positively associated with heterogeneity among women in their age at first birth; (5) the dispersion of age at first birth is increasing across cohorts; (6) race has an insignificant effect on childlessness; and (7) education is positively associated with childlessness, with the effect on education increasing and reaching strikingly high levels for the most recent cohorts. Cohort: G.

218 BOCK, R. DARRELL and MOORE, ELSIE G.J.
*Advantage and Disadvantage: A Profile of American Youth.* Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1986.

This book presents detailed information on the 1980 administration of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) to respondents in the civilian and military NLSY, a nationally representative group of young men and women then ages 15-23. Included is information on: (1) the sampling methods used to select the three 1979 NLSY subsamples; (2) procedures used to recruit and test respondents for the special 1980 ASVAB testing; (3) a brief history of the ASVAB test; and (4) details on each of the ten independent ASVAB tests which measure knowledge and skills in such areas as general science, arithmetic reasoning, numerical operations, mathematical knowledge, etc. Effects of selected background factors on the ASVAB tests were examined. Findings indicated that average scores on some or all of the ASVAB tests were related to such background factors as sex, highest grade completed, race/ethnicity, economic status, region of residence at age 14, and mother's highest grade completed. Appendices provide a review of the literature on vocational testing and a discussion of the issues of validity and reliability of the ASVAB. Cohort: Y.

219 BOLIN, PHIL WARREN.
"Military Service and Military Vocational Training Effects on Post-Service Earnings." M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1980.

The influence of military service and military vocational training on post-service earnings was analyzed, using the NLS of Young Men (age 14-24 in 1966). When individuals were classified by their propensity to use training, neither military service nor military vocational training was a significant determinant of post-service earnings. A disaggregation of the sample by I.Q. revealed that military service may be a proxy for ability level rather than a positive determinant of post-service earnings. Veterans who did not qualify for vocational training appear to suffer a post-service wage loss due to foregone civilian job tenure, which is relatively important to individuals who do not take vocational training. Cohort: B.

220 BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Ethnic Capital and Intergenerational Mobility." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 107,1 (February 1991):123-150.

The relationship between ethnicity and intergenerational mobility is examined. The main hypothesis is that ethnicity acts as an externality in the production function for human capital. In particular, the quality of the ethnic environment in which a person is raised, called ethnic capital, influences the skills and labor market outcomes of the children. To assess the importance of ethnic capital, data from the General Social Surveys and the NLSY were examined. The empirical evidence shows that ethnic capital plays a major role in intergenerational mobility. The skills and labor market outcomes of today's generation depend on the skills and labor market experiences both of their parents and of the ethnic group in the parents' generation. Second, the introduction of ethnic capital into the analysis shows that there is much more persistence of skills and earnings capacity across generations than is generally believed. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

221 BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Immigration and Ethnicity: A Research Agenda." (In-Progress Research). NSF. University of California-San Diego, Economics, San Diego, CA 92093.

The notion that social, cultural, and economic differences between immigrants and natives fade over the course of a few generations is the essence of the assimilation hypothesis. Recent sociological and historical research rejects the hypothesis that full assimilation is an unavoidable outcome of the ethnic experience. This literature stresses the fact that the United states remains a multicultural, pluralistic society and cites as evidence the social, cultural, and economic differences that exist and persist among ethnic groups. The purpose of this project is to develop a theoretical and empirical analysis of why and how these ethnic differences in skills and earnings persist across generations. The operational hypothesis of the study is that ethnicity acts as an externality in the human capital accumulation process. The simplest version of this hypothesis states that the skills of the next generation depend not only parental inputs, but also on the average quality of the ethnic environment in which these investments are made. The introduction of ethnic capital into an economic model of intergenerational mobility has an important, fundamental implication: ethnic differences and skills and earning observed in this generation are likely to persist for many generations and these difference may not be amenable to easy eradication. This hypothesis will be tested using a number of data sets, including the General Social Surveys, the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth, and Public Use Samples of the U.S. Census. Cohort: Y.

222 BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Job Mobility and Earnings over the Life Cycle." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 34 (April 1981):365-376.

Previous studies have shown that in the short run quits generally lead to wage increases on the next job and layoffs to no increase or to a wage cut. The author of this study argues, however, that the prospect of a job change for any reason creates a disincentive for a worker to invest in training that is specific to the current job, and therefore those who change jobs frequently may earn less over their life cycle than those who, other things equal, seldom change jobs. An analysis of data from the NLS of Older Men supports that expectation, showing that for white males job separations usually lead to wage gains in the short run but nonmobile workers tend to achieve significantly higher wages over the long run. Cohort: M.

223 BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Job Satisfaction, Wages, and Unions." *Journal of Human Resources* 14 (Winter 1979):21-40.

This paper provides a systematic empirical analysis of the effect of union membership on job satisfaction and wages, and shows how the interaction between these effects leads to empirically observable relations between unionization and individual quit probabilities. Union members, on average, report lower levels of job satisfaction. Interestingly, unionization causes greater dissatisfaction at higher tenure levels. These findings are attributed to both the politicization of the unionized labor force and the fact that union members face flatter earnings profiles. The importance of the latter effect is reflected by the empirical fact that unions have a strong negative effect on quit probabilities at low levels of tenure, but the effect diminishes (absolutely) as tenure increases. Cohort: M.

224 BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Race, Labor Turnover, and Male Earnings." Mimeo, Santa Barbara: Community and Organization Research Institute, University of California, 1979.

The relationship between racial differences in labor turnover and the racial wage differential is analyzed. Since job mobility has important effects on the earnings distribution, any racial differences in life cycle work histories can be expected to have strong effects on the racial wage gap. Using the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young and Older Men, it is found that racial differences in quit and layoff probabilities and in the pecuniary gains to mobility are responsible for a significant portion of the racial wage differential. Cohort: B M.

225 BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Race, Turnover, and Male Earnings." *Industrial Relations* (Winter 1984):73-89.

Data from the NLS of Young Men and Older Men are used to determine whether job histories differ significantly by race and whether differences translate into substantial wage differentials. Results show that quit (layoff) rates among young men are significantly higher (lower) for whites than for blacks. No racial turnover differential appears among mature men. Monetary gains to a turnover event (quit, layoff, or staying on the job) are higher for white young men than for black young men. Among mature men, whites have larger wage growth rates if they stay on the job, but no significant racial differential appears for quitters or for laid off workers. These differences between young blacks and whites lead to substantial changes in the black/white wage differential. Cohort: B M.

226 BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"The Relationship between Wages and Weekly Hours of Work: The Role of Division Bias." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Summer 1980):409-23.

New empirical evidence on the relationship between weekly hours of work and the wage rate is presented in this study. Several methods to avoid the division bias are discussed. Depending on the specification of the labor-supply function, the unbiased estimates were zero or positive. Cohort: M.

227 BORJAS, GEORGE J.; BRONARS, STEPHEN G.; and TREJO, STEPHEN J.
"Assimilation and the Earnings of Young Internal Migrants." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 74,1 (February 1992):170-175.

The question of whether young internal migrants in the US experience economic assimilation as they adapt to their new residential location is examined. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the analysis examines how the hourly earnings of interstate migrants are affected by the number of years they have spent in their destination state. The results indicate that internal migrants initially earn less than natives, but because the earnings growth experienced by recent migrants exceeds that of natives, this wage differential disappears within a few years. Moreover, the initial wage disadvantage suffered by internal migrants depends upon the distance moved and economic conditions in the destination labor market. Individuals moving within the same census region experience much less earnings disruption than interregional migrants do, and the initial wage differential between natives and migrants is smaller in states enjoying more rapid employment growth. Cohort: Y.

230 BORJAS, GEORGE J.; BRONARS, STEPHEN G.; and TREJO, STEPHEN J.
"Self-Selection and Internal Migration in the United States." *Journal of Urban Economics*, 32,2 (September 1992):159-185.

Internal migration among young workers in the United States was examined using A.D. Roy's self-selection model. Data for the study were obtained from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. The model highlighted returns to skill as it differs from region to region. It suggested the existence of an equilibrium sorting of skills as manifested in the influx of skilled labor to places that pay well for skills and the inflow of unskilled workers to areas that place less emphasis on skills. The model suggested that the probability of internal migration among young workers is higher when there is a wide gap between the workers' skill levels and the returns to skills offered at workers' present location. Cohort: Y.

231 BORJAS, GEORGE J. and ROSEN, SHERWIN.
"Income Prospects and Job Mobility of Younger Men." *Research in Labor Economics* 3 (1980):159-181.

This study approaches labor turnover as a sorting phenomenon that arises because imperfect information and mobility costs create mismatches in the existing allocation of workers to firms. Labor turnover is the device through which workers move to their highest valued uses. In this framework, a job change occurs when it is discovered that alternative productivity exceeds current productivity. Gains from mobility to movers are larger than the gains would have been to stayers had they moved. Conversely, the gains to immobility are greater for stayers than for movers had they stayed. The empirical results are not precise, since job separations cannot be predicted accurately at the micro level, but nevertheless suggest that labor turnover improves the allocative efficiency of the labor force. Cohort: B.

232 BORKER, SUSAN and LOUGHLIN, JULIA.
"Earnings, Health and Marital Status Change: A Longitudinal Study of a Cohort of Mature Women." Presented: Eastern Sociological Society Meeting, 1979.

This paper compares three groups of married women, the control group whose marriages remained intact for at least 10 years, a group whose marriages ended in separation or divorce, and a group who were widowed at a particular point in that time period. The women whose marriages would end in divorce or separation were more likely to be in the labor force, had relatively higher income, more predictable wages, and had contributed a proportionately larger share of the total household income while married. Cohort: W.

233 BORKER, SUSAN; LOUGHLIN, JULIA; and RUDOLPH, CLAIRE.
"The Long-Term Effects of Adolescent Childrearing: A Retrospective Analysis." *Journal of Social Service Research* 2 (Summer 1979):341-55.

This study explores the effect of adolescent childrearing on the hourly wages of women in the labor force. Women who were adolescent mothers earn less than other married or previously married women due to an inability to achieve comparable educational levels. Adolescent mothers from more favorable socioeconomic backgrounds fare better than other adolescent mothers in terms of education and income; however, their losses are substantial compared to women from the same background who postponed childrearing. Finally, adolescent mothers are more likely to be or to have been heads of households, with the economic disadvantages of that status. Cohort: W.

234 BORKER, SUSAN and MAKARUSHKA, JULIA LOUGHLIN.
"Marital Status, Early Childbearing and Income Achievement of Mature Women." Mimeo, Syracuse University, 1977.

This analysis resulted in three major findings. First, the characteristics of the women in the labor force are changing. Mature women employed in 1972 have more education and higher occupational status than those employed in 1967. Women are investing in educational programs and career development at a much later age than is "normal." Second, among women there are differences in the extent to which they are obtaining incomes commensurate with their educations and occupations. While factors such as discrimination affect all women, we find it most difficult to predict the incomes of one group, married white women. This suggests that their own behavior is effective. Third, women who become mothers before their eighteenth birthday earn less than other women in their middle years. This is primarily because of the effect of adolescent child-bearing on high school completion. For these women, the economic effects of the timing of childbirth are negative and persistent. Cohort: W.

235 BORKER, SUSAN; MAKARUSHKA, JULIA LOUGHLIN; and MUDRICK, NANCY R.
"Socioeconomic Changes Associated with Social Role Displacements in the Middle Years." Presented: San Francisco, American Sociological Association Meeting, 1978.

This research concerned the determination of income choices by women who have experienced a role displacement. Our findings corroborate other work which indicates that the divorced and separated generally receive more income from wages, and that widows use public transfer income when their children are young, but return to work as their children get older. We also found that health is a factor in choice of work or public transfer dependency. In addition to the limits that health places on the ability to work, mature women with equally poor health but unequal labor force histories and educations may utilize the limits imposed by health differently as they choose between public transfers and employment as sources of income. Cohort: W.

236 BORKER, SUSAN; MAKARUSHKA, JULIA LOUGHLIN; MUDRICK, NANCY R.; and RUDOLPH, CLAIRE.
"Earnings Patterns and Marital Disruption: The Experience of Mature Women." Presented: San Francisco, American Sociological Association Meeting, 1978.

The variables which predict the hourly wages of employed women are explored in order to illuminate the relationship between women's marital status and their incomes. We emphasize two findings: first, the predictability of income per hour is greater for formerly married women than currently married women. Second, remarried women behave differently than first married women. Further, these differences in behavior, i.e., maximization of earnings, appear characteristic of first married women who will later be divorced or separated. Differences in income are related to women's job choices, choices in which the need or desire for income is balanced by the convenience, appropriateness or interest of available jobs. Three factors are explored which may affect these choices for women who are or have been married: first, the amount of other household income; second, the other demands on the woman's time, energy and status behavior; third, the experience (including the anticipation of the experience) of being formerly married. Cohort: W.

237 BORUS, MICHAEL E.
"An Inventory of Longitudinal Data Sets of Interest to Economists." *Review of Public Data Use* 10 (1982):113-126.

Economists' use of longitudinal data sets has grown markedly. Many are unaware, however, of the broad range of information that is available. This article presents details on many of these data sets. Cohort: N.

238 BORUS, MICHAEL E.
*Pathways to the Future, Volume III: A Final Report on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1981.* Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This report is based on data from the 1979, 1980 and 1981 interviews of the NLSY. Four analytical chapters comprise the volume. Characteristics that increase job satisfaction among youth are discussed and compared with those of slightly older men and women. The relationship between crime and employment is examined, using a model that combines economic and sociological approaches. The report also examines the effects of two determinants of educational aspirations and delinquent behavior: high school students' participation in their school's informal social system and their expression of positive feelings toward their schools. The final chapter compares the quality of education in public versus private schools. Cohort: Y.

239 BORUS, MICHAEL E.
*Tomorrow's Workers.* Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983.

The first chapter provides an overview of the youth population and its employment status. The next chapter describes those who are already working, including the kinds of jobs they have, their attitudes toward those jobs, and the determinants of their pay. Chapter three focuses on youths who are seeking employment, their methods of job search, their wage expectations and the limitations and barriers they must overcome. Because a major determinant of employment success is education and training, chapter four enlarges on the experiences of the young people in school and in a variety of training programs. The fifth chapter focuses on another set of crucial determinants of success in the work force-the hopes, plans, and expectations of the youths themselves. The final chapter summarizes the findings of the earlier chapters and draws implications for public policy. Cohort: Y.

240 BORUS, MICHAEL E.
"Willingness to Work Among Youth." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Fall 1982):581-593.

Considerable discussion has centered around the hypothesis that high rates of unemployment among black and other minority youth may result from a reluctance for such young people to accept menial employment. To test this, the 1979 NLSY questioned young men and women aged 14-22 about their willingness to accept full-time employment in each of seven occupations at varying rates of pay. Previous research was contradicted by findings that black youth are more willing than their white counterparts to accept employment. Some sex stereotyping was found in occupational preferences and many youths stated that they would be willing to work for less than the existing minimum wage. Cohort: Y.

241 BORUS, MICHAEL E.
*Youth and the Labor Market: Analyses from the National Longitudinal Survey.* Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1984.

Data from the first three surveys (1979, 1980, 1981) of the NLSY are analyzed. Chapters focus on employment-related questions as the youth make the school-to-work transition: changes in employment patterns of black and white young men, educational choices, public and private school differences, economic returns to vocational education, time-use behavior, and the relationship between delinquency and employment. Major findings are that hard-core unemployed youth tended to be older than others, more likely to have participated in training, to be married, to have children, and to live in a central city of an SMSA where there is a high unemployment rate. Jobs tended to be sex-stereotyped, with young women in clerical, service, and sales. A comparison of data from the NLS young men's cohort shows that black employment declined over the 1970s, apparently due to lengthy joblessness among a growing subsample of the black population, whereas the slight decline among whites appears to be due to higher job turnover. Poverty and unemployment increase the probability of dropping out of school, and pregnancy is the major cause for young women. Comparisons between private and public schools show that enrollment in a college preparatory curriculum, not the type of school, is crucial in determining achievement scores. Males and dropouts were more likely to engage in illegal activities: race and poverty status do not correlate significantly with illegal behavior. Cohort: B Y.

242 BORUS, MICHAEL E. and CARPENTER, SUSAN A.
"A Note on the Return of Dropouts to High School." *Youth and Society* (June 1983):501-7.

High school age dropouts who return to school each year are studied to test the hypothesis that the same variables leading to dropping out of school influence the decision to return to school. Findings show that older youth and those unable to specify their curriculum were less likely to return, and that young people expecting to attend college, as well as those who were never married, were more likely to return. In addition, youth living in countries where local government expenditures per student were over $975 were more likely to return than youth from countries where less was spent on schools. These findings contrast sharply with the many significant factors found affecting dropping out of school. Only age, intention not to attend college, and not being able to specify a curriculum were significant variables. They were positively related to dropping out and negatively related to returning to school. These findings suggest that the return to school decision is in many respects a random individual event. Cohort: Y.

243 BORUS, MICHAEL E.; CARPENTER, SUSAN A.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; and DAYMONT, THOMAS N.; et alia.
*Pathways to the Future, Volume II: A Final Report on the National Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1980.* Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

This is the final report on the 1980 data from the NLSY derived from interviews with 12,141 young people, age 15- 23. Topics examined include: (1) the variables affecting the employment prospects of unemployed youth; (2) the changes in employment patterns of black and white young men in the decade of the 1970s; (3) the changing patterns in wage and reservation wage differentials for black and white young men during the 1970s; (4) the variables affecting the decision to drop out of school without finishing the 12th grade, the decision to return to school after having dropped out, and the decision to go directly to college after completing the 12th grade; (5) the effects of high school curriculum on labor market success; and (6) the relationship between delinquency and employment status. Cohort: Y.

244 BORUS, MICHAEL E.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; DAMICO, RONALD; and POLLARD, TOM K.; et alia.
*Pathways to the Future: A Longitudinal Study of Young Americans* (Preliminary Report on the 1981 Survey). Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

This is a preliminary report based on the 1981 interview of the NLSY, a nationally representative sample of 11,340 young men and women, ages 16 to 24. Topics examined include an overview of the characteristics of the civilian youth population; employment status of youth by sex, race, age and health status; the differences between males and females in growth in earnings between the first job and the job held in 1981; changes in government employment and training programs from FY 1979 to FY 1980; and the ways in which adolescents spend their time. Cohort: Y.

245 BORUS, MICHAEL E.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; KIM, CHOONGSOO; and POLLARD, TOM K.; et alia.
*Pathways to the Future: A Report on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience in 1979.* Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

The report is the first on a nationally representative sample of young people who were ages 14 to 21 on December 31, 1978. It is a descriptive presentation of the status of youth in the spring of 1979--their position and problems in the labor market; their reactions to school and the factors influencing their schooling decisions; their training, both the government sponsored and other vocational training which they receive; their health status; and their attitudes, both towards their present situations and the future. Eleven additional chapters define topics on labor force participation and employment status of the youth for the week in which they were interviewed in 1979; examine the employment conditions for those youth who were employed at the time of the survey; present the work experience of the youth for the preceding year, 1978, and analyze the determinants of weeks worked and unemployed during the year; discuss job search motives and techniques of youth and their willingness to accept specific jobs at various wages; study the attitudes of young people toward high school, its programs, and their reasons for not completing school or for attending college; examins participants in government sponsored training programs, the types of services received, and their attitudes toward these programs; deal with the post-high school training provided outside of regular schools, government programs, and the military; study the health status of young people at the time they were interviewed; detail the extend of age, race, sex discrimination felt by young people as well as their perception of the difficulties they have in the labor market; examine the educational, occupational, and fertility aspirations of the young people and their desire for further training; and present a summary of the major findings. Cohort: Y.

246 BORUS, MICHAEL E.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; POLLARD, TOM K.; and SANTOS, RICHARD.
*Pathways to the Future: A Longitudinal Study of Young Americans, Preliminary Report on the 1980 Survey*. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

This cross-tabular report contains preliminary studies of the second wave of data from the NLSY. After an overview of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the youth who were 15-23 years old, Chapter 2 discusses the employment and unemployment status of the youth population at the time of the interview. Information is presented on the labor force participation and unemployment rates of segments of the population, the job search activities of the unemployed, and the nature of the employment of those who are working. Chapter 3 examines the employment history of the young people during the preceding year including the number of weeks worked and job turnover. Participation in government employment and training programs is the subject of Chapter 4. Here the report presents the characteristics of participants in these programs, the types of services they receive, and their reaction to the programs. Chapter 5 considers the education and schooling of the youth; particular attention is paid to the decisions to drop out of high school, to return to high school, to graduate from high school, and to go on to college. The final chapter analyzes delinquent behavior by this age group and their contacts with law enforcement agencies. The analysis describes those who engage in various types of delinquent behavior and the frequency of such behavior. Cohort: Y.

247 BORUS, MICHAEL E.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.; and SANTOS, RICHARD; et alia.
*Pathways to the Future: A Longitudinal Study of Young Americans. Preliminary Report: Youth and the Labor Market--1979*. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

This is the first report on a nationally representative sample of the 32.9 million civilian young people who were ages 14-21 on January 1, 1979. This first survey shows that young Americans are very much interested in work; more than half of these young persons were either working or looking for work. Many young persons carry both school and work responsibilities. Race and sex discrimination in the labor market continued to cause problems for youth. Minorities had equal aspirations for education, were more willing to work, and were seeking employment as conscientiously as white youth. The difference appeared to be that employers discounted their contribution as employees because of their race or ethnic background. Many young persons drop out of school and begin immediately to have employment problems. About 2.6 million young men and women had participated in government training programs between the first day of 1978 and their interview date in 1979. In this report further details are provided about the employment and unemployment status of these young persons, their reactions to school, their assessment of Federal Government training programs, their vocational training, their attitudes toward work and their aspirations and expectations for the future. Cohort: Y.

248 BORUS, MICHAEL E.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.; and SANTOS, RICHARD; et alia.
*Research on Youth Employment and Employability Development: Findings of the National Longitudinal Survey of Young*

*Americans, 1979.* Youth Knowledge Development Report 2.7. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1980. Also: *Pathways to the Future--Preliminary Report: Youth and the Labor Market--1979.*

This report presents preliminary cross-tabular analyses of the 1979 NLSY data. A nationally representative sample of 12,693 youth age 14-22 were interviewed for the first time in that year. Topics covered include: descriptions of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the youth, their employment status, their work experience during the preceding year, participation in government employment and training programs, job search behavior, perceptions of barriers to employment, health status, attitudes and expectations, and schooling experience. Cohort: Y.

249 BORUS, MICHAEL E.; KIM, CHOONGSOO; and JOHNSON, KYLE.
*Policy Findings Related to Military Service from the Youth Cohort of the National Longitude (sic) Surveys of Labor Market Experience.* Arlington, VA: Defense Manpower Data Center, 1985.

Cohort: Y.

250 BORUS, MICHAEL E.; MOTT, FRANK L.; and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Counting Youth: A Comparison of Youth Labor Force Statistics in the Current Population Survey and the National Longitudinal Surveys." In: *Conference Report on Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning.* U.S. Dept of Labor, Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1978.

This report focuses on the accuracy of employment- related measures in the (CPS) Current Population Survey by comparing those estimates with NLS estimates. The results indicate that NLS data report: (1) considerably higher labor force participation among young men and women, especially those who attend school; (2) significantly higher unemployment rates for young women and approximately the same rates for young men; (3) more unemployed seeking part-time employment; (4) higher levels of unemployment; and (5) youth who are employed were more likely to work either part time or overtime depending on their age. Cohort: B G.

251 BORUS, MICHAEL E. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Response Bias in Reports of Father's Education and Socioeconomic Status." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 68 (December 1973):816-20.

This article compares independent interview responses of fathers and their sons to questions about the educational attainment and occupational status of the father. There is a high degree of congruence between the son's and father's estimates of both measures. When, however, reporting differences are regressed on various demographic characteristics reported by the son, the responses of youths with certain characteristics are found to deviate significantly from their fathers. Cohort: B M.

252 BORUS, MICHAEL E.; PARNES, HERBERT S.; SANDELL, STEVEN H.; and SEIDMAN, BERT.
*The Older Worker.* Madison, WI: Industrial Relations Research Association, 1988.

This compendium reviews the current state of knowledge about the status, characteristics, and problems of older workers. Drawing upon research from a variety of data sources including the NLS, articles in this book detail the labor market characteristics of older workers, the particular dilemmas facing older women workers, the impact of age and health on job performance, factors impacting the decision to retire, and the challenges to our nation in maintaining an active, well trained older work force. Cohort: M W.

253 BORUS, MICHAEL E. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: Past and Future Uses to Study Labor Market Policy Questions." *Vierteljahrshefte zur Wirtschaftsforschung* 4 (1984):428-438.

The authors discuss past and possible future uses of the NLS panels with particular attention to the implications of NLS-based research for policy-making. The NLS consists of five separate longitudinal data-bases covering distinct segments of the labor force, each cohort being selected as representative of a period in the life-cycle when people are likely to undergo a particular labor market transition. The value of the longitudinal nature of this data is emphasized in discussions of accumulated research on labor supply, unemployment, and wage and earnings differentials. Future research uses for all five cohorts are outlined with emphasis on dynamic modeling and the redefining of research problems as a result of recent changes in socioeconomic conditions. A discussion of the history and institutional context of the NLS is included, as is a description of the data and tapes. Appended tables display survey years and type of interview for each panel, as well as NLSY cohort variables and a summary of research questions explored to date using NLS data. Cohort: N.

254 BOULD, SALLY.
"Black and White Families: Factors Affecting the Wife's Contribution to the Family Income Where the Husband's Income is Low to Moderate." *Sociological Quarterly* 18 (Autumn 1977):536-47.

The author examines the factors affecting the wife's contribution to the family income for both black and white families where the husband's income is below the median for all male-headed families. The findings show that both races respond similarly in regard to their overall contribution, the demand for female labor, and the effect of children. In addition, the evidence does not support the assumption that black wives are compensating for their husband's weak economic position. The definition of the provider may differ among black and white families. Cohort: W.

255 BOULD, SALLY.
"Female-Headed Families: Personal Fate Control and the Provider Role." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 39 (May 1977):339-49.

This study examines black and white female heads of families, ages 30-44. The results show that single mothers experienced significant difficulty in providing for their families. The source as well as the amount of income received affected their sense of personal fate control. In addition, poor women who relied upon AFDC, child support and other unstable sources of income, perceived themselves as less able to plan for their lives. Cohort: W.

256 BOULD, SALLY.
"Unemployment as a Factor in Early Retirement Decisions." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 39 (April 1980):123-36.

For older workers, previous unemployment has a significant impact upon early retirement decisions for both Black and White males. This relationship holds when controlling for Social Security and pension eligibility, assets, health limitations, family responsibilities, occupation, changes in unemployment rate of the local labor market, and urban residence. Cohort: M.

258 BOUND, JOHN.
"Self-Reported versus Objective Measures of Health in Retirement Models." *Journal of Human Resources* 26.1 (Winter 1991):106-38.

Labor supply models are sensitive to the measures of health used. When self-reported measures are used, health seems to play a larger role and economic factors a smaller one than when more objective measures are used. While this may indicate biases inherent in using self-reported measures, there are reasons to be suspicious of more objective measures as well. A statistical model incorporating both self-reported and objective measures of health shows the potential biases involved in using either measure or in using one to instrument the other. The model is initially unidentified, but incorporating outside information on the validity of self-reported measures confirms fears about both the self-reported and objective measures available on such data sets as the Retirement History Survey or the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men. Cohort: M.

259 BOUND, JOHN; GRILICHES, ZVI; and HALL, BRONWYN H.
"Brothers and Sisters in the Family and the Labor Market." Working Paper No. 1476, NBER, Inc., 1984.

This paper investigates the relationship between earnings, schooling, and ability for young men and women who entered the labor force during the late 1960s and 1970s. The emphasis is on controlling for both observed and unobserved family characteristics, extending a framework developed earlier by Chamberlain and Griliches (1975) to the analysis of mixed-sex pairs of siblings. Using the NLS of Young Men and Young Women, which drew much of the sample from the same households, the authors were able to construct a sample containing roughly 1,500 sibling pairs. For several reasons, particularly the need to have data on two siblings from the same family, only one- third of these pairs had complete data; this fact led the authors to develop new methods of estimating factor models, which combine the data for several "unbalanced" covariance matrices. The authors' use the data on different kinds of sibling pairs (male-male, male-female, female-female) together with these new methods to investigate the question of whether family background, ability, or IQ are the same thing for males and females, in the sense that they lead to similar consequences for success in schooling and in the market place. With a simple two-factor model to explain wages, schooling, and IQ scores, the authors were able to test whether these factors are the same across siblings of different sexes and whether the loadings on the two factors are similar. The conclusion is that the unobservable factors appear to be the same and play the same role in explaining the IQ and schooling of these siblings, while there remains evidence of differences once they enter the labor market. Cohort: B G.

260 BOWERS, NORMAN.
"Youth Labor Force Activity: Alternative Surveys Compared." *Monthly Labor Review* 104 (March 1981):3-17.

Important findings from this comparative analysis include: (1) all three longitudinal surveys reveal higher estimates of labor force participation ratios and employment-population ratios than does the CPS; (2) with the important exception of the newest NLS, unemployment rates are little different between studies; (3) raw inter- survey differences are, in many instances, not statistically significant; (4) comparisons of the full CPS with other one-time or yearly surveys ignore the problem of rotation group bias, a factor that certainly accounts for some of the inter-survey differences; (5) the discrepancies, especially between the CPS and the 1966 and 1979 NLS data, appear to be concentrated among young teenagers and those whose major activity is attending school, perhaps because of the marginal nature of their labor force activity. Again, however, the evidence for this proposition is only suggestive; (6) the focus on self versus proxy response as the cause of inter-survey variations probably obscures a number of other important influences that may be producing the differences. Cohort: B Y.

261 BRADBURN, NORMAN M.; FRANKEL, MARTIN R.; HUNT, EDWIN; and INGELS, JULIA; et alia.
"A Comparison of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) With Personal Interviews in the National Longitudinal Study of Labor Behavior-Youth Cohort." In: *Proceedings of the 1991 Annual Research Conference*. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of the Census (1991):389-397.

The purpose of this experiment was to assess the effect of conducting interviews in Round 12 of the NLSY by the Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) method as compared with the traditional paper-and-pencil personal interview method. The experiment was conducted on one-half of the total sample and excluded respondents who had to be interviewed outside the United States and/or in Spanish. Interviewers were assigned cases in the same geographical region and, where possible, were matched with respondents for ethnicity. Assignment to the proper experimental or control group was done through random assignment of interviewers. Thus the experiment reflects actual field practices. The paper will report on the operational problems in conducting the experiment. Cohort: Y N.

262 BRADDOCK, JOMILLS H. and MCPARTLAND, JAMES M.
"More Evidence on Social-Psychological Processes that Perpetuate Minority Segregation: The Relationship of School Desegregation and Employment Desegregation." Center for Social Organization of Schools Report, Johns Hopkins University, No. 338, June 1983.

This report used data from the black subsample of the NLSY to investigate the effects of school desegregation on subsequent employment desegregation. Analysis is based on 472 female and 602 male blacks who reported being employed either full- or part-time at the time of the 1980 survey. It was found that in the north, blacks from desegregated schools were more likely to be located in desegregated occupational work groups. Moreover, blacks from desegregated school backgrounds made fewer racial distinctions about the friendliness of their co-workers or about the competence of their employment supervisors. In contrast, blacks from segregated schools tended to find desegregated co-workers to be less friendly and white supervisors to be less competent. Evidence suggests that both early school desegregation experiences and current community desegregation patterns promote desegregation in work environments, with school desegregation showing a greater impact, particularly among northern blacks. Thus, it appears that the inferred social-psychological processes that perpetuate minority segregation across institutional settings are not artifactual, but are outcomes of cross-race experiences in the varied institutional settings. Results also suggest that early desegregated experiences create a different attitudinal basis among blacks that, in part, produces or sustains desegregation in adulthood. [(c)APA] Cohort: Y.

263 BRADDOCK, JOMILLS H. and MCPARTLAND, JAMES M.
"Social Psychological Processes that Perpetuate Racial Segregation: The Relationship Between School and Employment Segregation." *Journal of Black Studies* 19,3 (March 1989):267-289.

Interview data from the black subsample (N=472 females and 602 males) of the NLSY are used to investigate the effects of school desegregation on subsequent employment desegregation. Findings show that in the North, net of individual differences in sex, age, occupational status, and local demographic conditions, blacks from desegregated schools are more likely to be employed in desegregated occupational work groups. Moreover, in racially mixed employment settings, blacks from desegregated school backgrounds make fewer racial distinctions about the friendliness of their coworkers or about the competence of their employment supervisors. In contrast, blacks from segregated schools perceived desegregated coworker groups to be slightly less friendly and white supervisors to be significantly less competent. The results are discussed in terms of theories of intervening social-psychological processes that link desegregation across different institutional settings and stages of the life cycle. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

264 BRITO, PATRICIA K. and JUSENIUS, CAROL L.
"Career Aspirations of Young Women: Factors Underlying Choice of a Typically Male or Female Occupation." *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association* (1978):50-59.

This paper examines the personal characteristics which influence a young woman's preference for typically male or typically female occupations. Preference formation is apparently different for women who have had or plan to have a college education and those without such expectations. The results indicate that family background is only slightly associated with occupational choice. Education, marital and childrearing experience, and labor market experience later in life have a more significant impact on whether typical or atypical occupations are chosen than childhood environment influences. Cohort: G.

265 BRITO, PATRICIA K. and JUSENIUS, CAROL L.
"A Note on Young Women's Occupational Expectations for Age 35." *Vocational Guidance Quarterly* (1980).

This analysis examines women's occupational preferences for age 35. Only a quarter of college educated women and less than 20 per cent of non-college women preferred typically male occupations. The results also show that the number and types of occupations, regardless of sex-typing, to which young women aspire are limited. Furthermore, occupational projections show that demand-supply relationship for workers in many of their preferred occupations, both male and female, are to be unfavorable. Thus, if women are to choose male-dominated occupations, public policy directed at reducing demand-side barriers is not enough. It will also be necessary to broaden young women's awareness of the range of jobs available and of the employment prospects in occupations they are considering. Cohort: G.

266 BRONARS, STEPHEN and MOORE, CAROL.
"Incentive Pay, Earnings, and Information." (In-Progress Research). Scheduled completion June 1994.

Incentive pay mechanisms, such as piece rates, bonuses, tips, profit sharing and commissions base an employee's pay on her individual productivity and not merely her time input. Incentive pay (IP) is expected to play an important role in mitigating the problems of incomplete and asymmetric information in internal labor markets The key economic insight of this proposal is that jobs which offer IP have relatively lower costs of monitoring a worker's marginal revenue product or performance. Thus a comparison of IP and time-wage jobs can yield a number of empirical tests of information-based models of the labor market. In this proposal we outline empirical tests of information-based models of discrimination and wage-tenure profiles that rely on comparisons of the earnings and employment histories of workers in IP and time-wage jobs. Cohort: Y.

267 BROOKS-GUNN, J. and BAYDAR, NAZLI.
"Effects of Child-Care Arrangements on Cognitive and Behavioral Outcomes in 3- and 4-Year-Olds: Evidence from the Children of the NLSY." Presented: Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

Effects of early childhood care experience using data from the Children of the NLSY are examined, focusing on patterns of child care over the first three years of life and their effects on black and white and poor and non- poor 3- and 4-year olds. Child verbal ability (PPVT-R) was associated with early child-care arrangements for white children living in poverty, such that: (1) grandmother care was the optimal form of early care; (2) care by relatives other than mothers and grandmothers exerts a negative effect; (3) the transition to center-based care in the second year of life was negative, compared to grandmother or mother care; and (4) the transition to center-based care in the third year was not negative. Small but significant maternal employment effects are seen for employment in the first but not the second or third years of the child's life. For employed mothers, type of child care used in the first, but not the second and third years of life, is associated with PPVT-R scores. Cohort: Y C.

268 BROOKS-GUNN, JEANNE.
"Outcomes of Multigenerational Child Care Arrangements." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. Educational Testing Service, Rosedale Road, Princeton, NJ 08541.

This project will study the prevalence and consequences of multigenerational child care and living arrangements. Its aims are fourfold: (1) to study the prevalence of grandchild care and co- residence with grandchildren among grandmothers of different ages, ethnicity and socioeconomic status; (2) to study the mental health, physical health, employment and income consequences of such arrangements for the grandmothers; (3) to study the prevalence of receiving care from grandparent and residing with grandparents among children of different ages, ethnicity and socioeconomic status categories; and (4) to study the cognitive, developmental and behavioral outcomes of these arrangements for children. Three different data sets will be used to achieve these aims. The National Survey of Families and Households will allow the estimation of national prevalence rates and making models of consequences of assuming child care responsibilities for grandmothers. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth will allow the estimation of these prevalence rates for children of the survey others, born between 1958 and 1965. The Baltimore study is a small 20-tear longitudinal study of a Black urban sample, which will allow us to examine the long term consequences of multigenerational arrangements throughout the life course. Findings will have implications for 1) issues related to development during early childhood; (2) correlates of mental, physical and economic well being of women in late adulthood; (3) understanding of alternative living arrangements in U.S. that emerged simultaneously with decreasing mortality and marital stability, increasing non-marital childbearing and women's participation in the labor force; and (4) developing policies concerned with optimizing the care of children at risk. Cohort: Y C.

269 BROWN, CHARLES.
"Equalizing Differences in the Labor Market." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 94 (February 1980):113-134.

The theory of equalizing differences asserts that workers receive compensating wage premiums when they accept jobs with undesirable nonwage characteristics, holding the worker's characteristics constant. Previous research provides only inconsistent support for the theory, with wrong-signed or insignificant estimates of these wage premiums fairly common. An oftcited reason for these anomalies is that important characteristics of the worker remain unmeasured, biasing the estimates. In this paper, longitudinal data are used to test this conjecture. Although such data improve the control for worker characteristics, the plausibility of the estimates is not markedly improved. Alternative explanations for these results are considered. Cohort: B.

270 BROWN, CHARLES.
"Estimating the Effects of a Youth Differential on Teenagers and Adults." *Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission* 5 (1981):389-427.

This paper reviews and selectively supplements previous work on the effects of a youth differential. Topics covered include: the effect on demand for teenagers and adults; the effect on teenage labor supply; the effect on human capital accumulation; restrictions typically placed on use of the differential in actual legislative proposals; tax credits and youth differentials. Cohort: Y.

271 BROWN, CHARLES.
"A Model of Optimal Human-Capital Accumulation and the Wages of Young High School Graduates." *Journal of Political Economy* 84 (April 1976):299-316.

This paper estimates the parameters of Ben-Porath's model of optimal accumulation of human capital over the life cycle. A discrete-time version of the model is presented, and previous estimates of its parameters are considered. Using longitudinal data on wages of young white high school graduates, these parameters are reestimated. The point estimates of the two key parameters (the discount rate and the elasticity of investment costs with respect to investments) are implausible on a priori grounds, confirming the essentially negative conclusions of earlier studies. Cohort: B.

272 BROWN, CLAIR.
"How 'Economic' are Women's Work Decisions?" Presented: San Francisco, American Sociological Association Meeting, 1982.

Work decisions for women (aged 37-51 in 1974) are simulated assuming that women maximize the economic return to work within an institutional framework. In addition to the wage test, which measures the potential market wage against the value of housework time, a minimum income test is used. Within this framework, only one-third of the women's work decisions were consistent with the efficiency test based on wages. Over half of the decisions were market-oriented (i.e., women were working more than predicted) and one-tenth were home-oriented. With the income test added, three out of seven women's work decisions were economically rational and one-third were market- oriented. Cohort: W.

273 BROWN, JAMES N. and LIGHT, AUDREY L.
"Interpreting Panel Data on Job Tenure." *Journal of Labor Economics* 10, 3 (July 1992):219-257.

This paper discusses the quality of job tenure data within two longitudinal data sets, the PSID and the NLS (Older Men and Young Men). It focuses on two major issues facing researchers using these data sources, namely: (1) the ability to identify distinct jobs within each data set; and (2) the choice of how and whether to clean the data to ensure that tenure and time increment by the same amount within jobs. The following four problems are highlighted: (1) The use of error- ridden tenure data to identify job changes may seriously reduce the reliability of estimates that require precise information about job changes. Estimates of the effect of job change on wage growth and the effects of many covariates on the probability of job separation appear especially sensitive to this problem. (2) Researchers who must identify job changes from tenure responses are likely to overstate the precision of their estimates, because standard errors (as conventionally computed) do not account for the effect of partition error on parameter estimates. (3) The failure to use internally consistent tenure sequences can lead to misleading conclusions about the slope of wage-tenure profiles. It does not appear to matter how internal consistency is imposed, as long as it is done. (4) The inclusion of jobs that contain unusually inconsistent tenure responses can alter the results in certain applications. Methods for utilizing these data are offered and recommendations for improvements in the PSID and NLS survey instruments suggested. Cohort: B M.

274 BROWN, MARTHA.
"Career Disruption Effects on Early Wages: A Comparison of Mothers and Women Without Children." M.A. Thesis, The Ohio State University, 1990.

This thesis examines differences between mothers and non-mothers in the relative disruption of careers and the process of earnings attainment. Combining human capital and dual labor market theories, the author hypothesizes that (1) mothers' and non-mothers' careers diverge both with respect to accumulated human capital and to the occupational labor market characteristics of their jobs; and (2) these variations are reflected in differential patterns of earnings attainment between the two groups. These hypotheses are tested on a sample of 5,314 women drawn from the NLSY who worked at any time between 1984 and 1987 (85% of the sample). Descriptive results reveal that mothers' careers are substantially more disrupted than the careers of non-mothers, and are characterized by lower wage jobs entailing less substantively complex work in occupational labor markets more heavily dominated by women and minorities. OLS analyses of earnings run separately for mothers and non-mothers indicates that while human capital accumulation plays the most important role in determining non-mothers' wages, occupational content and labor market composition outweigh human capital as determinants of mothers' wages. The disappearance of the negative effect of number of children on mothers' wages when indicators of career disruption are controlled suggests that motherhood is detrimental to women's earnings primarily because of its effects on labor force participation patterns. Cohort: Y.

275 BROWN, MURRAY and MANSER, MARILYN.
"Estimation of the Demand for Marriage Based on a Bargaining Model." Discussion Paper 419, Economics Research Group, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1977.

The paper begins with a summary of the M-B model of household formation, deriving the conditions under which a marriage will take place, the reasoning underlying the threat point specification, and the effects on the marriage decision of changes in the exogenous variables, especially the effect of changes in the female wage rate. The marriage realization equation and its stochastic specification are given. For both whites and blacks, the wage and income variables are significant determinants of the marriage decision. If the marriage decision is responsive to the same factors that influence the fertility, labor supply, and consumption decisions of married couples, then the total impact of those factors on the latter decisions cannot be assessed without reference to changing marriage patterns. Cohort: W.

276 BROWN, MURRAY and MANSER, MARILYN.
"Neoclassical and Bargaining Approaches to Household Decision-Making with an Application to the Household Labor Supply Decision." Presented: Vienna, Austria, Econometric Society, 1977.

The authors focus on the differences in the household demand functions that derive from the neoclassical model on the one hand, and the bargaining solutions on the other hand. Using data for households which include nonworking wives, the authors obtain estimates of leisure demand functions which are based on our most general bargaining models and test various restrictions on them. The empirical results indicate that the neoclassical restrictions are not appropriate for our data. Specifically, the test for equal effects of male and female incomes on household demands is rejected and symmetry of the Slutsky Matrix is also rejected. The authors offer a bargaining approach as an alternative to the neoclassical complete system of demand equations. Cohort: W.

277 BROWN, RANDALL S.; MOON, MARILYN; and ZOLOTH, BARBARA S.
"Incorporating Occupational Attainment in Studies of Male-Female Earnings Differentials." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Winter 1980):3-28.

This study focuses on determining the extent to which differences between males and females in hourly wages are due to differences in occupational distribution versus unequal pay within occupational categories, and to what extent these differences in occupation and wages are explainable by differences between the sexes in observed attributes. The results show that only 14 to 17 percent of the total wage differential is attributable to differences in endowments. Most of the unexplained difference in overall wages arises from unexplained differences in wages within the broad occupational categories rather than from unexplained differences in occupational distributions. Cohort: M W.

278 BROWN, RANDELL S.; MOON, MARILYN; and ZOLOTH, BARBARA S.
"Occupational Attainment and Segregation by Sex." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 33.4 (July 1980):506-517.

The authors use multinomial logit and multiple discriminant analyses to predict the probabilities that an individual will attain each of several occupational categories based on the individual's characteristics and qualifications. By estimating the parameters of this model from a sample of men and then applying them to a sample of women, the authors simulate the occupational distribution that these women would have attained had they been treated as if they were men. Even after making adjustments for taste differences between men and women, the authors find that their hypothetical results vary substantially from women's actual occupational distribution. They conclude that a significant proportion of occupational segregation by sex can be attributed to discrimination. Cohort: M W.

279 BRYANT, RICHARD R.
"Impact of Substance Abuse on Labor Supply and Wages." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. University of Missouri 106 Humanities-Social Sciences, Rolla, MO 65401.

This project is intended to describe and analyze the relation between alcohol and drug use and the effects of this use on the wages and labor supply of young workers. The central hypotheses to be tested are three: first, alcohol or drug use has an impact on the labor market experience of young adults, depending on characteristics of use; second, the impact of alcohol and drug use is larger than would be predicted on the basis of analysis of either substance independently, and third, substance abuse has an impact quantitatively different than use and this difference is due to social, psychological, and economic variables in addition to the characteristics of use. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience, 1979-1988, provides the data base for the investigation, and the methodology employed is derived from statistical and economic theory. Wage and annual hours worked equations will be estimated for "nonusers" and for "users" taking into account possible self-selection bias. Measurement error models will be used to determine the sensitivity of the estimated parameters to possible under-reporting of substance use among select groups of surveyed respondents. Estimates from the wage and hours worked equations will be used to predict the difference in labor income between an alcohol and/or drug user and a nonuser. Comparisons between users/nonusers will also be made by sex and race. Policy implications of estimated user/nonuser differences will be discussed in the context of the overall social cost of substance abuse. Cohort: Y.

280 BRYANT, RICHARD R.; SAMARANAYAKE, V. A.; and WILHITE, AL.
"The Influence of Current and Past Alcohol Use on Earnings: Three Approaches to Estimation." *Journal of Applied Behavioral Science* 29,1 (March 1993):9-31.

Examined alcohol consumption and wages of 12,686 males (aged 21-28 yrs) from 3 perspectives. First, a 4-equation model used data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to estimate a wage equation and an hours-of-work equation for heavy drinkers and contrasted these estimates with wage and hours equations for moderate drinkers. The 2nd model used a variety of drinking thresholds to distinguish heavy drinkers from moderate ones; the association between current levels of drinking, wages, and hours of work was measured. The longitudinal nature of the data was then used to study the relation between a profile of drinking over the 1982 to 1985 period and earnings. The 3rd model investigated how the profile of drinking over the period 1982-1984 was related to the wage change between 1982 and 1985. Higher drinking levels correlated with higher wages and hours of work. Over time, however, increased drinking was associated with lower wages. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1994 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) Cohort: Y.

281 BUCHELE, ROBERT.
"Jobs and Workers: A Labor Market Segmentation Perspective on the Work Experience of Middle-Aged Men." Presented: Boston, Secretary of Labor's Conference on the NLS of the Pre-Retirement Years, 1976.

By using a labor market segmentation perspective, the work experiences and earnings of middle-aged men are analyzed. The results show that substantially more favorable outcomes are consistently associated with jobs in higher complexity and autonomy occupation classes and with "core" industries. In addition, the influence of human capital variables and various measures of the worker's "circumstances of employment" on the outcomes being studied, varies according to the worker's occupation class. Cohort: M.

282 BUCHELE, ROBERT.
"Jobs and Workers: A Labor Market Segmentation Perspective on the Work Experience of Younger Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1976.

This thesis utilizes a labor market segmentation framework to analyze the work experiences (attitudes, employment stability, earnings and occupational achievement) of a sample of young men from the National Longitudinal Surveys Career Thresholds data. Jobs are classified by detailed Census industry and occupation, and the outcomes experienced by individuals are analyzed to determine: (1) the separate contribution, apart form workers' personal (human capital) characteristics, of job class in accounting for differences among workers in earnings, job satisfaction and employment behavior; (2) how workers' personal attributes interact with job characteristics in generating these outcomes; and (3) how personal characteristics influence individuals' job (occupational class) location. Cohort: B.

283 BUCHELE, ROBERT.
"Sex Discrimination and Labor Market Segmentation." In: *The Dynamics of Labor Market Segmentation*, Frank Wilkinson, ed., New York: Academic Press, 1981.

Sex discrimination in employment and earnings is analyzed from a labor market segmentation perspective. This provides a useful framework because it focuses clearly on the two forms which discrimination may take: job discrimination (unequal access to certain classes of jobs) and pay discrimination (unequal pay in similar kinds of jobs). Cohort: B G.

284 BUCHELE, ROBERT and ALDRICH, MARK.
"How Much Difference Would Comparable Worth Make?" *Industrial Relations* 24 (Spring 1985):222-233.

Using data from both the NLS of Young Men and Young Women as well as the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, the authors propose a model of employment and earnings determination which specifies that workers' earnings are determined primarily by the requirements or characteristics of their job. The authors conclude that women are differentially rewarded for their job requirements and tenure irrespective of the sex composition of their job and that more than crowding or excess supply of women in women's jobs must be involved. The findings suggest that comparable worth, narrowly defined as equal returns to this study's measures of job requirements (e.g., GED, SVP), would reduce the earnings gap by about 63 percent. Requiring equal returns to job tenure would reduce the gap by another 35 percent. In conclusion, the paper discusses some qualifications to the study's findings as well as the implications for occupational segregation as a causal factor in the male-female earnings gap and the impact of comparable worth on the laws of supply and demand. Cohort: B G.

285 BUCHELE, ROBERT and ALDRICH, MARK.
"Where to Look for Comparable Worth." In: *Comparable Worth: Analyses and Evidence*, M. Anne Hill and Mark R. Killingsworth, Ithaca, NY: Industrial Relations Press, Cornell University, 1989.

This chapter provides a detailed analysis of efficiency wage models--an important class of labor market models of relatively recent vintage--and discusses their implications for the comparable worth debate. The authors argue that, in such models, the existence of sizable industry wage differentials unrelated to job attributes such as education or work experience may provide a justification for a comparable worth standard and that, to the extent that it enhances worker efficiency, adoption of comparable worth may have smaller effects on employment than have usually been contemplated. The authors add that the greatest impact of comparable worth might be in high- wage industries, where relatively few women are employed. If so, comparable worth might increase wage inequality among women even as it reduces wage disparities between men and women. Cohort: B G.

286 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Child Care Arrangements of Young Working Mothers." *Work and Family*, Report #820. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Labor.

Uses the 1988 data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth on the income of men, aged 23 to 31, who are noncustodial fathers. Based on 872 men who are non custodial fathers examines the father's income needed to pay the hypothetical minimum assured benefit for the children with whom they do not live. Sixty-five percent of young noncustodial fathers could pay the entire hypothetical minimum assured benefit with less than two-fifths of their gross income. For example, 35 percent could pay at least the entire hypothetical minimum assured benefit using less than one-fifth of their income and 30 percent would use between one-fifth and two-fifths. At the other end of the income range, however, 9 percent have no income; to pay the entire hypothetical minimum assured benefit, 14 percent would pay four-fifths or more of their income and 12 percent would use between two-fifths and four-fifths of their income. Also estimated the payments these same fathers would be required to make under a percentage-of-income guideline, typical of state child support guidelines, and then compared these payments with the hypothetical minimum assured benefit. We found that 34 percent of the fathers would be required to pay the entire hypothetical minimum assured benefit; 9 percent would pay nothing because they have no income; and 57 percent would be required to pay part of the minimum assured benefit. 29 percent would be exempt from making child support payments; and 37 percent would be required to pay a part of the minimum assured benefit. In particular, 6 percent of young noncustodial fathers would have their payments lowered because full payment would cause them to live in poverty. Policy makers can use these data in considering how much they want to require noncustodial fathers to pay for the support of their children under a child support assurance system. Cohort: Y.

287 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Education and Training of American Workers." Paper Prepared for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development National Experts Group on Training Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1990.

This paper describes briefly the following surveys that have been conducted to determine the amount and thrust of employee training in the United States: (1) household surveys including the Current Population Survey, the NLS, the Survey of Income and Program Participation, and the University of Michigan Time Use study; and employer surveys, including the 1974 survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Institute of Education and National Center for Research in Vocational Education surveys, the Bureau of Labor Statistics Employee Benefit Survey, state and local surveys, the Battelle Human Affairs Research Center survey, and apprenticeship surveys. The paper also describes ways to determine costs and effects of training. The surveys provide the following information: (1) the likelihood of training declines with age, but increases with education; (2) men and whites are more likely to receive training than women and blacks; (3) the likelihood of training increases with firm size; (4) most training is informal; and (5) training increases future earnings of workers, but which kinds of training do so and how well training pays is uncertain. Information not provided by the surveys, however, includes the definition of training, the total amount of training received by workers, the cost of training, and changes in training over time. The report proposes that these questions be answered by a multistage survey. [ERIC ED330892] Cohort: N.

288 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Employer-Provided Training Among Young Adults." *Work and Family*, Report 838, U.S. Department of Labor, 1993.

This report presents information on employer-provided training using data from the Youth cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). These data describe a sample of young men and women who were between the ages of 14 and 22 in 1979 and who have been interviewed annually since that year. This survey contains some of the most comprehensive data currently available on training among young adults. Between the years of 1979 and 1986, the survey collected information about the occurrence and duration of all government-sponsored training programs and all privately supported training that lasted at least 4 weeks. In subsequent years, the training questions in the survey changed in order to ask respondents about all types of training (up to four programs) since the last interview, regardless of duration. Potential sources of training include business schools, apprenticeships, vocational and technical institutes, correspondence courses, company training, seminars outside of work, and vocational rehabilitation centers. These sources of training exclude any training received through formal schooling. It is important to emphasize that the measures of training do not capture informal training. Hence, any learning that occurs through methods such as observing coworkers, learning by doing, or speaking with supervisors is not measured here. Cohort: Y

289 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Jobs Held and Weeks Worked by Young Adults." *Work and Family*, Report 827, U.S. Department of Labor, (August) 1992.

This report presents information on the cumulative number of jobs and weeks of work for young workers using data from the Youth cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). These data describe a sample of young men and women who were between the ages of 14 and 22 in 1979 and who have been interviewed annually since that year. A key feature of this survey is that it collects information in an event history format, in which dates are collected for the beginning and ending of important events. In the case of work, the starting date for every job is recorded, and if a person stops work far that employer, the ending date is recorded as well. For multiple jobholders, information is gathered for each job, with starting and ending dates. Periods of non work within a job, such as periods on layoff, or when ill, pregnant, and so forth are also recorded. By recording the dates of all jobs and all periods of non work, the survey provides a nearly complete and continuous employment history for each individual in the sample. This discussion of young workers gives the average number of jobs held and average weeks of work since age 18. The sample is restricted to those who were age 18 or younger as of January 1, 1978. The time frame analyzed runs from January 1, 1978 to January 1, 1990. Consequently, averages are computed for individuals for ages 18 through 29. Cohort: Y.

290 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Labor Month in Review." *Monthly Labor Review* 116,6 (June 1993):2.

Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women were used to track the experiences of women as they aged from 40 to 49 during the 1967-1986 period. Cohort: W.

291 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Never Too Old To Learn. Data from the National Longitudinal Surveys." *Work and Family*, Report 856, U.S. Department of Labor, 1993.

Data from the Mature Women's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys were used in an analysis of the acquisition of education and training by women at later ages over the 1979-89 period. These data described a sample of women who were between the ages of 30 and 45 in 1967 and who had been interviewed regularly at later intervals. Between the years of 1979 and 1989, the survey collected information about the occurrence and duration of all education and training programs. This analysis examined the extent of participation in education and training programs among this group of women from 1979-1989, a time in which they aged from 42-57 to 52-67. The time spent in education and training, as measured by total hours involved in these programs, was also analyzed. In addition, reasons why these women participated in programs outside of college education and company training over the 1984-89 period were addressed. Over 40 percent of women were found to have participated in some education or training program during the 11-year period. The primary forms of instruction were company training and college courses. White women more likely had some education or training than other women, but among program participants, other women spent more time in these programs than white women. Evidence on instructional programs other than company training and college education indicated that over one-third of the women participated in these programs for job-related reasons. (YLB) Cohort: W.

292 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Part-Time Employment Transitions Among Young Women." *Work and Family*, Report 824, U.S. Department of Labor, (May) 1992.

This report takes a look at transitions of women into and out of part-time work by examining the same women over time, using data from the Young Women's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). The NLS provide information on a sample of women who were between the ages of 14 and 24 in 1968 and have been interviewed regularly since then. Two groups of women are studied: 1) those who were age 29 to 33 in 1978, and 2) those who were 29 to 33 in 1983. The labor force transitions of the two groups are compared over a 5-year period. Over the past 20 years, the labor force participation rate of women has increased dramatically. In 1970, 41.6 percent of women over age 16 participated in the labor force. By 1990, this rate increased to 57.5 percent. During this same period the growth of the service sector has expanded part-time employment because most part-time workers are employed in the services and retail trade industries. Part-time employment offers a variety of advantages and disadvantages to workers. Part-time work may provide the flexibility some workers desire to maintain family, personal, and employment responsibilities simultaneously. For persons who are entering or reentering the labor market after a prolonged absence, part-time employment may also serve to ease the transition into full-time employment. Part-time work, however, rarely provides the job security, promotion potential, or other nonmonetary benefits of full-time employment. As a result, part-time work is sometimes thought both to create and to limit opportunities. In 1988, an average of 13.3 million women worked part time, accounting for about two-thirds of all persons on such schedules. Women in the prime working ages, 25 to 54, were five times more likely than their male counterparts to work part time. These women accounted for nearly 40 percent of part-time employment. The substantial employment of women in part-time jobs makes any study of part-time work especially relevant to women. Cohort: G.

293 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Promotions Among Women." *Work and Family*, Report 868, U.S. Department of Labor (March) 1994.

For most workers, the conditions of employment such as wages, benefits, and work environment are extremely im- portant aspects of a job. Also of importance is an individual's rank or position within an organization. In many firms there exists a well-established job hierarchy in which advancement takes the form of promotions to higher level jobs, which is often considered part of the "structure" of an organization. Past research into the causes and consequences of promotions has focused primarily on federal workers, lawyers, and academics examining gender differentials in promotion within these sectors. However, little is known about the internal labor market, promotion activity, and the consequences of promotion among groups of private sector workers. This report uses data from the Young Women's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys to examine how the conditions of employment such as wages, benefits, and work environment affect a woman's rank or position within an organization.. In 1991, when the women were age 37 to 48, the survey asked questions to working women about whether a promotion was received at their current or last job and about certain characteristics of the promotion, such as whether the promotion involved more pay, more challenging work, more authority over others, or more responsibility. Cohort: G.

294 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Training." *Monthly Labor Review* 116,4 (April 1993):2.

According to data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, approximately 20 percent of individuals who were aged 25 to 33 in 1990 received employer-provided training between 1986 and 1990. Much of the disparity in training between men and women--22.3 percent of the men received training as compared to 18.4 percent of the women--originates from differences in the number of weeks worked by the 2 groups; among employees who had worked 200 weeks or more, the probability of women receiving training was similar to that of men. Further analysis indicates that, on average, training lasted twice as long for men as for women and lasted longer for blacks than for whites and Hispanics. To a great extent, workers who were more educated were more likely to receive training. Cohort: Y.

295 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"What Researchers Have Learned from the National Longitudinal Surveys About Youth Unemployment." Report 828, U.S. Department of Labor, (August) 1992.

Unemployment rates of youth typically exceed those of other workers. This report summarizes some of the research that uses the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS), with special reference to the employment problems of minority and disadvantaged youth. These surveys are a collection of five surveys: Young Men who were 14-24 in 1966, Older Men who were 45-59 in 1966, Mature Women who were 30-44 in 1967, Young Women who were 14-24 in 1968, and Youth who were 14-21 in 1979, which includes both sexes. Because of the large samples of youth and because NLS respondents have been surveyed once every year or two over an extended period, these data are well-suited to examining the long-run consequences of youth labor market experiences. In particular, the 1979 NLS Youth Cohort (NLSY) contains weekly work histories detailing each respondent's labor force status, hours worked, and employment at more than one job, permitting analyses that are not possible with other data series. The sections of this report give an overview of the general characteristics of unemployed youths; discuss issues relating to the duration and incidence of joblessness among youth; survey the literature on the consequences of youth joblessness; discuss longer term consequences of youth unemployment and job search strategies of the young. a brief conclusion is provided that summarizes: NLS research has shown that blacks and whites appear to search for jobs in similar ways, both with regard to the search methods used and with regards to reservation wages for accepting a job offer.

However, whites have more success in generating offers. This review has attempted to show the contribution that research using the NLS has made in understanding the problem of youth unemployment. Cohort: N.

296 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Women in Their Forties." *Work and Family*, Report 843, U.S. Department of Labor, 1993.

This issue of Work and Family examines the labor market and marital status experiences of women in their forties using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women. These data track the experiences of women as they aged from 40 to 49 during the 1967-86 time period. Over 85 percent of these women worked at some time in their forties. On average, women worked 289 weeks, or about 58 percent of weeks worked by those who work a full-year each year during their forties over this time period. There are significant differences between women in labor force attachment and marital status transitions by race and education. In particular, among women in their forties, high school dropouts worked substantially fewer weeks, and were less likely to be in the labor force at both age 40 and age 49. They were also less likely to be married at both age 40 and age 49 than other women. Cohort: W.

297 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.
"Work Patterns of Women Near Retirement." *Work and Family*, Report 830, U.S. Department of Labor, 1992.

This report examines the labor market activity of older married women using data from the Mature Women's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). The survey provides the first adequate data for analyzing women's retirement behavior. The data provide information on a sample of women who were between the ages of 30 and 45 in 1967 and have been interviewed regularly since then. The analysis focuses on the years 1967-89, a period in which the age range of these women changed from 39-54 to 52-67. This time span and these age ranges provide an opportunity to capture the transition from work to retirement among women. Interviews were not conducted and data, therefore, are not available for the years 1978, 1980, 1983, 1985, and 1987. Respondents who did not work at all between 1976 and 1989 are excluded from the analysis, so that only the retirement decisions of women with some work experience over this period are considered. Two questions concerning the work patterns of these women as they approach retirement are addressed. First, are there significant differences in the work trends of older married women and older single women? Second, what is the relationship between the labor market activity of wives and husbands in their later years? Cohort: W.

302 BURK, JAMES.
"Patriotism and the All-Volunteer Force." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 12 (Fall 1985):229-241.

This paper considers the impact of patriotic motives on decisions by youths to enlist in the armed forces. Based on an analysis of the 1980 NLSY, it argues against the conventional focus on levels of pay and other market-linked conditions of work as explanators of why youths enlist. The principal conclusion is that patriotism, defined as readiness to act in the service of one's country, plays a critical part in affecting the quality and composition of the All-Volunteer Force. Cohort: Y.

305 BURRELL, LINELL.
"Male Workers' Attitudinal Perceptions of Their Jobs and Their Characteristics: A Two-Cohort Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1980.

The purpose of this study was to determine if there were job-related attitudinal changes between younger and older male workers and to explore the relationships associated with their job attitude and the differences between the cohorts. The data on the cohorts were part of a data base collected by the NLS. The cohorts used in this study were males between the ages of 20 to 30 and 50 to 64, in the year surveyed. Statistical treatments used were frequency analysis, chi-square analysis, multiple regression analysis and a comparison of means analysis (using program t-test). Significant relationships were found between the cohorts' job attitude and age, class of worker (wage, salary, self-employed and other), income, race and self-esteem measurements (Rotter Scales). Nonsignificant relationships were found between job attitude and the number of dependents (excluding wife), industry (worker was associated with), health and physical limitations, education, marital status and self-esteem measurements (Rotter Scales).

It was concluded that: (1) cohort differences related to job attitude were more significant for older workers than for the younger workers; (2) racial differences were diverse between the cohorts; (3) cohort differences measuring self-esteem of the workers were more intrinsic and extrinsic for the older workers than for the younger workers; (4) health-related man hours loss from job was significantly higher for older workers although minority workers of both cohorts had less health-related time loss from employment than their white counterparts; (5) job attitudes and marital status were associated with one another and provided information that was interpreted. Cohort: B M.

306 BURTON, RUSSELL P.; RUSHING, BETH; RITTER, CHRISTIAN; and RAKOCY, ANDREA.
"Roles, Race and Subjective Well-Being: A Longitudinal Analysis of Elderly Men." *Social Indicators Research* 28,2 (February 1993):137-156.

Examined the impact of race and social roles on subjective well-being in elderly men, using data from the older male cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience. Data from interviews with 2,285 men (aged 55-69 yrs at Time 1 and 60-74 yrs at Time 2) were analyzed. Contrary to expectations, results did not indicate lower subjective well-being for Black men than for White men. Findings demonstrate that particular role configurations affect happiness and that these effects are different for Blacks and for Whites. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1993 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) Cohort: M.

307 BUTLER, J. S. and MOFFITT, ROBERT.
"A Computationally Efficient Quadrature Procedure for the One-Factor Multinomial Probit Model." *Econometrica* 50 (May 1982):761-764.

In this note, the authors point out that the use of Gaussian quadrature is extremely efficient and is well within the bounds of computational feasibility on modern computers. They state the nature of the integrals that need to be evaluated, provide a brief exposition of Gaussian quadrature, and provide a numerical illustration of its use in estimating a one- factor multinomial probit model. Cohort: G.

308 BUTLER, RICHARD J. and EHRENBERG, RONALD G.
"Data from the Consortium for Longitudinal Studies: Its Potential Use in Analyzing the Educational and Labor Force Outcomes of Disadvantaged Youth." Final Report, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

The report summarizes the potential usefulness of a rather unique data base collected by the Consortium for Longitudinal Studies (CLS) based at Cornell University in analyzing labor market outcomes of young people. This data base compares favorably to the National Longitudinal Surveys data in terms of breadth of information on current labor market status, family background, and health and attitudinal (both with respect to school and work) measures. It lacks, however, detailed information on family assets, labor market histories, and crucially, on participation in government-sponsored programs after the onset of formal schooling. Its singular contribution results from its being a longitudinal study of disadvantaged youth, many of whom were enrolled in pre-school intervention programs that began before their formal schooling performance was recorded. Unfortunately, the independent beginnings of the CLS data bases' component projects lead to what is undoubtedly its chief defect--the lack of a cohesive sampling design. Cohort: B Y.

309 BYRNE, DENNIS M.; MYERS, STEVEN C.; and KING, RANDALL H.
"Short Term Labour Market Consequences of Teenage Pregnancy." *Applied Economics* 23,12 (December 1991):1819-1827.

To determine the impact that teenage pregnancy followed by a birth or an abortion has on labor market success, the relationship between teenage pregnancy and education and the effect of pregnancy on wages are examined. The data are from the NLSY, using 1984 and 1985 survey interview data. The results indicate that a live birth has a negative impact on years of education completed, wages, and labor supply. Young women who undergo abortions complete less schooling, on average, than a similarly aged never-pregnant group, leading to lower wages and less attachment to the labor market. While the greatest educational penalty--1.8 years--is borne by a teenager who has a baby, the 0.53 year penalty faced by the teenager who aborts is also substantial. These women carry a career penalty into their early 20s in the form of lower education, lower wages, and higher wage elasticities. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

310 BYUN, YONGCHAN.
"Compositional and Processual Aspects of Living Arrangements Among Elderly Black Men and White Men with European Heritage Across Developmental Time." Ph.D. Dissertation, Utah State University, 1991.

This dissertation focused on the variations in elderly male living arrangements across race/ethnic subgroups, at large, and across developmental time. Of particular interest were the roles played by compositional and processual dynamics in race/ethnic variations in elderly living arrangements through the incorporation of a set of intervening determinants and interactions combining these determinants. Three mechanisms affecting the decision to live in a specific living arrangement, namely, preference, feasibility, and availability, were assessed. These three mechanisms were considered to be a function of social structural placement (race/ethnicity and a set of intervening determinants), the individual, and historical time both directly and indirectly. Six specific intervening determinants were examined in this study, namely, education, residential environment, net assets, disability, marital status, and number of surviving children. A pooled sample (N = 8,334) drawn from the 1971, 1976, and 1981 survey rounds of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) was utilized for this research. The general findings of this research suggest that there are variations in elderly living arrangements across race/ethnic subgroups. In other words, each of the three contrasting groups, namely, (1) Northwestern European origin White men (NW White men) versus native born and native parentage White men (U.S. White men), (2) Southern, Central, and Eastern European origin white men (SCE White men) versus U.S. White men, and (3) Black men versus U.S. White men, reveal separate patterns in the choice of elderly male living arrangements. The contrast between NW White men and U.S. White men reveals no differences in results of coresidence with adult relatives. In contrast, SCE White men have significantly higher levels of coresidence with adult relatives compared to U.S. White men, and this pattern does not diminish with the inclusion of the intervening determinants and their interactions. Among Black men, significantly higher levels of coresidence are observed relative to U.S. White men. However, the differences disappear with the inclusion of the intervening determinants. Cohort: M.

311 CADDELL, KAREN E. and LYON, LARRY.
"Culture of Poverty: An Empirical Evaluation." Presented: the Meetings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, 1979.

Using data from the NLS of Young Men, the culture of poverty model (i.e., that individual characteristics of the poor aid in maintaining their poverty) was evaluated. Multiple regression aided in determining the most important variables. The causal effects of these variables were analyzed with path models. The results indicate that individual cultural variables (family size, home reading material, IQ) combine with structural variables (region, standard metropolitan statistical area) to contribute to maintaining low levels of pay and prestige across generations. Thus, limited support for the culture of poverty is found. Cohort: B.

312 CAIN, VIRGINIA S.
"Changing Fertility Expectations of American Youth." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1986.

Recent research indicates that the discrepancy between final fertility and earlier birth expectations results not only from people not achieving their original goal but also from the goal itself changing. This study tested the hypothesis that changes in fertility plans are related to other events occurring in the lives of the young adults. This research examined changes in fertility plans between 1979 and 1983 among the NLSY. The sample was divided on the basis of gender, racial/ethnic group, age, and parental status, first child born between 1979 and 1983, and first child born before the 1979 interview. Findings showed considerable change in fertility plans between 1979 and 1983. Almost 50 percent of the sample reported a change, with the majority of those reducing the number of children expected. Variables most important for explaining changes in birth expectations were those related to family formation. Generally, marriage was associated with a reduced likelihood of lowering birth expectations while divorce increased the likelihood of reducing the expected number of children. The results point to several areas that could benefit from further investigation. The models providing the best fit of the data were those for white women with children. This suggests the need for considering a different framework for explaining fertility among non-whites. The exploratory analyses of the data from the men and childless women show the importance of family formation issues for fertility plans but indicate the need for considering the multiplicity of family forms in which young adults live. Cohort: Y.

313 CALDERON, VIVIAN.
"Maternal Employment and Career Orientation of Young Chicana, Black, and White Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California, Santa Cruz, 1984.

Data from the 1979 NLSY provide support for a causal model of career orientation in which maternal employment plays a primary role. Career orientation measures of (1) work commitment and (2) realism in planning educational, vocational and birth goals were significant work related issues for young women 16-22 years of age. Maternal employment operates via enrollment and family attitude variables to raise career orientation. Effect sizes and the pattern of relationship among the model variables differs for each ethnic/racial group when a causal structure is imposed on the data. For all groups, the more employment observed, the greater the positive effects. Largest significant direct effects for maternal employment are observed in the white sample, followed by blacks. But hierarchical causal analysis indicates the largest significant total effects for maternal employment occur in the Chicana sample, followed by blacks. Particularly noteworthy is the way maternal employment vitiates traditional gender role attitudes among Chicanas. For young black women, the effects of maternal employment are more uniform across the intervening variables, with enrollment status playing a slightly larger role in raising career orientation scores. A review of the status attainment literature provides the background for the study. The review is organized by gender, race/ethnicity, and developmental stage. Cohort: Y.

314 CALHOUN, CHARLES A. and ESPENSHADE, THOMAS J.
"Childbearing and Wives' Foregone Earnings." *Population Studies* 42,1 (March 1988):5-37.

This paper combines multi-state life-table analysis and the human capital model of wages to derive new estimates of the impact of children on hours of market work and earnings for American women aged 15 to 55. Panel data from the NLS Mature Women, Young Women, and NLSY are used to estimate multi-state tables of working life and to assess the impact of fertility on female labour force behaviour. Potential earnings based on a human capital wage model are combined with the working life histories implied by the life-table analysis to estimate opportunity expenditures (i.e. the money value of foregone employment opportunities) associated with different childbearing patterns. The impacts of race, school enrollment, educational attainment, marital status, marital status changes, birth cohort and fertility are considered. Some specific findings are: (1) with identical childbearing patterns, white women forego roughly five times as much as black women in market earnings between the ages of 15 and 55--approximately $25,000 per birth for white women, versus $5,000 per birth for black women, in 1981 dollars; (2) foregone hours of market work per birth are two to three times higher for white women than for black women approximately 1,500 to 3,000 hours per birth for white women, compared with 600 to 1,000 hours per birth for black women; (3) opportunity expenditures for white women and more educated black women have been declining over time; (4) opportunity expenditures on children are roughly proportional to the number of births, for women of similar background and labour market experience; and (5) it is the labour supply reductions immediately following each birth that contribute most to observed opportunity expenditures, whereas the marginal effect of total family size is small by comparison. Cohort: G W Y.

315 CALL, VAUGHN R. A. and OTTO, LUTHER B.
"On "The Effects of Early Marriage on the Educational Attainments of Young Men": Comment on Kerckhoff and Parrow." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41,2 (May 1979):217-223.

While K. Kerckhoff and A. Parrow's study is stated to be similar to an earlier one by V.R.A. Call and L. B. Otto, they find, not that early marriage has no significant effect on educational attainment, but that it has a negative effect. The authors suggest that this difference is due to their inclusion of a control on education prior to marriage. There are difficulties, however, in their use of the 1970 NLS Young Men's panel, rather than data from Lenawee County followed up after fifteen years, as a basis for conclusions. Both the theoretical and estimation models used also differ. A reanalysis of the Lenawee County data from the Call and Otto study confirms the original conclusions. In reply to Call and Otto, Alan C. Kerckhoff and Alan A. Parrow state that the reanalysis of the Lenawee County data does add to the understanding of the issues, confirming that the inclusion of a measure of academic performance is crucial. However, the paper criticized was not an attempt at replication, but a separate study. The two studies produce similar results when the same model is used; but when academic achievement is included in the model, results differ. Further investigation is needed to produce definitive conclusions. Cohort: B.

316 CAMARA, WAYNE J. and COLOT, PATRICIA L.
"The Reality of Longitudinal Data Collection: Locating Vanishing Veterans." Presented: New York, Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association, 1987.

This paper investigates the utility of various procedures used to locate and interview veterans as part of a longitudinal research study being conducted for the Department of Defense. The populations are comprised of below entry aptitude standards males who entered the military during the late 1960s, and potential ineligibles who entered between 1976 and 1980. The latter group entered because of the misnorming of the enlistment exam scores. Several methods were used to locate subjects of both populations and compared to existing data collected from National Longitudinal Surveys on equivalent samples of low-aptitude non-veteran males. Future researchers are encouraged to investigate multiple locating methodologies and assess the quality of existing data and known characteristics of the population prior to embarking on longitudinal data collection with special populations. [ERIC ED-290775] Cohort: Y.

317 CAMERON, A. COLIN.
"Youth Earnings and Work Experience." Ph.D. Dissertation, Stanford University, 1988.

Using data from the NLSY, the annual work experience and the annual earnings of youth are analyzed. Unlike previously available data sets, the NLSY provide data on every job held by youth, and monthly data on school attendance. In the first study, annual work experience is investigated at the level of the individual jobs held by each youth in the sample. In-school and out-of-school youth experiences are separately analyzed. NLSY data for 1978-84 highlight the extent to which employment and schooling are not mutually exclusive. Youth not only exhibit great job mobility, but there is great variation in the hours and wages of the different jobs held. Some jobs may be held simultaneously. In standard economic analyses that use annual earnings, the potential contamination of results because of measurement error in earnings is acknowledged. Without additional information it is impossible to either gauge the magnitude of the measurement error or take corrective action. Such additional information is available from the NLSY, since for each individual in each year, two separate measures of annual earnings are available. In the second study, multiple indicator models are fitted to these two measures of earnings. NLSY data for 1980-84 for out-of-school youth indicate that measurement error accounts for approximately 20 to 30 percent of the variance of the logarithm of earnings, and even more of the variance in the change in the logarithm of earnings. Measurement error is serially uncorrelated. Controlling for measurement error, true earnings need not be differenced, but may follow a process more complex than a simple AR(1) process. Cohort: Y.

318 CAMERON, A. COLIN; GRITZ, R. MARK; and MACURDY, THOMAS E.
"The Effects of Unemployment Compensation on the Unemployment of Youths." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-4, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1989.

This report examines the role of unemployment insurance (UI) policies on the amount of unemployment that youth experience between jobs. Specifically, the analysis focuses on determining how the weekly benefit amounts and the weeks of eligibility offered by UI programs influence three aspects of nonemployment activities: (1) total length of time spent in nonemployment; (2) fraction of this time reported as unemployment; and (3) likelihood that an individual collects UI during a nonemployment episode. Two intermediate goals of this research included: (1) the computation of a comprehensive summary of the weekly work and earnings experiences of youth; and (2) an assessment of the extent to which youth are eligible for UI and the degree to which they draw on UI entitlements. The aim was to identify two sets of patterns, those describing differences across demographic characteristics and those capturing changes over the period 1979-1984. Data from the NLSY are utilized in these analyses. The empirical results for men presented in this study indicate that an individual who collects UI typically experiences a longer spell of nonemployment, at least up to the exhaustion of UI benefits, and reports a larger fraction of this spell as unemployment than a nonrecipient. The results show slight increases in recipiency and in the fraction of a nonemployment spell listed as unemployment; however, this rise in weekly benefits has essentially no effect on either the length of nonemployment spells or on the number of weeks of unemployment, irrespective of whether one considers the population at large or only the population of UI recipients. Other findings are summarized for young men and are found to also apply for young women with only two exceptions. First, while female UI recipients experience more unemployment than nonrecipients at least up to the point of benefit exhaustion, there is some ambiguity as to whether a similar relationship exists for women when comparing lengths of nonemployment spells. Second, the weekly benefit amount is not a factor at all in influencing women's experiences. In contrast to men, changes in weekly benefits have no effect on the fraction of a nonemployment spell reported as unemployment, nor do they affect the likelihood that a woman collects UI benefits. In general, the findings of this report suggest that features of UI programs that change the size of weekly benefit amounts are not likely to affect unemployment, whereas features that alter the amount of weeks of eligibility are likely to shift unemployment for those individuals who experience the longer durations. Cohort: Y.

319 CAMERON, A. COLIN and MACURDY, THOMAS E.
"A Description of the Earnings and Employment Experiences of Youth." Presented: San Diego, Meetings of the Western Economics Association, 1990.

Remarkably little is known about the patterns and volatility of labor market activities of youth over a 12-month horizon. Data from the NLSY on earnings and employment experiences are categorized by 13 age-education groups and six years. Variation across different age-education groups, variation over time, and variation within each age-education group are summarized. The observed variation across different age-education groups is consistent with a priori beliefs. The observed variation over time is consistent with the business cycle of the early 1980s. Within each age-education group there is a substantial variation in labor market experiences. Even at the individual level, there is substantial variation in labor market experiences over the course of a calendar year. Cohort: Y.

320 CAMERON, STEPHEN V. and HECKMAN, JAMES J.
"The Nonequivalence of High School Equivalents." *Journal of Labor Economics* 11,1,pt.1 (January 1993):1-.

This article analyzes the causes and consequences of the growing proportion of high-school-certified persons who achieve that status by exam certification rather than through high school graduation. Exam-certified high school equivalents are statistically indistinguishable from high school dropouts. Whatever differences are found among exam-certified equivalents, high school dropouts and high school graduates are accounted for by their years of schooling completed. There is no cheap substitute for schooling. The only payoff to exam certification arises from its value in opening postsecondary schooling and training opportunities, but completion rates for exam-certified graduates are much lower in these activities than they are for ordinary graduates. Cohort: Y.

321 CAMPBELL, JOHN M.
"Household Demand: A Synthesis of Interdisciplinary Theory and Empiricism." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1975.

Resurgence of social scientists' concern with household demand has created intradisciplinary disputes within economics over the exact interaction of the economic determinants of marriage, labor force participation, and fertility. To test the validity of opposing views, a theoretical model of household utility maximization is developed initially and then tested empirically using a novel data base and several estimation procedures. In general, the results make the following tentative observations: (1) average wage rates are an inadequate proxy for general time value; (2) racial differences in household demand cannot be accurately measured by analysis of covariance estimation procedures; (3) ordinary least squares are generally inferior to the Tobit and Twin Linear probability estimation procedures; (4) contrary to Willis' and the new household demand school of thoughts belief, individual family member utility functions are not independent; and most importantly, (5) competing views within economics and other social scientists contributions reinforce each other when all are included simultaneously as household demand determinants. Cohort: W.

322 CAMPBELL, JOHN M. and THOMAS, R. WILLIAM.
"A Comparison of Alternative Limited Dependent Variable Estimators." In: The Economics of Fertility, Educational Choice, and Labor Force Behavior, NIE Monograph, 1976.

This paper is included in the monograph by P. R. Gregory, "The Economics of Fertility, Educational Choice and Labor Force Behavior," NIE Monograph, November 1976. Cohort: W.

323 CAMPBELL, PAUL B. and BASINGER, KAREN S.
"Economic and Noneconomic Effects of Alternative Transitions Through School to Work." Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1985.

This study, using multiple regression analysis, estimates the influence of various secondary educational pathways as well as postsecondary pathways on selected economic and noneconomic outcomes. Economic outcomes are based primarily upon the data available in the NLSY. Investigation of noneconomic outcomes is based upon data from the High School Class of 1972. Previous findings of earnings advantages in favor of white males relative to white women, even when education and ability are controlled, were confirmed again. High school vocational graduates employed in training-related jobs enjoyed significant earnings advantage over otherwise similar general curriculum graduates. For the most part, youth who obtain a postsecondary credential earn significantly more than those who end their education with a high school diploma. In some cases there appears to be an earnings benefit for those who had attended postsecondary school but had not obtained a degree. For other labor market outcomes, such as labor force participation and employment stability, the influence of various educational pathways is less clear, but it tends to be positive. With respect to noneconomic outcomes, those who achieve a postsecondary degree (other things being equal) are not likely to register and vote and to accept as positive the current societal trend toward broadening the role of women in the labor market. Research including knowledge of costs as an element in choice is recommended, as well as policies that result in better informed student choices. Cohort: Y.

324 CAMPBELL, PAUL B.; BASINGER, KAREN S.; DAUMER, MARY BETH; and PARKS, MARIE B.
"Outcomes of Vocational Education for Women, Minorities, the Handicapped, and the Poor." Columbus, OH: The National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1986.

This study examined the effects of the high school curricula on labor market and postsecondary education for women, minorities, handicapped persons, and those of low socioeconomic status. It used data from the NLSY and the High School and Beyond Survey. The emphasis of the study was upon the effects of high school, vocational education, although academic education was also included in the analysis. Vocational education conveys an advantage in wages and earnings if the respondent graduated from high school and works on a training-related job. It also provides an opportunity, comparable with general curriculum graduates, for postsecondary education. When compared to others like themselves, Hispanics and blacks are less likely than majority whites to be enrolled in vocational education in high school. There is a large deficit in earnings related to gender, with women in every group earning less than men. Minority and white women are at the greatest disadvantage, and Hispanic women are at the least, but still substantially disadvantaged. However, a similar wage disadvantage does not hold for minority men compared with majority white men. These findings apply only to high school graduates. Cohort: Y.

325 CAMPBELL, PAUL B.; ELLIOT, JACK; HOTCHKISS, LAWRENCE; and LAUGHLIN, SUZANNE; et alia.
"Antecedents of Training-Related Placement." Mimeo, National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1987.

Using data from the NLSY and High School and Beyond surveys, this study examines personal and school characteristics associated with training-related job placement for graduates of high school vocational programs. Previous studies have found training-related placement to be positively associated with wages, labor force participation, and employment. This study confirms these associations with more recent data. Multivariate analysis is used to assess the validity of conceptualized influences on training-related placement in the first job, the current job, and the total time in the labor force. The principal findings were that level of concentration and grades in the vocational specialty were associated with training-related placement and that being in the trades and industrial specialty correlated with increasing rates of training-related placement over time. Cohort: Y.

326 CAMPBELL, PAUL B.; ELLIOT, JACK; LAUGHLIN, SUZANNE; and SEUSY, ELLEN.
"Dynamics of Vocational Education Effects on Labor Market Outcomes." Mimeo, National Center for Research in Vocational

Education, The Ohio State University, 1987.

This study investigates the economic outcomes of vocational education. The model takes into account the lifetime earnings of both vocational and non-vocational students. NLSY data were utilized and expected lifetime earnings were estimated from Census data to test the model. Findings were that vocational education provides, in the short term, a direct wage advantage for vocational students in jobs related to their training compared with those without such training and that over time this advantage becomes indirect, operating through increased hours of work and fuller employment rather than through higher wages. Academic courses taken to the exclusion of vocational courses have a negative association with discounted lifetime earnings when postsecondary attendance is controlled. Moderate concentration in vocational courses combined with academic courses seems to yield the highest lifestream earnings. Cohort: Y.

327 CAMPBELL, PAUL B.; GARDNER, JOHN A.; and SEITZ, PATRICIA.
"High School Vocational Graduates: Which Doors Are Open?" Report, Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1982.

The information presented in this report has been assembled from a series of studies directed toward an understanding of the nature and consequences of secondary vocational education. Different patterns of participation in vocational education in the secondary school can be reasonably assumed to have varying effects upon participation in the labor market and upon participation in additional schooling prior to labor market entry. Socioeconomic status, sex, and race appear to influence the patterns of participation in vocational education. There was no pattern of significance that suggested that more intensive vocational preparation was systematically associated with reduced levels of postsecondary attendance. Higher levels of educational aspirations were associated with higher probabilities of post-secondary participation. Additional factors that positively influence postsecondary participation include class rank, and for whites only, parents' education. Cohort: Y.

328 CAMPBELL, PAUL B.; GARDNER, JOHN A.; and SEITZ, PATRICIA.
"Postsecondary Experiences of Students with Varying Participation in Secondary Vocational Education." Report, Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1982.

This report examined the effects of secondary vocational education on the post-high school educational activities of youth. The major findings are: (1) A majority of high school graduates, both vocational and nonvocational, enroll in some type of postsecondary program. (2) Higher levels of educational aspirations were associated with higher probabilities of postsecondary participation. This was true for attendance in four-year colleges and in all postsecondary programs combined. In fact, educational aspirations explained a larger proportion of postsecondary behavior than any other variable. (3) Less frequent participation in postsecondary programs was found for minority youth with at least some vocational experience. There was, however, no pattern of significance that suggested that more intensive vocational preparation was systematically associated with reduced levels of postsecondary attendance. For whites, secondary vocational education does not seem to reduce overall postsecondary participation, although it does influence the type of postsecondary program pursued. (4) Additional factors which positively influence postsecondary participation include class rank and, for whites only, parents' education. Living in the West was associated with a higher attendance in two-year colleges, and, for certain subgroups of the youth population, a higher unemployment rate and residence in a rural area showed an increased likelihood of postsecondary participation. Cohort: Y.

329 CAMPBELL, PAUL B.; GARDNER, JOHN A.; SEITZ, PATRICIA; and CHUKWUMA, FEDELIA; et alia.
"Employment Experiences of Students with Varying Participation in Secondary Vocational Education: A Report Based on the 1979 and 1980 NLS New Youth Cohort." Report, Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1981.

This study used a new specification of participation in vocational education to estimate the effects of high school curriculum on the labor market experiences of youth. The new specification was developed by operationalizing five descriptive concepts that reflect the variability of vocational participation. Cases were assigned to a pattern group based on the scores obtained from transcripts for these concepts. The five pattern groups were labeled Concentrator, Limited Concentrator, Concentrator/Explorer, Explorer, and Incidental/Personal and were ordered by the degree of involvement in vocational education. Estimates were derived for effects on earnings, training-related placement, labor force status, job prestige, and other job characteristics. The NLSY data were supplemented by a sample of high school graduates for whom complete high school transcripts for grades nine through twelve were available. Comparisons with another national sample show it to be representative of high school youth. Job characteristics by patterns of participation in vocational education were analyzed using several bivariate cross-tabulations. Training-related placement and labor force status were examined using log to be representative of high school youth. Job characteristics by patterns of participation in vocational education were analyzed using several bivariate cross-tabulations. Training-related placement and labor force status were examined using log-linear analyses of multiway tables. Estimates of effects on earnings were obtained using ordinary least squares regression. Cohort: Y.

330 CAMPBELL, PAUL B.; GARDNER, JOHN A.; and WINTERSTEIN, PAUL.
"Patterns of Transition Between Work and School." Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1984.

This study empirically determined the most frequently followed pathways that describe the transition from secondary education to work as the principal activity. The role of postsecondary education in its various forms of participation was accounted for by use of four key concepts: delay, interruption, degree and sequence. Thirty pathways accounted for 87 percent of the Class of '72 respondents and 90 percent of the NLSY respondents. Because substantial portions of the NLSY had not been graduated for an ample time to allow for a relatively larger proportion of those in delayed pathways and a smaller portion in the no post-secondary pathways, some changes are expected. The key finding is that there is no "average" pathway. For the NLSY, 64 percent of the respondents attended some kind of postsecondary program. But no single pathway within this 64 percent accounted for as much as a fifth of the respondents. A number of potentially causative descriptive variables were considered, with results in general assuming expected directions. These will be analyzed more rigorously in the next phase of this research. Cohort: Y.

331 CAMPBELL, PAUL B. and LAUGHLIN, SUZANNE.
"Participation in Vocational Education: An Overview of Patterns and Their Outcomes." Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1991.

A study combined information from two national longitudinal surveys that have followed the life events of thousands of young people during and after high school and used multivariate regression analyses to create a profile of vocational graduates and outcomes of vocational education. The study used data from the NLSY and the High School and Beyond survey. Some of the findings of the study are the following: (1) vocational graduates make up 36-48 percent of all secondary graduates, with women usually outnumbering men; (2) students from families of lowest socioeconomic status are over represented in the vocational curriculum compared to their proportion in the general population; (3) less severely handicapped students are served by vocational education in proportion to their actual numbers; (4) about 42 percent of vocational graduates get first jobs related to their training; (5) the more credits earned in a vocational specialty and the higher the grades earned in that specialty, the greater the likelihood of getting and keeping a training-related job; (6) earnings advantages result to vocational graduates who develop a marketable skill and obtain a job related to that training; (7) participation in vocational education reduces the likelihood of students dropping out; and (8) gender differences are pronounced. Recommendations were made for further research, incentive to special groups, program continuation, and program development. [ERIC ED328797] Cohort: Y.

332 CAMPBELL, PAUL B.; MERTENS, DONNA M.; SEITZ, PATRICIA; and COX, STERLING.
"Job Satisfaction--Antecedents and Associations." Report to the U.S. Dept of Education, 1982.

This study used data from the NLSY, integrated with the high school transcripts of a substantial proportion of those youth who had already graduated from high school, to consider the nature and the associations of job satisfaction for those who were employed. A factor analysis of those survey items that were intended to tap job satisfaction, together with other items having construct potential, identified four forms of job satisfaction: (1) personal on-the-job development; (2) working conditions; (3) job rewards; and (4) human interactions. These were related to vocational education, job characteristics, race and sex, hourly rate of pay, occupation, and motivation. Vocational education was found to be positively related to working conditions and, indirectly, to personal on-the-job development and job rewards. The largest factor in job satisfaction was occupation, which was usually, although not always, positive. Cohort: Y.

333 CAMPBELL, PAUL B.; ORTH, MOLLIE N.; and SEITZ, PATRICIA.
"Patterns of Participation in Secondary Vocational Education: A Report Based on Transcript and Interview Data of the 1979 and 1980 NLS New Youth Cohort." Report, Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1981.

This study addressed the problem of the ambiguous description of vocational education as it applied to evaluation, research, and policy formation. A set of descriptive concepts was developed that embodied commonly held assumptions about vocational education. These included intensity of training, continuity of training, proximity of training to time of employment seeking, the diversity of program areas in which training was received, and the addition of logically related study outside the main area of concentration. These concepts were made operational by defining them in quantitative terms relating to credits, points in time, and areas of specialty. Patterns of participation were then described and tested against a sample of secondary vocational education participants. Five patterns were identified ranging from extensive involvement and commitment to vocational education to incidental use of available courses without establishing a specialty. The patterns held up well under alternative analyses. Cohort: Y.

334 CAMPBELL, PAUL B. and PULEO, NANCY F.
"What Happens to High School Students?" *Vocational Education Journal* 61,7 (October 1986):21-22.

Research in action: a statistical summary follow up for vocational students of the study done on what happens to 100 students as they move through their required years of public schooling and into the workplace or additional education. Data is from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience--Youth Cohort. Cohort: Y.

335 CAMPBELL, RICHARD T. and HENRETTA, JOHN C.
"Status Claims and Status Attainment: The Determinants of Financial Well-Being." *American Journal of Sociology* 86 (November 1980):618-629.

This paper examines the dimensionality of status measures related to net worth and occupation. The measures of status considered include: home equity, savings, real estate assets, business assets, earnings, and pension coverage. The authors consider the role of each in status evaluations and examine empirically whether the process of attainment of each is the same. This hypothesis is rejected and a final model presented that allows a different process of attainment for each measure. It was found that, net of earnings, family formation measures have large effects on the different status measures consistent with different patterns of family needs. Finally, the implications of using wealth and consumption measures as measures of status are discussed. Cohort: M.

336 CAMPBELL, RICHARD T.; MUTRAN, ELIZABETH; and PARKER, ROBERT N.
"Longitudinal Design and Longitudinal Analysis: A Comparison of Three Approaches." *Research on Aging* 8,4 (December 1986):480-502.

This paper compares three methods of analyzing data in longitudinal studies of aging: multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA), the LISREL structural equation method, and event history analysis. The basic concepts of each approach are explained, and each technique is applied to data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience to illustrate its use in analyzing factors affecting the retirement decision. The results indicate that each approach has a particular conceptualization of development and change and particular design requirements, and therefore each is appropriate under different data collection regimes. MANOVA is ideal for comparisons of groups over time because its tests are precise and unambiguous, but it does not provide information about the process by which people withdraw from the labor force. The LISREL path analytic approach deals well with the concept of an intervening variable and permits nonadditivity and nonlinearity, but it does not deal well with causal contingencies or permit tests of alternative sequences. Event history or transition models requires exact information on the timing of transitions, and it can be used to estimate a number of models under various assumptions about the form of the underlying transition rate. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

337 CAMPIONE, WENDY A.
"Predicting Participation in Retirement Preparation Programs." *Journal of Gerontology* 43,3 (May 1988):91-95.

The probability of participation in a retirement preparation program was estimated by applying a logit regression model to data from the 1981 NLS of Older Men. The final sample consisted of 294 retired men who were aged 45 to 59 in the initial survey year (1966) and who had had the opportunity to participate in a retirement planning program. Variables postulated to influence participation were occupational status, preretirement income, job satisfaction, health status, change in health, marital status, pension eligibility, prior unemployment, constraint by mandatory retirement rules, and expected retirement experience (i.e. plans for retirement). Occupational status, marital status, health status, preretirement income, and constraint by mandatory retirement rules were significant predictors of participation. Moreover, a positive selectivity bias existed in that those individuals most likely to succeed in retirement were those who were volunteering for and participating in retirement preparation programs. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

338 CANDIDO, ALBERTO DA COSTA.
"The First Job: Its Determinants and Impact on Early Career." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California, Los Angeles, 1983.

This work focused on the experience of young men and young women as they enter into the labor force as a crucial element within the overall process of social stratification. Such research has drawn upon three theoretical perspectives to guide data collection and analysis: functionalism; neo-Weberian conflict perspective; and neo-Marxism. Each perspective leads to distinctive hypotheses regarding the stratification process, and therefore suggests equally distinctive hypotheses regarding entry into the labor force. These hypotheses were tested with sub-samples from the NLS composed of young men and women who reported the occupation of their first job, that is, one on which they worked at least a month after having left school full-time. The results showed that the assumptions embodied in the functionalist model of determinants of occupational status and earnings are closer to the facts than the assumptions based upon correspondence theory, a neo-Marxist perspective. The basic Blau-Duncan model was successfully replicated. In comparison with the other perspectives, the assumption that the neo-Weberian model would more adequately account for variation in occupational and earnings attainment of respondents was demonstrated. This model also indicated the relevance of factors such as sex, race, and industrial sector in predicting occupational status and earnings. Results suggested that rather than pursuing analysis of status attainment from diverse theoretical perspectives, the appropriate approach is eclectic. However, even such an eclectic model would not be likely to explain more than one half of the variance in occupational status and earnings. Cohort: B G.

339 CANTERBERY, E. RAY.
"A Vita Theory of the Personal Income Distribution." *Southern Economic Journal* 45 (July 1979):12-47.

This paper develops a testable theory of the personal income distribution in which the distribution of endowments is endogenous. Human capital theory is modified by integration with labor market theory (hence, the term vita theory) and with the results of the discrimination and migration literature. This approach provides a general framework for otherwise diffuse empirical findings in which personal income differentials are attributed to education, experience, training, dual labor markets, as well as to differences in race, sex, class, and region. Variables over which individuals have personal control and those in which they as members of society have collective control are delineated; thus the relation of endowments to public policy choices also is made clear. Cohort: B.

340 CAO, JIAN; STROMSDORFER, ERNST W.; and WEEKS, GREGORY.
"Is the GED a Viable Human Capital Treatment for Poor and Welfare Dependent Women?" Working Paper, Department of Economics, Washington State University, October 1993.

This study compares labor market outcomes among high school dropouts, GED recipients, and conventional high school graduates using two longitudinal databases, the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) Merged Child-Mother File and the Washington State Family Income Study (FIS) File. Correcting for sample selection bias and endogeneity bias of welfare recipiency, the study found that (1) for both the FIS and the NLSY, in terms of total annual hours of work the three groups are not statistically distinguishable and there is also no evidence of effect of GED on post-secondary education; and (2) any differences in before-tax average hourly wage rates among the three groups are accounted for by years of education completed for the FIS or by AFQT score the NLSY. Cohort: C.

341 CARD, DAVID.
"Using Geographic Variation in College Proximity to Estimate the Return to Schooling." Working Paper No. 4483, National Bureau of Economic Research, October, 1993.

A convincing analysis of the causal link between schooling and earnings requires an exogenous source of variation in education outcomes. This paper explores the use of college proximity as an exogenous determinant of schooling. Analysis of the NLS Young Men Cohort reveals that men who grew up in local labor markets with a nearby college have significantly higher education and earnings than other men. The education and earnings gains are concentrated among men with poorly-educated parents--men who would otherwise stop schooling at relatively low levels. When college proximity is taken as an exogenous determinant of schooling the implied instrumental variables estimates of the return to schooling are 25-60% higher than conventional ordinary least squares estimates. Since the effect of a nearby college on schooling attainment varies by family background it is possible to test whether college proximity is a legitimately exogenous determinant of schooling. The results affirm that marginal returns to education among children of less-educated parents are as high and perhaps much higher than the rates of return estimated by conventional methods. Cohort: B.

342 CARLINER, GEOFFREY.
"Measurement Error and the Estimation of Labor Supply Functions from Panel Data." Mimeo, University of Western Ontario, N. D.

A model in which the household's utility depends on the level of the composite good produced in each period with inputs of husband's and wife's home time and market goods is developed. Given the full wealth budget constraint, two wage elasticities are derived. The elasticity of an individual's labor supply with respect to a one period change in his own wage includes substitution in consumption across periods, substitution of his home time for other inputs to household production within the period, and a small wealth effect. The labor supply elasticity with respect to a permanent change in the wage in all periods includes only within period substitution and a large wealth effect. Thus the temporary elasticity is predicted to be more positive than the permanent wage elasticity, and presumably larger than zero. Cohort: M.

343 CARLINER, GEOFFREY.
"Permanent and Transitory Wage Effects in a Multi-Period Family Labor Supply Model." London, Ontario: Department of Economics, University of Western Ontario, 1980.

Using a subset of 680 married white men, this paper develops a model in which the household's utility depends on the level of the composite goods produced in each period with inputs of husband's and wife's home time and market goods. Given the full wealth budget constraint, two wage elasticities are derived. The elasticity of an individual's labor supply with respect to a one period change in his own wage includes substitution in consumption across periods, substitution of his home time for other inputs to household production within the period, and small wealth effect. The labor supply elasticity with respect to a permanent change in the wage in all periods includes only within period substitution and a large wealth effect. Thus the temporary elasticity is predicted to be more positive that the permanent wage elasticity, and presumably larger than zero. The other findings of this paper are a significantly negative permanent cross wage elasticity of wife's wage on husband's weekly hours, but small and insignificant effects on other measures of husband's labor supply. Health, age, and education affect labor supply directly, as well as indirectly through their effect on wage rates. Finally, persistent differences among individuals account for over one fifth of the unexplained variance in the log of weekly hours, while temporary fluctuations or measurement error account for the remaining four fifths. Cohort: M.

344 CARLINER, GEOFFREY.
"Social Security and the Labor Supply of Older Men." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

The Social Security earnings test currently reduces benefits by fifty cents for each dollar earned above a certain exempt amount. Increasing the exempt amount or eliminating the earnings test altogether might: (1) encourage men who retire completely under current rules to work part time; (2) encourage pensioners who currently work part time to work more hours; and (3) encourage workers who currently receive no benefits even though they are eligible to become pensioners and work fewer hours. Regression results using data from the NLS of Older Men suggest retirement behavior. The estimated effects of wage rates and benefit levels also suggest that eliminating the earnings test will not increase labor supply but will increase the net cost to the government of Social Security pensions. Cohort: M.

345 CARLINER, GEOFFREY.
"The Wages of Older Men." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Winter 1982):25-38.

Net depreciation rates in human capital are estimated from wage data on a longitudinal sample of Older Men aged 45-64. The results indicate that wage rates begin to decline in the early fifties at rates under one percent annually and decline at about two percent annually after age 60. This decrease was offset by the general increase in wage levels so that on average the real wages of men approaching retirement did not decline during the period studied. The general increase was larger for blacks than for whites, probably because of decreases in labor market discrimination between 1966 and 1974. An appendix presents a GLS estimator for a variance components model in which the number of observations per individual varies. Cohort: M.

346 CARLSON, ELWOOD.
"Family Background, School and Early Marriage." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41 (May 1979):341-53.

The effects of family background and school attendance on the timing of early marriage are investigated, and findings show that marriage is indirectly influenced by families, through impact on school as an alternative to marriage. Black girls more often come from families with attributes leading to early marriage; however, they are half as likely to form early marriages as white girls from similar educational and family backgrounds. For whites, rural and low suburban rates of early marriages are consequences of differing family socioeconomic patterns by size and place. Cohort: G.

347 CARR, TIMOTHY J.
"An Analysis of the Duration of Unemployment." *Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association* (1977):644-48.

This study presents an empirical test of a simple job search model where search continues until a job offer matches the searcher's previously established reservation wage. The results provide support for the model and as such conflict with other reservation wage studies which establish a negative relationship between reservation wages and the duration of unemployment. The study fits spell of unemployment data to a Weibull distribution and tests its hypotheses by examining the parameters of the distribution. Cohort: B.

348 CARR, TIMOTHY J.
"A Comparative Study of the Duration of Unemployment of Young and Middle-Aged Men." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

A number of hypotheses concerning the job search behavior of unemployed workers are tested in this study. The empirical literature on unemployment is reviewed and data from the NLS of Young Men (aged 14 to 24 in 1966) and Older Men (aged 45-59) are analyzed. Variables examined include: duration of search, return to search, wage offer level, probability of receiving an offer, search cost, and length of horizon. The unemployment duration model and the acceptance wage model are presented and discussed in terms of these variables. Transition rate (i.e., the probability of moving from unemployed to employed status) is analyzed. Findings are summarized both from a policy perspective and as an indication of the efficacy of the hypotheses tested, and directions for future research are suggested. Cohort: B M.

349 CASE, FLORENCE M.
*Work Attitudes and Work Experience: The Impact of Attitudes on Behavior.* R & D Monograph 60. Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

This report is based on the study Work Attitudes and Labor Market Experience: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys by Paul Andrisani, Eileen Applebaum, Ross Koppel, and Robert C. Miljus of the Center for Labor and Human Resource Studies, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA. Cohort: B G M W.

350 CASPER, LYNNE M. and HOGAN, DENNIS P.
"Family Networks in Prenatal and Postnatal Health." *Social Biology* 37,1-2 (Spring-Summer 1990):84-101.

This paper examined the effects of kin access on prenatal health practices, birth outcome, and postnatal health practice for infants born to black and white mothers (aged 21-28 yrs) in the U.S. in 1984-86. Data were compiled from (1) the NLSY, (2) the Children of the NLSY, and (3) special kin access data files. There was no evidence supporting the notion that kin access positively affected the prenatal and postnatal health practices of young mothers. Young mothers who resided with their mothers or other adult kin, and those who are in close proximity to them, were no more likely to seek prenatal care during the first trimester or to avoid smoking or drinking during pregnancy. [APA] Cohort: Y C.

351 CATTAN, PETER.
"Child-Care Problems: An Obstacle to Work." *Monthly Labor Review* 114,10 (October 1991):3-9.

The lack of affordable child care can be a serious obstacle that prevents mothers of young children from seeking or holding employment. To examine this issue, data are derived from the NLSY, an ongoing sample of persons in the U.S. who, in 1986, were 21 to 29 years old. An estimated 1.1 million mothers in this age group said they were out of the labor force because of child care problems in 1986. They represented almost 14% of the total population of mothers in this age group and 23% of all people out of the labor force in 1986. Poor mothers were much more likely than other mothers to be out of the labor force due to child care problems, and minority mothers, particularly Hispanics, were more likely to be out of the labor force due to child care problems than mothers who were poor and lacked high school diplomas. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

352 CATTERALL, JAMES S.
"A Process Model of Dropping Out of School: Implications for Research and Policy in an Era of Raised Academic Standards." Mimeo, University of California--Los Angeles, Center for the Study of Evaluation, 1986.

This paper draws on path-like models of student attrition developed by researchers concerned with American higher education to suggest a process model of dropping out of school which is applicable to secondary schools. It notes that existing research on school dropouts has been conducted largely without the guidance of such a model. Central features of the model, the academic and social systems of the school, are discussed and the influence of individual student characteristics and of activities in the larger social system are considered. Accumulated evidence on school dropouts is discussed in light of the suggested model. Ways in which this evidence tends to support the structure and central constructs of the model are explained. Four national longitudinal surveys are identified (Project Talent, Youth in Transition Survey, the NLSY, and High School and Beyond Survey) and the major studies describing the surveys and using them to study dropouts are cited along with their findings. Findings are reported in the areas of pupil background factors, in-school performance and activities, and out-of-school interactions. Some implications of the model for future research into dropping out, the effects of legislated academic standards for the high school diploma, and dropout prevention efforts are explored. Four pages of references as well as figures and tables are included. [ERIC ED-281137] Cohort: Y.

353 CAUGHY, MARGARET O'BRIEN.
"The Influence of Early Health Morbidity and Environmental Risk Factors on the Cognitive Functioning of Young School Age Children." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Johns Hopkins University, 1992.

The purpose of this project was to examine the independent and interactive effects of early health morbidity and environmental risk factors on the cognitive functioning of children as they entered school. A large national sample of 867 children was drawn from the NLSY of five- and six-year olds who completed the 1986 NLSY assessment battery. Data available included reported maternal substance use during pregnancy, length of gestation, birthweight, length of hospitalization after birth, infant health status, daycare participation, Head Start participation, family income, household composition, level of maternal education, quality of the home environment and current child health. The dependent measure included 3 subtests of the Peabody Individual Achievement Test (PIAT):Mathematics, Reading Recognition, and Reading Comprehension. Analysis techniques included correlation analysis, analysis of variance, and hierarchical multiple linear regression. The results of multivariate modelling was confirmed twice, once on half of the sample that was reserved from multivariate analyses and once on the cohort of children that completed the 1988 NLSY assessment. Results of the analyses indicated that environmental factors had the most significant impact on child outcome. The quality of the home environment mediated most of the effect of the environment although level of maternal education appeared to have some independent effect on reading abilities. There was little impact of health factors on child performance 1986. However, there was a suggestion of some influence of early health morbidity on the change in performance over time. A robust interaction between daycare and income emerged wherein daycare participation appeared to reduce the gap between low income children and their higher income peers. Cohort: Y C.

354 CHALOUPKA, FRANK J. and LAIXUTHAI, ADIT.
"Do Youths Substitute Alcohol and Marijuana? Some Econometric Evidence." Presented: Lake Tahoe, Issues in the Economic Analysis of Substance Abuse Session of the Western Economic Association meetings, June 1993.

This working paper examines the persistently high level of youth drinking. Youth drinking and alcohol abuse have been a focus of government policy since the mid 1970's. When the 26th amendment to the Constitution lowered the voting age to 18 years, a number of states followed by also lowering their minimum legal drinking ages. By 1984, the federal government became involved in what had traditionally been left up to states to decide by enacting the Federal Uniform Drinking Age Act. This act pressured states into raising all legal drinking ages to 21 years or suffer the penalty of losing part of the highway funds they received from the federal government. By 1988, all states had complied. The higher drinking ages succeeded in reducing youth alcohol use and abuse. However, drinking, heavy drinking, drunken driving, and other measures of youth alcohol abuse remain stubbornly high with approximately 30 percent of high school seniors reporting at least one heavy drinking episode (five or more drinks on a single occasion) at least once in the previous two weeks. Unpublished econometric studies suggest that part of the reason for the persistently high level of youth drinking may be the success of the "War on Drugs", particularly with respect to marijuana. Cohort: Y.

355 CHAMARETTE, STEPHEN.
"Military Service as a Determinant of Post-Service Earnings." M.S. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1981.

The relationship between military service and post-service earnings was analyzed using the 1976 data of the NLS of Young Men (age 14 to 24 years in 1966). The sample was broken down by race and veteran status. When earning attributes were examined, it was found black veterans on average were socio-economically better off than black non-veterans, while the reverse was true for whites. This era, which included draftees, lottery selectees, and volunteers, failed to produce a military which was representative of society. The post-service earnings analysis indicates that the effect of military service on subsequent civilian income was negative. This effect was particularly true for those veterans who failed to use the military's in-service or post-service opportunities to further their general level of education or undertake vocational training. In sum, a term in the military has a more positive earnings effect than civilian unemployment, but a more negative earnings effect than civilian employment. A major recommendation is that programs withdrawing members from the civilian sector for extended periods need to compensate adequately those members either during or after service. Cohort: B.

356 CHAMBERLAIN, GARY.

"Multivariate Regression Models for Panel Data." *Journal of Econometrics* 18.1 [Annals Supplement] (January 1982):5-46.

The relationship between heterogeneity bias and strict exogeneity is examined in a distributed lag regression of y on x. The relationship is very strong when x is continuous, weaker when x is discrete, and non-existent as the order of the distributed lag becomes infinite. The individual specific random variables introduce nonlinearity and heteroskedasticity, so a framework suitable for the estimation of multivariate linear predictors is provided. A minimum distance estimator is used to impose restrictions, being generally more efficient than the conventional estimators, such as quasi-maximum likelihood. Computationally simple generalizations of 2- and 3-stage least squares exist to accomplish this efficiency gain. The sample of Young Men in the NLS is used to illustrate some of these ideas. Regressions on leads and lags of variables measuring union coverage, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs), and regions are reported. The results suggest that the leads and lags could have been brought about just by a random intercept, which gives some support for analysis of covariance type estimates. These estimates point to a substantial heterogeneity bias in the union, SMSA, and region coefficients. Cohort: B.

357 CHAMBERLAIN, GARY.
"Omitted Variable Bias in Panel Data: Estimating the Returns to Schooling." *Annales de l'INSEE* 30-31 (April-September 1978):49-82.

This paper uses panel data to control for heterogeneity in estimating the effect of variables that are not changing over time. Identification is achieved by structuring the cross-equation residual covariances via a set of common omitted variables, which are in turn related to a set of measured exogenous variables. The principal finding is a substantial downward bias in regression estimates of the effect of schooling upon wages for a sample of young men. This finding is interpreted by relating schooling to the variance in experience-earnings profiles associated with investment in on-the-job training. Cohort: B.

358 CHAMBERLAIN, GARY and GRILICHES, ZVI.
"More on Brothers." In: *Kinometrics: Determinants of Socio-Economic Success Within/Between Families*, P. Taubman, ed., Amsterdam: North Holland Publishing, 1977.

The major focus of this study is on estimating the income-schooling relationship in the presence of an unobserved ability variable. The main results are the negligible ability coefficient and the substantial schooling coefficient in the earnings equation. The authors expect the ability coefficient to increase as the sample ages. On the whole, they feel that the results from the expectation data are better indicators of the eventual peak schooling and ability effects. Cohort: B.

359 CHANG, YU-CHUN REGINA and RUDD, NANCY M.
"An Exploratory Study of the Economic Theory of Marriage." *The 1993 Proceedings, Southeastern Regional Association of Family Economics Home Management*, 101-107.

The decision to marry is of crucial importance for young women because of its major implications for, among other things, their economic status and allocation of time. Psychologists and sociologists have tried to explain why people get married and why they pick particular mates. However, they have not developed a systematic analysis of the determinants of marriage. Economic analysis has been used to study such aspects of human behavior as fertility, labor force participation, investment in human capital, and remarriage following marital disruption. Yet, the first marriage decision has been almost completely ignored by economists. This study applies an economic model to the first marriage decisions of young women and seeks to explore factors associated with the probability of marriage for this group of women. With a better understanding of young women's marriage behavior and its determinants, trends in this demographic phenomenon can be better predicted. Cohort: Y.

360 CHAPMAN, BRUCE J.
"An Economic Analysis of Quit Behavior: A Case Study of Young U.S. Males." Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1982.

This dissertation investigates theoretically and empirically the economic determinants of voluntary labor turnover. A model is developed that incorporates aspects of both search and human capital theory. The predictions of this framework are tested and confirmed in general with the use of the NLS of Young Men. The model assumes that workers attempt to improve lifetime earnings through job change, and will do so in response to stochastic changes in demand. These changes have implications for both wage levels and job opportunities. A major constraint to quitting is seen to be the existence of worker-financed, firm-specific human capital. These investments are not transferable and thus job change is more expensive the greater the opportunity cost of foregone returns. This thesis demonstrates that "estimates of the worker's wage relative to the mean of his alternative distribution are derived through the use of residuals from an earnings function" is a more appropriate test than the use of wage, the conventionally utilized variable. Further, approximations of worker-financed firm-specific training outlays are computed through estimations of wage growth as a consequence of job specific tenure. Cohort: B.

361 CHAPMAN, BRUCE J. and TAN, HONG W.
"Specific Training and Inter-Industry Wage Differentials in U.S. Manufacturing." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 62 (August 1980):371-378.

The returns to general and specific training are investigated by disaggregating the earnings function. The findings show that both general and specific training are important in wage determination. Due to industrial differences in worker financed stocks of specific training, wages are not equal between industries, even in models for human capital attributes. Cohort: B.

362 CHAPMAN, KENNETH S. and HARIHARAN, GOVIND.
"Controlling for Gamma Heterogeneity in the Income-Mortality Link." Presented: Lake Tahoe, Issues in the Economic Analysis of Substance Abuse Session of the Western Economic Association meetings, June 1993.

Using data from the NLS of Mature Men this paper examines the thesis that "safety regulations save lives should be obvious". It is less obvious, but still true, that compliance with expensive regulations reduce income and, therefore, expenditures on health care for those affected. The possibility that this indirect effect of regulatory cost on mortality may outweigh the direct effect has caused the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to object to air quality standards proposed by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). At an estimated annual cost of $163 million, these programs were projected to save between 8 and 14 lives each year. Most economists would estimate the desirability of proposed regulations using cost benefit analysis. Value of life estimates would be used to calculate the dollar value of the gain, which would then be compared to the costs. However, recent court decisions prevent OSHA from setting regulatory standards based on cost-benefit analyses But it remains true that people made poor by costly regulations are more likely to die. Hence, these regulations are desirable only if they prevent more deaths than they cause. This "health-health analysis will tend to approve more safety regulations than the traditional cost-benefit analysis, but may stop those that are the most counterproductive. Health-health analysis assumes that reduced income causes increased mortality. This paper we attempt to isolate the portion of the income-mortality association running from income to reduced health expenditures. Cohort: M.

363 CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY.
"The Impact of Early Maternal Employment on Children's Development: Insights from a National U.S. Sample." Presented: Lausanne, Switzerland, International Symposium on Childcare in the Early Years: Research and Future Prospects.

Cohort: Y C.

364 CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY; MICHAEL, ROBERT T.; and DESAI, SONALDE.
'Maternal Employment During Infancy: An Analysis of 'Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)'." In: *Employed Mothers and their Children*, J. V. Lerner and N. L. Galambos, eds., NY: Garland Publishing, 1991.

This chapter is based on an article that appeared in *Demography* 26 (1989 ): 545-561. The monograph, *Employed Mothers and their Children*, is part of Garland's series *Reference Books on Family Issues*, vol. 17. The study in this chapter uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) to evaluate what is known about the influence of mothers' employmnet on the cognitive development of infants, specifically, its focus is on the timing and intensity of mothers' employment. Cohort: Y C.

365 CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY; MOTT, FRANK L.; BROOKS-GUNN, J.; and PHILLIPS, DEBORAH.
"Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY):A Unique Research Opportunity." *Developmental Psychology* 27,6 (November 1991):918-931.

The data set known as Children of the NLSY offers unusual opportunities for research on questions not easily pursued by developmental psychologists. This article provides a history of children of the NLSY, describes the data set with special focus on the child outcome measures and a subset of maternal life history measures, highlights several of the research and policy relevant issues that may be addressed, and shows how the intersection of children's and mother's lives may be studied in less static, more life-course oriented ways. Exemplars are given in the topics of maternal employment and child care, adolescent pregnancy and child rearing, divorce, poverty, and multigenerational parenting. Implications of research using children of the NLSY for the field of developmental psychology and interdisciplinary collaboration are discussed. [PsycINFO] Cohort: Y C N.

366 CHEN, YU HSIA.
"Youth Labor Supply and the Minimum Hours Constraint." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1986.

The purpose of this study is to test whether employers offer minimum hours of work, H('d), because of the fixed costs of hiring new workers and minimum wage law. If they do, the standard approach of estimating labor supply functions, which assumes that an individual can always choose his desired hours of work, will result in biased estimation, and in misleading policy implications, as the data of actual hours of work are treated as desired hours of work, while they might simply be the minimum working hours required by employers. The sample, from the 1982 NLSY, contains 194 individuals who are male, single, and high school terminal graduates in 1978 or 1979. The model with the minimum hours constraint (MWMHC) started with a linear labor supply function and a linear minimum hours (H('d)) function. The model without the minimum hours constraint (MOMHC) can be obtained from MWMHC by setting H('d) = 0. The parameters in both models were estimated by the maximum likelihood method. The likelihood ratio test was then used to test the hypothesis that there is no minimum hours constraint, which was rejected. Thus, one will get biased estimates of labor supply functions, at least for youth, if the minimum hours constraint is not taken into consideration. It was shown in MOMHC that the wage and income coefficients estimates are underestimated. As wage rates increase, the increase in minimum hours offered is less than that of desired hours of work. For those individuals working at H('d) hours, the increase in wage rate will increase their actual hours of work less than that of H('s) through the increase in H('d). Consequently, the wage coefficient estimate obtained in MOMHC will be in general underestimated. Similarly, for those individuals working H('d) hours, their actual hours of work stay intact when their nonlabor income changes. This implies underestimation of the income coefficient. Cohort: Y.

367 CHEN, YU HSIA.
"Youth Labour Supply and the Minimum Hours Constraint: The Case of Single Males." *Applied Economics* 23, 1B (January 1991):229-235.

Traditionally, economists estimate labor supply functions by assuming that the deserved working hours are the desired working hours. However, if employers require some minimum working hours, for example, 40 hours a week, then the results obtained by the traditional approach will be misleading since the observed working hours might not be the desired working hours. A sample of 1982 NLSY data was used to estimate a youth supply function for models with and without the minimum hours constraint. The hypothesis of no minimum hours constraint was tested. The results show that the hypothesis was rejected at the 1% significance level, indicating that the minimum hours constraint is statistically significant in estimating a labor supply function. As expected, the estimated wage and expected nonlabor income effects on youth labor supply are underestimated and insignificant if the minimum wage constraint is ignored. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

368 CHENOWETH, LILLIAN.
"The Career Patterns and Intragenerational Mobility Processes for Mature American Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Texas A & M University, 1980.

Based on data from the NLS, this research assesses three major life career patterns for mature American women: home, labor force, and mixed careers. The research evaluates five general propositions and fourteen derived hypotheses concerning: (1) variability in the career patterns of mature American women; (2) differences in the intragenerational mobility of women with mixed and labor force careers; and (3) variations in the frequency of occupational change among women with labor force careers. In the first phase of the research, three general propositions and nine derived hypotheses are tested pertaining to the relationship between women's career patterns and their familial investments, human capital investments, and characteristics of the job and market. The findings provide support for the general propositions. All nine independent variables: marriage, children, mother's employment, husband's income, husband's attitude, health, education, earnings and demand for female labor are significantly related to overall variability in women's career patterns. The second phase of the research assesses differences in intragenerational mobility between women with mixed and labor force career patterns. The findings do not suggest significantly different mobility processes for women with mixed or labor force careers. The three hypotheses regarding differences in the fact, frequency and type of mobility are not supported by the data. Women with these two dissimilar career patterns appear to evidence similar intragenerational mobility processes. The third phase of the research investigates the frequency of occupational change for women with labor force careers. The findings indicate that variables reflecting familial investments, human capital investments, and structural opportunities are correlated with the frequency of mobility. This phase of the research develops a five-variable summary model which explains six percent of individual level variation in the frequency of occupational change for white women and twenty percent for black women. Cohort: W.

369 CHENOWETH, LILLIAN and MARET, ELIZABETH G.
"The Career Patterns of Mature American Women." *Sociology of Work and Occupations: An International Journal* 7 (May 1980):222-51.

This study identifies three major life-career patterns of mature American women: home, labor force, and mixed careers. High commitment to traditional familial roles and values, high familial resources, and low human capital tend to reflect women with home careers. In comparison, low commitment to traditional roles and values, low familial resources, and high human capital represent women in the labor force. In addition, the results suggest that mature women are likely to have experienced considerable involvement in the labor force regardless of their familial investments, familial resources, or human capital investments. Cohort: W.

370 CHENOWETH, LILLIAN and MARET-HAVENS, ELIZABETH G.
"Women's Labor Force Participation--A Look at Some Residential Patterns." *Monthly Labor Review* 101 (March 1978):38-41.

Rural women--roughly one-third of the U.S. women--experience much less labor force activity than their urban counterparts. This study provides no support for the speculation that women in rural areas would be affected by greater opportunities for labor market activity. Conversely, the supply characteristics of rural women, although different in some respects from urban women, indicate a potentially large untapped resource for American labor. Cohort: W.

371 CHEONG, KEYWON.
"Poverty and Migration: Synthesis of Macrolevel and Microlevel Perspectives of Migration." Ph.D. Dissertation, Utah State University, 1987.

This study assesses effects of contextual and personal characteristics on the migration propensities of individuals, with primary focus on several measurements of individual poverty status and the poverty level of the residential areas. The restricted opportunity perspective on poverty, the human capital perspective and the microeconomic perspective on migration, are the major frameworks guiding the study. Logistic regression analysis of data from the NLSY and from the 1983 County and City Data Book is employed to investigate differences in the migration behavior between the poor and nonpoor, and significant main and interactive effects of the macrolevel and microlevel factors on the migration behavior of American youth. The major findings are: (1) youth living in areas with less employment opportunities are more migratory; (2) poor youth are less migratory than the nonpoor; and (3) the poor living in areas with less employment opportunities are least migratory. These findings are consistent when migration is classified into primary and repeat migration, but are not consistent across the ethnic groups. Findings point to the importance of: (1) integrating macrolevel and microlevel perspectives for better understanding of migration behavior of individuals; (2) comparing the migration behavior of the poor with the nonpoor; and (3) controlling ethnic group status in the migration study. [UMI ADG88-23613] Cohort: Y.

372 CHEONG, KEYWON; TONEY, MICHAEL B.; and STINNER, WILLIAM F.
"Racial Differences Among Young Men in the Selection of Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Destinations." *Rural Sociology* 51,2 (Summer 1986):222-228.

This study is an empirical examination of the extent to which racial differences exist in young men's selection of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan destinations, after adjusting for compositional differences. The tendency of previous studies to focus on the migration of a single racial group left a gap in systematic comparisons across race. Results here, based on the Young Men cohort of the NLS, indicate that young black males are much less likely than young white males to select nonmetropolitan destinations. Migration thus increases racial segregation. The findings are discussed in both demographic and socioeconomic contexts. Cohort: B.

373 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"The Effect of Children on Marital Dissolution." *Demography* 14 (August 1977):265-72.

This study analyzes the relationship between the presence of children and marital disruption. The results indicate that children are a deterrent to marital disruption only when they are preschool ages, when time and effort required for the child are most significant. Cohort: W.

374 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"The Effects of Divorce on Children." (In-progress Research).

This project will examine the effects of a parental marital disruption on the well- being of children. The central question to be addressed is the following: why does divorce affect some children more than others? About one million American children per year experience a parental divorce, so the proposed topic is very relevant to the health and welfare of children. In this project, divorce is conceptualized as a process that may begin long before the physical separation of the parents and that may take diverse forms after the separation. The effects of the divorce process on children's well-being will be examined in three large-scale, longitudinal studies, each of which includes detailed assessments of the well-being of children at two or more points in time, as well as information from the children's parents and other sources. In each study, the subjects to be analyzed will be those children who were in nondisrupted families at the time of the first child assessment. The well-being at later assessments of children whose families subsequently disrupted will then be compared to the well-being of children whose families remained intact. Within the disrupted group, variations in the post- disruption process (such as contact between the noncustodial parent and the child, or the remarriage of the custodial parent) will be examined. Of special note is that all analyses will include indicators that control for observed differences in well-being that already existed at the first (predisruption) assessment. Statistical analyses will begin with simple regression models and hazard models. Then models that take into account self-selection into the disrupted and nondisrupted groups and sample selection bias will be estimated and evaluated. The three data sets are the National Child Development Study, 1958 Cohort, the Children's Assessment of the NLSY, and the National Survey of Children. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y C.

375 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"Employment, Income, Marriage, and Divorce in Two Cohorts of Women." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, N. D.

Data are analyzed from the NLS of Young Women and Mature Women on the following topics: (1) the postponement of marriage among women in their twenties; (2) the determinants of divorce and separation among young and mature married women; (3) cohabitation and subsequent marriage; and (4) the reliability and validity of retrospective measures of family structure. A number of effects of employment, earnings, work attitudes, educational attainment, and other social demographic and economic characteristics are reported. During the 1969 to 1975 period, the proportion of young women wanting to be housewives at age 35--as opposed to wanting to work outside the home--fell sharply, lowering the probability of marriage for these women. Employment and income are more important determinants of divorce and separation for married women in their thirties and forties than for married women in their twenties. Single, cohabitating women marry at about the same rate as do single, non-cohabitating women. Cohort: G W.

376 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"Employment, Income, and Family Life: The Case of Marital Dissolution." In: *Women's Changing Roles at Home and On the Job*, Special Report No. 26, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

This paper presents evidence that several aspects of a couple's economic situation influence the probability of marital dissolution. Two effects have the most relevance for policy makers. First, increased stability and security of the husband's employment decreased the probability of dissolution, independent of income levels. Second, wives who have independent sources of income that compare favorably with the incomes of their husbands have a greater probability of marital dissolution. Cohort: W.

377 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"Infant Care and Full-Time Employment." In: *Child Care in the 1990s: Trends and Consequences*. A. Booth, ed. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1992.

Papers from the National Symposium on Child Care in the 1990s held June 19-20, 1991 at the University of Nebraska. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Cohort: Y C.

378 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"The National Longitudinal Surveys and Sociological Research." *Contemporary Sociology* 9,4 (July 1980):512-515.

This paper recounts the historical development and research content of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience. In addition, it briefly reviews, from a sociological perspective, some of the NLS research which has been conducted over the years and pinpoints dilemmas and challenges facing the researcher working with this large longitudinal data base. Cohort: N.

379 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"Postponing Marriage: The Influence of Young Women's Work Expectations." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 42 (May 1980):355-65.

This paper investigates the determinants of one component of the recent changes in family life: the postponement of marriage among women in their early twenties. Single women in a national longitudinal study who planned to be housewives at age 35--as opposed to those who planned to be working outside the home--were more likely to marry in the near future. But, between 1969 and 1975, the proportion of single women who planned to be housewives decreased sharply. Evidence is presented which suggests that the change in future work plans may have reduced the chances that a woman in her early twenties would marry in the next few years. The implications of these and other findings for the study of the transition to marriage are discussed. Cohort: G.

380 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"Social and Economic Determinants of Marital Separation." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California at Los Angeles, 1976.

The social and economic determinants of separation and divorce were studied using a national sample of 5,000 women aged 30 to 44 who were interviewed annually from 1967 to 1971. A subsample of about 3,500 nonfarm women who were married with their husbands present in 1967 was extracted from the data. The characteristics of the women who remained married until 1971 were compared statistically with the characteristics of the women who separated or divorced. Cohort: W.

381 CHERLIN, ANDREW.
"Work Life and Marital Dissolution." In: *Divorce and Separation: Context, Causes and Consequences*, G. Levinger and O. Moles, eds., New York: Basic Books, 1979.

Work lives affect family lives. A growing body of evidence suggests that whether and when we marry, how many children we have, and whether a marriage ends in divorce are all determined, in part, by employment and income. Two influences, aspects of a couple's economic situation, seem to have the most substantive importance in affecting marital dissolution. First, greater stability of the husband's employment decreased the probability of dissolution, independent of income levels. Second, wives whose potential wage compared favorably with the wage of their husbands had a greater probability of dissolution. The evidence suggests that the relationship between two married partners' work lives and their chances of divorcing or separating is more complex than earlier studies implied. Cohort: W.

382 CHERLIN, ANDREW and HORIUCHI, SHIRO.
"Retrospective Reports of Family Structure: A Methodological Assessment." *Sociological Methods and Research* 8 (May 1980):454-69.

The authors investigate response inconsistencies in regard to a national panel of young women who were asked: "With whom were you living when you were 14 years old?" The findings show that there is considerable inconsistency between 1968 and 1972 as to whether or not the respondent said in 1968 that at age 14 she was living with both parents. The authors suggest that some of the respondent's households may have changed composition so there may not have been a single, true answer to the question. In addition, the authors hypothesize that others changed their responses to fit with what they viewed as soundly more acceptable responses. Despite the inconsistency between 1968 and 1972, the responses lead to similar conclusions when they were used in multivariate analyses. Cohort: G.

383 CHILDREN'S DEFENSE FUND.
"Declining Earnings of Young Men: Their Relation to Poverty, Teen Pregnancy, and Family Formation." Report, Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Clearinghouse, Children's Defense Fund, 1987.

This article examines how the lack of adequate job opportunities at decent wages makes it difficult for many young people, particularly young men with limited skills or educational credentials, to get a good start in the changed labor market of the 1980s. Using data from the CPS and NLSY, the report focuses primarily on the earnings and marriage rates of young men and traces the sharp declines in employment and earnings, falling marriage rates, and increasing poverty among young families and their children. Some of its key findings include: (1) between 1973 and 1984, the average real annual earnings among males ages 20 through 24 fell by nearly 30 percent, from $11,572 to $8,072 in 1984 dollars; (2) the percentage of young men able to support their family with income above the poverty line dropped from 60% in 1973 to 42% in 1984; (3) young men without high school diplomas suffered the largest percentage drop in their real annual earnings during this period; (4) among high school dropouts, those with strong basic academic skills earned twice as much as dropouts with a weaker educational foundation; and (5) youths ages 18 to 23 who have the weakest reading and math skills are eight times more likely to have children out-of-wedlock. The concluding section of the report discusses a set of strategies designed to bolster the self- sufficiency of young families. Cohort: Y.

384 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"The Economic Consequences of Poor Health, by Race and Sex." Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association (1982):473-477.

This paper draws on data collected in the NLS of Older Men and Mature Women to evaluate the relationship between health status and labor market outcomes. The authors recognize that the same health problem can have different economic consequences for different subgroups of individuals. The principal objective of this study is to quantify these intergroup differences by computing earnings losses stemming from the impact of poor health on hours worked and wage rates of white and black men and women. A unique feature of this analysis is the use of a health measure that is not behavioral and is constructed from responses to questions about functional limitations (e.g., walking and lifting) and signs and symptoms of illness (e.g., aches and nervousness). Maximum likelihood techniques and OLS are used to estimate the equations and attention is also given to possible selectivity bias in wage equations. Cohort: M W.

385 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Economic Consequences of Poor Health in Mature Women." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*, Lois B. Shaw, ed., Lexington: Lexington Books, 1983.

The economic effects of variations in women's health are analyzed from two related perspectives: first, the impact of poor health on labor supply and wage rates is examined and earnings losses calculated; and second, the analysis is extended to the family unit to study whether the wife's health status influences the work behavior of her spouse. The health measure used is the impairment index of functional limitations calculated for all women in 1977. Wage and hour equations are estimated by multivariate procedures (OLS and TOBIT). Issues of sample selectivity bias are addressed. The findings show that women with health problems suffer consequences that compound their already disadvantaged position in the labor market. Black men were also found to increase their work activity in response to the poor health of their wives; there is no evidence of a similar compensatory effect among white women. Cohort: W.

386 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Economic Determinants and Consequences of Self-Reported Work Disability." *Journal of Health Economics* 3 (1984):117-136. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This paper examines the determinants of self-reported work disability in samples of older men and women stratified by race. Strong support is found for the hypothesis that economic factors as well as poor health influence the probability individuals report health limits in the amount or kind of work they do. In particular, lower expected wage rates significantly raise the probability of reporting work disablement, controlling for health status and health-related job requirements. The implications of these findings on estimating health and wage effects in labor supply studies are examined. Policy implications are also discussed. Cohort: M W.

387 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Functional Capacities of Older Men for Extended Work Lives." Special Report, Social Security Administration, U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services, 1988. *Social Security Bulletin* 52,8 (August 1989):14-16.

The extent to which health conditions or physical job requirements affect the functional capacity of older men to remain at work is an important consideration in judging policies designed to advance the age of retirement. A continuous-time Markov model of retirement, disability and death is developed in this report to test hypotheses about the influence of impaired health and non-sedentary work on the ability of men in their seventh decade to delay retirement. The model is estimated with panel data covering a seventeen-year period for a nationally representative sample of older American men. Poor health is found to affect significantly the likelihood of retiring in a disabled state. Since the impairment status of the elderly may deteriorate over time as mortality rates improve, retirement policy must be braced for the very real possibility that the fraction of older workers who will have difficulty in delaying retirement because of their health problems will increase in the future. However, physical job requirements are found to play a slightly more ambiguous role in the ability of men to delay retirement. Workers in non-sedentary jobs are indeed more likely to retire disabled. But cohort projections of the fractions of men in various non-sedentary and sedentary job categories capable of extending their work lives are quite similar, even when differences in background characteristics of these men is taken into account. Thus, even though some workers will be adversely affected by advancing the age of retirement, this hardship is unlikely to fall disproportionately on only some small number of workers or those at work in specific types of jobs. Cohort: M.

388 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Further Evidence on the Economic Effects of Poor Health." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 67 (February 1985):61-69. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This paper examines variations in current economic welfare attributable to different profiles or histories of health status over the preceding ten year period. A two-equation model, estimated with National Longitudinal Survey data for four sex-race groups, provides convincing evidence that health problems incurred in the past adversely affect current earnings. This legacy is difficult to overcome: it remains even for individuals in improving health willing to devote relatively greater effort to market work. A history of poor health is also shown to exact substantially different economic tolls from men and women as well as from whites and blacks. Cohort: M W.

389 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Health History and Current Market Earnings: Further Evidence on the Economic Effects of Poor Health." Presented: Dallas, Association for the Social Sciences in Health, American Public Health Association, 1983.

Empirical research by economists and sociologists on the interrelationship between health and socioeconomic status has frequently been limited by the absence of suitable longitudinal measures of the crucial variables. This paper draws on a unique data set, the NLS of Older Men and Mature Women, to construct longitudinal measures of health history and to analyze the relationship between these histories and measures of current economic status. The NLS has followed nationally representative samples of 5000 white and black men, then 45-59 years of age, and an equal number of white and black women, then 30-44 years old, since the mid-sixties. A variety of health measures as well as detailed economic data are available for various years over the period the panels have been followed. Responses to health-related questions over the decade 1966-1976 are used to profile the health histories of each panel member. The effects of these histories on such current labor market outcomes as wages and annual hours worked are then estimated using multivariate statistical techniques. The analysis shows that a history of health problems definitely creates a legacy of adverse economic consequences. It also shows that this legacy differs substantially among sex and race groups. Substantive and methodological implications of these findings are discussed. Cohort: M W.

390 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Health Status and Work Activity of Older Men: Event-History Analyses of Selected Social Policy Issues." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

The interrelationship between health status and work activity is analyzed in order to cast further light on three controversies: (1) whether the average health levels of older men have deteriorated, improved or remained roughly constant over the past 25 years, and the extent to which below-average health leads to involuntary labor force withdrawals; (2) whether the health of older men who retire deteriorates as a result of retirement; (3) whether recent improvements in mortality have selectively favored individuals at higher risk of disablement, and thus contributed to pre- and post-retirement health trends. The results suggest that health levels of older men have deteriorated over the past two decades, partly as a consequence of improvements in life expectancy. These health trends have contributed to the observed decline in labor force participation of this population subgroup. Little evidence is found, however, for the claim that retirement harms health status. Cohort: M.

391 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Health-Pension Interaction in the Analysis of Early Retirement Trends." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1984.

This study tests whether there is an underlying interaction between policy inducements and health-related retirement behavior. Inclusion of mortality in the model ensures that selectivity biases are minimized and permits direct testing of several key inferences made in previous studies. Findings are: (1) Work-limiting health conditions are neither permanent nor influenced exclusively by impaired physical or psychological functioning so studies using these measures as proxies for the capacity to engage in market work are likely to overstate involuntary withdrawals from the labor force. (2) Evidence of interaction effects between policy-related and health-related outcomes provides fundamental support for the hypothesis that inducements arising from social insurance and income transfer programs influence labor market behavior. (3) This analysis provides weak evidence that life expectancy biases the results of early retirement studies that use mortality and health proxy and pension wealth as indication of policy inducements. Cohort: M.

392 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Impact of Poor Health on the Work Status of Women." Presented: Morgantown, West Virginia University, Conference on Women and Health, 1982.

This paper documents the effect of declining health on the labor market earnings of women. The magnitude of this effect is then compared to a similar estimate for men. The NLS of Older Men reinterviewed in 1976 (ages 55-69) and Mature Women reinterviewed in 1977 (ages 40-54) provide the data base for these analyses. The findings provide convincing evidence that poor health exacts a heavy toll from the economic status of women by reducing the likelihood they will work at all, by reducing the number of hours if they continue to work, and by reducing their wages. These reductions are generally larger for women than men. Cohort: M W.

393 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Impairment and Labor Market Outcomes: A Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Analysis." In: *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men*, H. Parnes, ed., Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981.

The effect of health on selected labor market outcomes of middle- aged and older men provides the central theme for this paper. Particular emphasis is directed at the effect of health on hours of work and wages using cross sectional and longitudinal data. An index of impairment level (functional limitation) is developed to measure health status. The statistical implications of this measure rather than the more conventional work-limiting response is also explored. Both the 1971 and 1976 survey of Older Men are used in the analysis. The various relationships are estimated by multivariate techniques (OLS). As expected, poor health reduces participation and the extent of work activity and thereby earnings. There is also considerable evidence that the impairment levels are unstable, suggesting improvement in health as well as the incidence of additional problems with increasing age. There is limited evidence that occupational mobility is used as a mechanism for adjusting to changes in impairment status. Cohort: M.

394 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Incidence and Chronicity of Functional Impairments in Older Men." Presented: 111th Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association, 1983.

This study measures changes over a five year period in functional impairments in a representative sample of American men between 60-74 years of age and analyzes the impact of these changes on self- appraised health status, normal role function, mobility and self-sufficiency in personal care. The relationship between impairment status and survivorship is also investigated. The analysis shows that the functional capacity of older men is reduced as they age and that these diminutions increase the likelihood of reporting poor health, limitations in work activity, travel restrictions and assistance in activities of daily living. However, considerable evidence is also found that functional capacities are restored, with concomitant improvements in health and disability status. The chronicity or duration of functional impairments is called into question by this evidence. Finally, impairment status is found to be a strong predictor of mortality, suggesting that increasing life expectancy may substantially increase the number of disabled elderly needing medical and social service support. Cohort: M.

395 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Job Characteristics and Health Status Effects on Retirement Behavior." Columbus, OH: Department of Preventive Medicine, The Ohio State University, 1986.

This report investigates whether job characteristics are significant determinants of the labor force attachment of older workers and whether these characteristics have an even more pronounced effect on work activity when they interact with poor health. A continuous time-Markov model of interrelated work and functional status profiles is used as the general framework for the research. The model includes several different measures of job characteristics, an intertemporal index of physical and mental capacities, and control variables characterizing the financial incentives and sociodemographic status of these workers. The parameters of the model are estimated with panel data covering the 17-year period (1966-1983) of the Older Men's cohort. The statistical findings present a mixed picture of the importance of occupational factors on labor market attachment. Some effects of occupation or occupation-related factors such as job conditions, on the functional histories of older men are detected. These effects, in turn, generally translate into the reduced likelihood of continuing attachments to market work; consequently, they are of some interest to policy-makers dealing with the rapid historical decline in the labor force participation rates of men over 45 years of age. On the other hand, the net influence of job factors is generally very small relative to other determinants of retirement, and their measured effects are not always consistent. Thus, they do not appear to offer policy-makers much leverage in dealing with declining trends in male participation rates. Cohort: M.

396 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Longitudinal Analysis of Functional Disabilities in Older Men." *Journal of Gerontology* 40,4 (July 1985):426-433.

The study examines longitudinal changes in various functional disabilities and the effects of such changes on self-reported health, role function, mobility, and self-sufficiency. Using data from the NLS of Older Men, the analysis revealed that: (1) sizeable percentages of men report motor-sensory dysfunctions with black men experiencing higher rates of dysfunction than whites; and (2) that functional disabilities are strong predictors of mortality. Cohort: M.

397 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Occupation, Impaired Health, and the Functional Capacity of Men to Continue Working." *Research on Aging* 11,2 (June 1989):174-205. An "Erratum" appears in Research on Aging 11,4 (December 1989):517.

This paper tested hypotheses about the influence of physically demanding work and impaired health of older men on the ability to delay retirement. A continuous-time Markov model of retirement, disability, and death was used; the parameters were estimated with panel data covering a period of 17 years from the National Longitudinal Survey (H. Parnes, 1975) of Labor Market Experience of Older Men. Findings show that health-related physical conditions play an important role in determining the ability of male workers to delay retirement and in increasing the potential for some unintended toll in advancing the age of retirement. A second major conclusion is that whatever the toll exacted by policies designed to advance the age of retirement, it is unlikely to fall disproportionately on only some occupational groups. An "Erratum" appears in a subsequent issue which reports an error in the original article. On pages 182 and 203 (of the original article), several equations have been corrected. [APA] Cohort: M.

398 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Occupational Differences in the Ability of Men to Delay Retirement." *Journal of Human Resources* 26,1 (Winter 1991):1-26.

The functional capacity of older men to remain at work in different occupational settings is an important consideration in judging recent legislation to extend the age of retirement. This paper utilizes a competing- risk model of retirement, disability and death to test hypotheses about the influence of physically strenuous work on the ability to delay retirement. Time-dependent hazard rate functions are estimated with panel data from the NLS of Older Men. Physical job requirements and health conditions are found to influence the likelihood of retiring in a disabled state. However, projections of the fractions of workers in physically strenuous and sedentary job categories that are likely to encounter difficulty in staying in the labor force do not differ greatly. The authors conclude that special policies aimed directly at workers in nonsedentary occupations may not be warranted. Cohort: M.

399 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Sex and Race Differentials in the Economic Consequences of Poor Health." Report. Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982 Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1982.

The effect of poor health on earnings is explored with data collected from reinterviews of Older Men and Mature Women in 1976 and 1977. Additional controls for race were introduced to allow for white and black men and women comparisons. Two health indicators were calculated: an impairment index of functional limitations and a health history measure that summarized the respondent's health in the prior ten-year period. Wage and hours equations were estimated by multivariate techniques (OLS and TOBIT) with the wage equations containing an additional term to correct for sample selectivity bias. The findings show that poor health affects men and women of each race differently. Blacks were generally less likely than whites to sustain labor market activity and earnings when faced with a health problem. Unhealthy whites, however, also incurred substantial earnings losses. Differences in responses were also found between men and women of each race. Cohort: M W.

400 CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Work Capacity of Older Men and Age-Eligibility for Medicare Benefits." *Medical Care* 26,9 (September 1988):867-881.

This paper analyzes the durations of work capability of men using data from the NLS of Older Men on approximately 3,500 white and 1,400 black men who were age 45 to 59 in 1966. An event-history framework technique was used to estimate a six-state health-event model. Projections of adjusted prevalence rates indicate that 40 percent of the total cohort of white men at age 60 can expect to be capable of work at age 67, and about 54 percent of those who survive until age 67 will be capable of work. Similar simulations for black men reveal that of those who survive until age 67, 41 percent will be functionally capable at that age. In recent years, successive cohorts have experienced lower average impairment levels. Economic welfare, which will probably improve over time, should increase the capacity of men to remain working in their sixties. These results suggest that serious consideration could be given to advancing the age of eligibility for Medicare benefits. An appendix contains detailed equations and statistical data. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

401 CHISWICK, BARRY R.
"An Analysis of the Economic Progress and Impact of Immigrants." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

The theoretical analysis of earnings and occupational mobility is based on the international transferability of skills and the favorable self-selection of immigrants. Detailed analyses are performed by race/ethnic group and sex (1970 Census for the U.S. and for Britain, Canada, and Israel). Economic migrants initially have lower earnings than the native-born but their earnings rise rapidly with the duration of residence, reach equality after 11 to 25 years and then they have higher earnings. The children of immigrants earn 5 to 10 percent more than those with native-born parents. Additional analyses are performed for adult white men using the two unique features of the NLS. Using longitudinal data on earnings, it is found that earnings rise more rapidly in the U.S. for the foreign-born than for the native-born. Using the data on immigration generation, it is found that among the native-born those with foreign-born parents have six percent higher earnings, while among those with native- born parents earnings are higher by approximately one percentage point for each foreign-born grandparent. These patterns in the NLS are consistent with the theoretical model and other empirical findings. Using aggregate production function analysis, it is shown that an increase in supply of either low-skilled or high-skilled immigrants decreases the wage of that type of labor, and increases the return to both capital and the other type of labor. Immigration tends to increase the aggregate income of the native population, unless the immigrants are substantial net beneficiaries of income transfers. A bibliography is included. Cohort: M.

402 CHO, PILL JAY.
"Education and Earnings of Working Women." The Meetings of the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists, Rural Sociology Section, 1983.

The human capital theory predicts, among other things, that higher investments in human capital, especially education, yield higher returns in terms of earned income. Although this theory has been questioned, it has been a dominant perspective in studies of the relationship between education and earnings. The theory is tested here as it applies to women, using the Mature Women cohort of the NLS. Education was measured in terms of: (1) highest grade attended; (2) highest grade (number of years of formal schooling) completed; and (3) number of months of vocational training received. Two measures of earnings were used: average weekly earnings and natural logarithms of the same. Analyses show that there is little or no significant direct effect of education on earnings. Only a small amount of significant indirect effect was identified. These significant indirect effects are specified in a path model. Essentially the same findings were obtained even when the analyses were performed separately for whites and blacks. No significant direct effects of education on earnings were found. As for indirect effects, they were greater for blacks than for whites, perhaps due to the fact that many white women who have higher educational levels are married and stay home. Vocational training had little or no indirect effect. Formal school education may have wider general application and therefore increases the chances of paid employment. Cohort: W.

403 CHO, PILL JAY.
"Education and Income of Women: An Analysis of NLS." Presented: the Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1982.

The effects of education on earnings are not direct but indirect through employment. Level of educational attainment is a proxy for the level of some marketable "skills", which include knowledge and expertise. Education, as a proxy for skills, is used here broadly to include informal (vocational training and other learning experiences) as well as formal school education. Therefore, in testing the modified hypothesis and ascertaining whether the general proposition also holds true for women, both the number of years of school completed and the number of months of vocational training completed were used. Data were obtained from the women subset of the NLS. The effects of number of years of school completed on earnings through employment, controlling for such background variables as labor market conditions, number of children, and health conditions, were found to be significant. The effects of number of months of vocational training completed were barely significant. These findings are consistent with findings from evaluations of numerous short-term training programs, and indicate that emphasis on, and higher investments in, long-range programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Higher Education Act are more desirable than training programs such as WIN or CETA. Cohort: W.

404 CHO, PILL JAY.
"Work and Welfare: A Cross-Sectional Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1981.

This dissertation is concerned with the relationship between work and welfare. A review of the literature indicates that there are two competing hypotheses. In general, sociologists argue that people are more likely to continue working even when it is not an economical necessity because of the "meaning of work." Economists, on the other hand, insist that, at the same level of income, people tend to choose leisure rather than work. We tested the null hypothesis of no effects of welfare on work against the alternative hypothesis of negative effects using data from the NLS, because it contains rich information on both work and welfare. Since AFDC is usually the focus of the work-welfare debate, the sample was chosen from the Mature Women subset of NLS whose marital status is similar to that of AFDC mothers, i.e., all women excluding those who are "married, spouse present." Because the feedback effects of work on welfare had to be taken into account, and because we wished to use multiple indicators of the theoretical concepts, we developed a model which manifests these two important points in addition to other features of causal relations involved. Thus, we used Joreskog's maximum likelihood method (LISREL) as well as ordinary least squares method (regression analysis) to test the hypotheses mentioned above. We found little significant effects of welfare on work, while work exerts significant impact on welfare. Thus, it seems more sensible to try to reduce the welfare burden by increasing work rather than to attempt to increase work by reducing welfare. Cohort: W.

405 CHO, PILL JAY.
"Work and Welfare: A LISREL Analysis of NLS." Presented: Toronto, American Sociological Association Meeting, 1981.

This study concentrates on the labor supply of women whose marital status is similar to that of welfare (AFDC) mothers. The LISREL analysis uses the maximum likelihood method for estimating the unknown coefficients in a set of linear structural equations. It allows for both errors in equations (disturbances) and errors in the observed variables (measurement errors) and yield estimates of the residual covariance matrix and the measurement error co- variance matrix as well as estimates of the unknown coefficients in the structural equations, provided that all parameters are identified. The results of the LISREL analysis show that none of the control variables of labor supply has significant effects on the labor supply of welfare mothers. Cohort: W.

406 CHO, WOO HYUN.
"Promotion Prospects, Job Search and the Quit Behavior of Employed Youth." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1983. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

Data from the NLSY 1979, 1980 and 1981 surveys and the Quality of Employment Survey 1972/731977 are used to test a model of the determinants of job search and quit behavior of employed youth. Results show a negative relationship between on-the-job search and quit and the probability of promotion within the firm. Promotion probability was found to be determined by the worker's accumulated learning in the current job and the firm's provision of learning through high quality "teaching, instruction and supervision." The findings suggest that wage rate alone may be a misleading indicator of the desirability of a job, and that accepting a job offer and/or discovering the attributes of the current job does not necessarily mean that a worker must commit to a long spell of employment in that job, but may be able to progress through a hierarchy of jobs within the firm. Cohort: Y.

407 CHOI, B. O.
"Estimating High Tech Army Recruiting Markets." M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1992.

This thesis presents exploratory model-building for identifying and analyzing the recruiting market for highly technical occupations for the Army of the future. The high-tech ratings were defined based upon their technical characteristics, qualification rates of the youth labor market, and the Army force structure. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth ( NLSY), three regression equations were developed to estimate mental eligibility for high-tech ratings as well as interest in joining the military and actual joining behavior, so that recruiting commands can allocate recruiting resources more accurately and efficiently. These prototypical equations and this method of measuring the recruiting market for high-tech ratings provide a good beginning for estimating the recruiting market for any specific occupation. Cohort: Y.

408 CHRISTENSEN, SANDRA.
"Improving Youth Employment Prospects: Issues and Options." Congressional Budget Office, Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1982.

As the Congress considers reauthorization of CETA, the VEA, and the TJTC, it must appraise the ongoing characteristics of youth employment problems and decide what policies will be most appropriate to deal with them. In its efforts to create a set of policies that might improve labor market prospects for youths, this paper is intended to aid the Congress. Chapter II examines the dimensions of youth employment in more detail and presents projections for the 1980s. Alternative policy approaches are described in Chapter III. Chapters IV through VI examine current programs that attempt to implement these approaches, as well as a number of specific options that might be adopted in the future. Cohort: Y.

409 CHRISTENSON, BRUCE.
"The Occupational Achievement Process Among 30 to 44 Year Old Married, Never-Married, and Divorced or Separated Females." M.A. Thesis, University of Iowa, 1976.

The process of occupational achievement among white females is examined, with focuses on: (1) implications of sex role socialization for female occupational achievement; (2) the impact of role conflict on occupational achievement of married women; and (3) differences in the achievement process across marital categories. Cohort: W.

410 CHUANG, HWEI-LIN.
"An Estimable Dynamic Model of Schooling: An Application to High School Dropouts' Return to School." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1990.

This dissertation is an empirical study of high school dropouts' behavior, focusing on their decision to return to school. High school dropouts are known to have poorer labor market prospects than high school graduates. However, being a dropout is not necessarily a permanent condition. The data used in this study indicated that about fifty percent of high school dropouts did return to school and more than seventy percent of these returners did complete high school education eventually. A model describing the in-school/out-of-school decision for male teenagers is set up by constructing a finite-horizon dynamic programming model for a present-value- of-income maximizer. This approach is based on the standard discrete-time search model developed in job search theory. This model is solved for the cases of normal and lognormal distributions of the error terms. These solutions suggest that there exists a "reservation" wage rate such that if an in-school teenager observes a wage rate lower than his reservation wage rate then he will stay in school, otherwise he will choose to drop out of school. On the other hand, if an out-of-school teenager observes a wage rate lower than his reservation wage then he will return to school. Using the male sample drawn from the 1979 through 1986 annual waves of the NLSY, the model is estimated within a maximum likelihood routine. The estimated mean wage is only a few cents per hour less than the mean of observed wages. The predicted hazard rates are decreasing with duration of staying out of school. That is, the general decline in the observed hazard rates is picked up by the model. Estimating a structural model can provide means for evaluating the impact of potential policy instruments. For example, one of the simulation results indicates that increasing the employment probabilities reduces the reservation wage rates and therefore reduces the hazard of returning to school. Thus, a policy that successfully increases the employment probability for dropout teenagers might have the side effect of discouraging dropouts to return to school. Cohort: Y.

411 CHUDZINSKI, JAMES.
"The Value of Veteran Status in the Labor Market." Ph.D. Dissertation, Texas Tech University, 1988.

This study investigated the impact of military service on civilian labor market performance as measured by wage rates and occupational status. NLS data from the Older Men and Young Men cohorts were used to represent the World War II and Vietnam generations respectively. Labor market outcomes were modeled using ordinary least squares estimation. The decomposition of regression results was used to identify sources of the differential between veterans and non-veterans. The results of the study are: (1) veterans of both generations consistently outperform non-veterans; (2) the premium of the World War II veterans appears to be large and permanent; (3) the premium of the Vietnam-era veteran declines in size and significance over time; (4) minority veterans fare better than white veterans; (5) the principal source of the premium among World War II veterans is a superior endowment of characteristics; and (6) Vietnam-era veterans also gain from endowments, but to a smaller degree than the previous generations. Cohort: B M.

412 CLAUDY, JOHN G. and STEEL, LAURI.
"Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery: Validation for Civilian Occupations Using National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Data." AFHRL Technical Report 90-29, American Institute for Research, 1990.

The Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) is a multiple-aptitude test battery used by all of the military services to determine the qualifications of candidates for enlistment and assign enlistees to military occupations. It is also administered annually to thousands of high school and college students, and represents a potentially important source of information for career guidance. The present effort examines relationships between ASVAB scores and actual career choices for a nationally representative sample of youth and young adults. Discriminate analyses were performed to assess the extent to which ASVAB scores could be used to differentiate individuals in different occupations or occupational groups. The ASVAB-based discriminant functions resulted in a significantly greater number of individuals being correctly classified than would be expected by chance. In particular, ASVAB scores were most effective in predicting occupational membership for jobs that involved higher, or lower, degrees of complexity of work with data. Additional analyses were performed to assess the extent to which ASVAB scores could differentiate individuals who were satisfied with their occupational choices. No pattern of significant relationships between ASVAB scores and job satisfaction was found. The results support the validity of the ASVAB for predicting membership in civilian occupations. Additional measures would be useful for extending the range of jobs for which membership can be effectively predicted. [NTIS AD-A225-244- 3-XAB] Cohort: Y.

413 COGAN, JOHN F.
"Fixed Costs and Labor Supply." *Econometrica* 49 (July 1981):945-963.

This paper presents a theoretical and empirical model of labor supply when there are fixed costs associated with entry into the labor market. An implication of the existence of fixed costs is that individuals will not be willing to work below some minimum number of hours, termed reservation hours. A maximum likelihood estimator that allows reservation hours to be non-zero and differ randomly among individuals is developed. The estimator is applied to data on married women to estimate their labor supply functions. The results indicate that fixed costs of work are of prime importance in determining the labor supply behavior of married women. The results also suggest that large own-wage elasticities found in earlier studies of married women's labor supply are, in part, due to ignoring the existence of fixed costs of labor market entry. Cohort: W.

414 COGAN, JOHN F.

"Married Women's Labor Supply: A Comparison of Alternative Estimation Procedures." In: *Female Labor Supply: Theory and Estimation*. J. P. Smith, ed. Princeton University Press 1980: 90-118.

Four methods of estimating the parameters underlying married women's labor supply function are examined in order to deal with the problem that no market wage is observed for women who do not work. The implicit restrictive assumptions concerning the disturbance structure of two conventional empirical approaches are brought to light. Gronau's approach of estimating reservation wages is compared with conventional methods and judged to be inferior on methodological grounds. Empirical comparisons are made among the two conventional methods and Heckman's 1974 maximum likelihood method. Large and systematic differences in the estimated parameters of the hours of work equation are found between Heckman's approach and the conventional procedure of using only the subsample of working women. Systematic, but relatively small differences in estimated hours of work parameters are found between Heckman's method and an alternative conventional approach of imputing wages to all women and estimating the hours of work equation over the entire sample of observation. Comparisons of predictions among the various are discussed as well as the differences in estimated wage effects. If the estimates are used to predict reservation wages (for use as an estimate of the value of time) or labor force participation rates, the small differences between the two approaches suggest that the simpler and cheaper conventional approach may be preferred. Cohort: W.

415 COHEN, PATRICE K.
"An Alternative Household Welfare Function: An Analysis of Labor Supply Behavior of Married Households." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1983.

In this dissertation the author develops a household utility function which attempts to capture the insights from the bargaining framework but at the same time is sufficiently simple that closed form solutions for demand equations can be derived. The author hypothesizes a Stone-Geary utility function for the household in which the subsistence level commodities are interpreted as marriage existence levels of commodities. Then comparative statistics are derived and the restrictions imposed by traditional household utility analyses are examined. Like previous findings the comparative statics, and restrictions on demand equations differ depending on the assumptions made about the relationship between prices in the utility function and prices in the budget constraint. If prices in the utility function are the same as prices in the budget constraint, then symmetry of the Slutsky matrix does not hold. After analyzing the theoretical implications of this utility function, demand equations derived from the theory are estimated. Findings indicate that there does seem to be a significant difference in the structure of wage compensation faced by married and divorced women. The labor supply elasticities derived from the different models are surprisingly similar. To get a better indication of the difference between the two specifications of the linear expenditure system, the estimates of the models are used, obtained with 1968 NLS data, and a predicted labor supply for 1972 is calculated, using 1972 values for the variables. Findings indicate that the predictions of the models in which the barred terms are interpreted as marriage existence levels are closer to actual values than the predictions of the models in which the barred commodities are interpreted as subsistence levels. Cohort: W.

416 COHN, ELCHANAN.
"Foregone Earnings of College Students: A Microanalytical Approach." Working Papers in Economics, University of South Carolina, 1983.

Data from the 1970 wave of the NLS of Young Men and Young Women are employed to estimate the foregone earnings of college students. The basic methodology involves the estimation of earnings functions from male and female youths who are not enrolled in school, and the potential earnings of enrollees is derived by substituting the characteristics of enrollees into the earnings functions of the nonstudents. Actual earnings are subtracted from potential earnings to derive estimates of foregone earnings. The estimation procedure provides a range of estimates by employing alternative earnings functions and assumptions concerning potential hours per year. Self- selection bias, part-time vs. full-time enrollment, and levels of enrollment are also considered. Our results are then compared to other studies, and a projection of earnings foregone is made for 1975 and 1980. Cohort: B G.

417 COHN, ELCHANAN and RHINE, SHERRIE L. W.
"Foregone Earnings of College Students in the U.S. 1970 and 1979: A Microanalytic Approach." *Higher Education* 18,6

(1989):581-695.

The difference between male students' actual and potential earnings are analyzed based on data from the 1970 wave of the NLS of Young Men and from the 1979 NLSY. Estimates are provided by full- and part-time enrollments and level, and results compared to other estimates. [ERIC EJ402610] Cohort: B Y.

418 COLEMAN, J. S. and HOFFER, T.
"Response to Teuber-James, Cain-Goldberger and Morgan." *Sociology of Education* 56 (October 1983):219-234.

Coleman and Hoffer critique Morgan's analysis of private school effects. They suggest that Morgan's findings are inconclusive because of his failure to weight the data, because of his small and unrepresentative sample of private school youth, and because of a misspecification in his theoretical model. Cohort: Y.

419 CONGER, DARIUS J.
"Intergenerational Divorce Propensities: A Study of Mothers and Daughters." Presented: Ithaca, NY, The New York Economic Association 42nd Annual Conference, Ithaca College, 1989.

This paper explores the intergenerational nature of divorce utilizing data on mother-daughter pairs from the NLS of Mature Women and Young Women cohorts. Using a quit-rate model of the divorce process, it was found that, for the group of mothers studied, income variables, specifically household net assets and husband's income, exerted a significant negative pressure on divorce probabilities while husband's negative attitude toward his wife working and husband-wife differences in educational attainment exerted significant positive pressure. Non-whites had a significantly higher tendency to divorce while length of marriage for the older age group yielded the expected inverted U-shaped pattern. For the daughters studied, race and family's net assets exerted the same influence as they had for the mothers. However, except for assets, none of the standard income or labor market variables studied were significant for the younger cohort. For both cohorts, a previous divorce lowered the probability of a second or higher order divorce although not significantly for the daughters. Daughter's divorce probabilities were found to rise and taper off during marriages of short duration while mother's marriage duration first decreased then increased divorce probabilities. Implications for future research are discussed. Cohort: G W.

420 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE.
*Sources of Support for Adolescent Mothers.* Washington, DC: CBO Publications Office, 1990.

Concerns about the economic and social problems of teenage mothers and their children and about the budgetary effects of young parents' reliance on public assistance have made adolescent pregnancy and parenthood increasingly important public policy issues in recent years. This report examines the sources of income, both private and public, used by young mothers and their families. It also evaluates their overall economic well- being and outlines strategies that might be used to address their problems. Although the share of teenage women who give birth each year fell during the 1960s and 1970s and has been stable over the last decade, births to unmarried teenagers have become increasingly common. In 1988, two-thirds of the teenagers giving birth were single, compared with less than one-third in 1970. Because single teenage mothers face greater difficulties than do young married mothers, this trend has worsened the problems associated with adolescent motherhood. Many teenage mothers have severely limited economic resources to support themselves and their families. During their early years of motherhood, nearly half have incomes below the poverty line, and of those who are single and living with only their children, almost 90 percent are poor. Because they generally have few private resources, many adolescent mothers rely on assistance from the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. About half receive AFDC at some time within five years after first giving birth, but their time on the program is generally short, with half getting benefits for less than one year. Cohort: Y.

421 CONSTANTINE, JOHN A. and BAHR, STEPHEN J.
"Locus of Control and Marital Stability: A Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Divorce* 4,1 (Fall 1980):11-22.

The relationship between locus of control and marital stability of young men between the ages of 16-25 who were married is investigated. A factor analysis of the locus of control measures found three factors: a leadership scale, a personal scale and a fate scale. These men were followed for five years to ascertain those who were still married and those who were not. Analysis of covariance controlling for age and socio-economic status was conducted comparing the married group with the divorced or separated group. A significant difference in the two groups appeared on the leadership scale only. The implications for this finding are discussed in relation to clinical practice and future research. Cohort: B.

422 COOK, ERIC WILLIAM.
"A Variable Coefficients Analysis of Young Men's Labor Supply Using the National Longitudinal Survey." Ph.D. Dissertation, Florida State University, 1983.

This study measured the determinants of men's labor supply behavior by integrating the use of high quality labor market data with the best of both empirical and theoretical labor supply modeling. The ten year histories of men's labor market behavior associated with the NLS of Young Men permitted the use of the random coefficients regression (RCR) model which relaxed the usual assumption of homogeneity of individuals' labor supply behavior. This innovation was combined with the best econometric and theoretical features from previous empirical research in order to assess men's labor supply behavior more accurately. There were several important findings of this study. First, when individuals' coefficients were different, a Monte Carlo experiment proved that the RCR estimator was substantially more accurate than both the OLSP and OLSA estimators. Second, the degree of heterogeneity in individuals' labor supply coefficients and variances was found to be so large as to require recognition. This indicated that the OLSP, OLSA, and GLSH estimators were not efficient. Third, the final results were sensitive to: (1) the omission of education from the labor supply equation; (2) the use of a non- random sample; and (3) not adjusting the estimation method to account for the endogenous explanatory variables in the labor supply equation. Fourth, the coefficient and elasticity estimates indicated individuals' responsiveness to changes in both the wage rate and income was extremely low. This estimated inelasticity was even more pronounced than the inelastic labor supply estimates obtained in previous empirical research. Finally, it was found that the variations in individuals' labor supply coefficient responses were significantly explained by a number of background variables. The emphasis upon individuals' heterogeneity in labor supply behavior was an important contribution of this study for empirical modeling in this area. Since the theory of labor supply begins at the individual level, empirically modeling individual differences represents a coalescence of theory with the econometric application which heretofore has not been attempted. Cohort: B.

423 COOK, JUDITH A. and GREY, DENNIS.
"Child Care Arrangements Among Adolescent and Young Adult Parents: Findings from a National Survey." Presented: San Antonio, 79th Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1984.

The purposes of this study are to identify the characteristics related to use of a particular type of caretaker (in this case a relative or nonrelative) in families with preschool children. This involves the use of a model to explain the child care choices of employed mothers of preschoolers in the years 1967 and 1971 by Richard Shortlidge, and applying this model to data from the 1978 NLS of Young Women and the 1982 NLSY. This analysis identifies age, race, sex, family composition, and region of residence as important variables. The model first demonstrates that characteristics of family composition are major influences on the nature of child care arrangements. Some household characteristics, such as the presence of a spouse or an adult, represent a family's child care resources, while others, such as the presence of both an infant and preschooler, signify additional child care responsibilities. A second finding was that the model works better to explain the child care choices of females than it does for males, more likely because of the strong emphasis on women's role as child caretaker in American society. Third, differences exist in predicting the child care choices of females by age at first birth. Female teenagers at birth are more constrained in their child care choices by the presence of a parent to care for the child, their region of residence and city size, and the need to arrange child care for both an infant and preschoolers. Cohort: G Y.

424 COOK, PHILIP.
"Causes and Effects of Youthful Drinking." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Duke University, Durham, North Carolina 27706.

Although the focus of public concern with youthful drinking has been on its contribution to traffic accidents, there are also longer term effects that may have high social costs. Because alcohol is addictive, a person who drinks heavily as a teenager may establish a habit that is difficult to shed in later years. And because youthful drinking may lead to failure in school and distort the normal process of social maturation, the legacy of youthful alcohol abuse may be inferior career options. We propose to explore these long term effects of youthful drinking by use of an extraordinarily rich longitudinal data set. The major components of this research program are as follows: 1. Estimate a demand function for alcohol consumption by youths age 17 to 25 using NLSY data on the three youngest cohorts for the years 1982-85 and 1988. 2. Analyze the effects of heavy drinking on entry to and completion of college. 3. Estimate the effect of youthful drinking on earnings for respondents age 23-25 in 1988. Cohort: Y.

425 COOK, PHILIP J. and MOORE, MICHAEL J.
"Drinking and Schooling." *Journal of Health Economics* 12,4 (December 1993):411-430.

This study employs the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data to explore the effect of youthful drinking on the likelihood of college matriculation and graduation. The study finds that students who drink heavily in high school are less likely than their peers to eventually graduate from college. But the proper interpretation of the result is not clear, since high school drinking decisions are strongly influenced by aspirations for higher education. This endogeneity problem is circumvented by estimating "reduced-form" equations that relate state beer taxes and minimum drinking age to the likelihood of obtaining a college degree. The results indicate that other things equal, students who spend their high school years in states with relatively high taxes and minimum age are more likely to graduate from college. Cohort: Y.

426 COOKSEY, ELIZABETH C.
"Factors in the Resolution of Adolescent Premarital Pregnancies." *Demography* 27,2 (May 1990):207-218.

Using data from the NLSY, this paper examines factors influencing the pregnancy resolution decision of premaritally pregnant teenagers. Three possible outcomes, bearing the child out-of-wedlock, legitimizing the child through marriage, or aborting, are analyzed. The effects of such factors as family structure, age at conception, race, parental education, mothers' employment, number of siblings, and religious affiliation on each pregnancy resolution decision are explored. Significant racial differences were found for the three outcomes studied and higher educational attainment levels were associated with pregnancy termination. Cohort: Y.

427 COOKSEY, ELIZABETH C.
"Outcome of Adolescent First Premarital Pregnancies: The Influence of Family Background." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brown University, 1988.

This research focuses upon how aspects of family background influence how adolescents in the United States resolve a first premarital pregnancy. Comparatively sparse attention has been paid to adolescent premarital pregnancy resolution, and previous studies that have addressed the issue have been flawed by a number of common problems. Often all three choices (abortion, out-of-wedlock parenthood, or marriage to legitimate the birth) have not been modelled as separate outcomes, and when this has been done, the data used have not been from a national sample precluding nationwide generalizability of results. In this research, data from the NLSY are utilized which provide a sufficiently large case base, and a diversity of racial/ethnic, religious and family structure backgrounds. Most importantly, these data reflect a conscious effort to collect quality abortion reports and thus enable the three pregnancy outcome choices to be segregated from one another, but simultaneously modelled. Pregnancies occurring between February 1973 and March 1982 are included in the analysis. Multinomial logistic regression is performed to analyze these data since the dependent variable of pregnancy outcome is comprised of three categories. The independent variables utilized (age at first conception, religious affiliation, race/ethnicity, parental education, family structure, and number of siblings), measure a number of family background characteristics hypothesized to effect how the adolescent resolves her first premarital pregnancy. All of the predictor variables (excluding religious affiliation when not modelled as part of an interaction term with race/ethnicity) were found to be significant predictors of adolescent premarital pregnancy resolution. Some, for example, race/ethnicity, parental education and number of siblings, were found to be especially powerful. The findings of this study may be put to good use in helping to pinpoint areas where services such as counselling to aborters, and provision of advice, and material goods to adolescent parents may be best provided. [UMI ADG88-22487] Cohort: Y.

428 COOLEY, MARCIA L. and UNGER, DONALD G.
"The Role of Family Support in Determining Developmental Outcomes in Children of Teen Mothers." *Child Psychiatry and Human Development* 21,3 (Spring 1991):217-234.

In-depth interview data obtained in 1986 from 338 black and white mothers who had born children 6-7 years earlier when they were teenagers (14-19) reveal that such children tend to be impaired developmentally compared to children of older mothers. Since family support has frequently been proposed as a mediator of the stress that teen parents experience, data on the mothers gathered as part of the NLSY (1979-1986) are analyzed to investigate the role of family support factors and maternal characteristics in relation to children's developmental outcomes. Two models outlining the role of partner and grandmother family support are proposed to explain the process by which child development occurs within the family contexts of teen families. Implications of the results for intervention are discussed. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y C.

429 COONEY, ROSEMARY S. and CULLINAN, MERITTA B.
"Atypicality of Occupational Attainment: Preemployment Aspirations, Parental Role Modeling and Work Experience." American Sociological Association, 1988.

This paper presents an examination of the relevance of the socialization perspective, particularly aspirations and parental role modeling, for understanding sex-type of first full-time civilian job after leaving full-time education and current job. Data were drawn from the 1966-1980 NLS, with the sample restricted to whites aged 14- 18 who were enrolled full time at the initial survey date-1966 for men and 1968 for women. The general conceptual framework is derived from the status attainment literature. Major elaborations include marital/family and work histories, with attention to the sequencing of these experiences before and after their first job. While the greatest direct influence of family background and aspirations is shown, as expected, to be on first job, it is important to evaluate indirect influence, through first job, on subsequent work and family life history experiences. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: B G.

430 COONEY, ROSEMARY S. and CULLINAN, MERITTA B.
"Occupational Sex Segregation and Mobility: The Early Careers of White Women and Men." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

Using data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women, this study examines the link between occupational sex segregation and the early career mobility of young white women and men who began their careers in the early 1970s. For the substantial majority of women and men who remain within the sex sector of their initial job, employment in female occupations significantly reduces opportunities for mobility and provides less reward for initial education. The more limited mobility of women is related not only to their initial concentration in female occupations, but also to barriers that limit subsequent access to and retention in the more favorable opportunity structure associated with male occupations. The process of attainment is fundamentally altered when individuals change sex sectors with the status of first job being unrelated to later occupational achievement. The disruption of this link points to the importance of considering occupational sex segregation when studying labor market segmentation. Cohort: B G.

431 COONEY, TERESA M.
"School and Work Transitions in Young Adulthood: The Influence of Prior and Concurrent Family Conditions." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1988.

This study used three data sets from the NLS to compare the relative influence of family conditions measured at two points in time--early adolescence (age 14) and young adulthood (age 18)--on the probability of young adults' making the transitions out of school and into work by age 18. It is argued that the timing of family influences on young adults' transitions is important since such influences as parents' occupation, income, marital status and family size are known to change over time. Logistic regression analyses were used to compare prior (age 14) and concurrent (age 18) family influences on the transition behavior of 740 white women and 633 men who were ages 14- 24 in the mid 1960s. The analyses revealed that, in this sample, family conditions were extremely stable over the period from age 14 to 18. Thus, comparisons of prior and concurrent family predictors of school and work transitions were impossible to make. However, regarding more general family influences on transition behavior, significant gender differences were found, as well as differences in family influences on the school versus the work transition. Specifically, concurrent family income was negatively related to the likelihood of men, but not women leaving school. The opposite was true for the transition to work. Also, living in a single-parent family at 14 was related to a greater likelihood of men, but not women, entering work by age 18. Women living in one-parent families at age 18 were less likely than other women to leave school by age 18. Overall, family conditions were better predictors of men's than women's work transition and, for the total sample, family conditions were much stronger predictors of the school than the work transition. Methodological problems encountered when trying to examine family instability and its consequences are addressed, along with alternative methods for studying the relative influence of prior and late family conditions, and the impact of family change. Reasons for the lack of predictive power in the tested models are explored, and recommendations for future research are made. [UMI ADG88- 17976] Cohort: B G.

432 COPPOCK, DAVID S.
"Empirical Tests of Job Search Theory Using the Duration of Unemployment." Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1980.

This dissertation uses data on the duration of unemployment to test theories of job search. Two questions are emphasized. First, whether the probability that an unemployed individual accepts a job offer increases or stays constant over the spell of unemployment, as is predicted by job search models. Second, whether periods of high unemployment are characterized by a paucity of job offers or by misperceptions on the part of job searchers about the wage offer distribution. Estimating how the probability of accepting a job offer changes over the spell of unemployment (duration dependence) is difficult because negative duration dependence (i.e., a declining probability of accepting a job offer) has many of the same implications for the data as does heterogeneity in the acceptance probability across individuals. It is shown, in fact, that some past attempts to overcome this problem rely on arbitrary functional form assumptions which cannot be justified. However, it is shown that some inferences about heterogeneity and duration dependence can be made when data are available on more than one spell of unemployment for some individuals. These methods are implemented using data from the NLS of Older Men. The results are consistent with job search theory. Under various hypotheses about the nature of business cycles, a simple model of job search is used to make predictions about how the coefficients of an unemployment duration equation should change over the business cycle. Cyclical estimates are obtained using a sample of adult men from the Current Population Survey. The results support the hypothesis that recessions are characterized by a paucity of job offers. Cohort: M.

433 CORCORAN, MARY.
"The Employment and Wage Consequences of Teenage Women's Nonemployment." In: *The Youth Labor Market Problem: Job Nature, Causes, and Consequences*, R. Freeman, et. al., eds., Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1982.

The author examines how lack of employment during the teenage years affects future employment and wages. The results indicate considerable persistence in the women's employment behavior, which in part may be due to unmeasured individual differences influencing a woman's propensity to work. Evidence also suggests that early nonemployment is associated with lower future wages. For white women, wage losses associated with prolonged nonwork are greatest when it occurs at the beginning of their careers. For teenage women with less than 14 years of schooling, nonemployment is pervasive and prolonged. It is associated with a lower probability of employment in the short run and with lower wages throughout women's work careers. Thus, early employment behavior has lasting implications for women's future economic career. Cohort: G.

434 CORNWELL, CHRISTOPHER; DORSEY, STUART; and MEHRZAD, NASSER.
"Opportunistic Behavior by Firms in Implicit Pension Contracts." *Journal of Human Resources* 26,4 (Fall 1991):704-725.

Several studies have established that under the most common form of pension coverage, benefits accrue disproportionately near the end of a worker's career. Such backloading establishes a penalty for early quitting but many also create an incentive for opportunistic behavior. Because benefits generally are a function of highest earnings, when nominal earnings are expected to rise, an employer can reduce pension liabilities by discharging workers prior to retirement. This paper uses the NLS of Older Men to test whether such actions by employers are systematic. It is estimated that pension-covered workers with mean losses are less likely to be discharged. Unexpected increases in pension losses due to increases in inflation, however, raise the risk of discharge. No evidence was found that the minimum vesting standards of the Employees' Retirement Income Security Act reduces the likelihood of discharge for older workers who previously were not vested. These results are consistent with an implicit pension contract under which employer compliance is enforced by reputation. [MGMT CONTENTS] Cohort: M.

435 COTTERMAN, ROBERT.
"Estimation of a Dynamic Model of Labor Supply: The Case of Older Males." Final Report, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1977.

The first chapter of this report on the employment of older males provides a theoretical analysis of a dynamic labor supply model. A number of comparative dynamics results are presented, with particular emphasis placed on the labor supply effects of changes in the initial stock of assets, the level of wage rates, the rate of wage growth, and the length of the horizon. A point of special interest is the possibility that different rates of wage growth may explain a portion of differences in labor supply and retirement behavior among older men. The second chapter provides an econometric framework for estimating a dynamic labor supply model using panel data. The third chapter presents empirical results estimated on a subsample of Older Men drawn from the NLS. Included in these results are estimates of the parameters determining participation probabilities, weekly hours of work, and hourly wage rates. Cohort: M.

436 COUCH, KENNETH A.
"High School Vocation Education, Apprenticeship, and Earnings: A Comparison of Germany and the United States." Forthcoming: *Vierteljahrshefte Zur Wirtschaftsforschung.*

Cohort: Y.

437 COUCH, KENNETH A. and LILLARD, DEAN R.
"Parents Marital History and Intergenerational Transmission of Earnings and Income." Research Paper No. RP93-16 [NLS], Cornell University, Department of Consumer Economics and Housing.

Cohort: B G M W.

438 COX, DONALD F.
"An Empirical Analysis of the Determinants of Initial Occupational Choice by Male High School Graduates." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1986.

An empirical analysis of the determinants of initial occupational choice by male high school graduates was conducted. The approach used was based on the theory of random utility, according to which, the individual selects a particular outcome from a set of possible outcomes based on both observed and unobserved characteristics of the individual and the particular possible outcome. In this study, the occupational choice set contained three possible outcomes: civilian sector employment, military service and college enrollment. For the empirical analysis, a sample of 1,748 male high school graduates was drawn from the 1979-1981 NLSY. The empirical model consisted of a mixed discrete/continuous simultaneous 4 equation system. Three estimation strategies were used: a simple two stage logit/ordinary least squares procedure, and two modified procedures correcting for self- selectivity and choice-based sampling bias. The results indicate that the decision to enlist is most sensitive to the net income of the individual's family and the predicted civilian sector wage. Also important are the military experience of the individual's father and the desire to acquire additional training. In addition, the differences in the estimates across the three estimation procedures illustrate the importance of correcting for sample biases. Cohort: Y.

439 CRAMER, JAMES C.
"Family Structure and Infant Health." Presented: Chicago, the Meetings of the Population Association of America, 1987.

The risks of low birthweight and infant morbidity and mortality are higher for teenage and unmarried mothers than for other mothers. These risks are conditional: the difference in risks between married and unmarried mothers is small among adolescents and large among older mothers. An explanation of the conditional risks is proposed in terms of income and family structure. Teenage and unmarried mothers have low incomes, hence the higher risks; among unmarried teenage mothers, the effects of low income are mitigated by living at home with relatives and receiving financial assistance from relatives. This hypothesis is tested with data on birthweight for white mothers, using the NLSY. The expected patterns of low income and residential and financial assistance from relatives are indeed found; differences in income and assistance by age and marital status are very large. However, income and family assistance are unrelated to birthweight and most of its proximate determinants, e.g., weight gain, prenatal care, or smoking. Thus, income and family assistance do not explain the effects of age and marital status on birthweight among white mothers. Smoking and pre-pregnancy weight-for-height do explain these effects; weight gain and prenatal care are also important. These results suggest that youth subcultures, media advertising and images, and personal preferences, not income, are the factors responsible for poor pregnancy outcomes among teenage and unmarried white mothers. Cohort: Y.

440 CRAMER, JAMES C.
"Patterns of Poverty and Financial Assistance Among Premature Mothers." Presented: Baltimore, MD., Population Association of America, 1989.

Women who deviate from the normative life cycle by bearing children "too soon" relative to the proscribed age or sequence of events (e.g. teenage or unwed mothers) can be called "premature mothers." One of the most pressing problems experienced by premature mothers is a high incidence of poverty. This paper user NLSY data to describe patterns of poverty among premature mothers from before birth until three years after birth, by race and ethnicity. Patterns of assistance from relatives and from public programs, and relationships among the types of assistance, also are described. Several factors associated with patterns of poverty and assistance are examined. Cohort: Y.

441 CRAMER, JAMES C.
"Race/Ethnicity and the Determinants of Low Birth Weight." (In-progress Research).

The incidence of low birthweight is high for Blacks and Puerto Ricans in the U.S. relative to White Anglos, Mexican Americans, and Native Americans. The Black-White difference in birthweight remains large even when maternal age at birth, birth order, marital status, and education are controlled. Income often is mentioned as a likely cause, although other groups with low income have favorable birthweight distributions. The negative effects of income in these other groups may be offset by other, more favorable characteristics; clearly a multivariate approach to explaining birthweight differentials is needed. The purpose of the proposed research is to construct a causal model of birthweight, proximate determinants, and socioeconomic characteristics, and to use this model to explain similarities and differences in birthweight among Blacks, Mexican Americans, Native Americans, Puerto Ricans, and White Anglos. The proximate determinants include indicators of stress, nutritional status and physical size of the mother, smoking, and prenatal care. Socioeconomic characteristics include income, age, marital status, education, etc. Income is a central focus of the model. Survey data from the NLSY will be used to measure family income in considerable detail. Household income, kinship assistance, and public assistance will all be considered along with family income. Proximate determinants are included in the model in order to explain racial and ethnic differences in birthweight in medical/biological and policy-relevant terms, and in order to trace the causal mechanisms by which income and other socioeconomic characteristics are associated with birthweight. Cohort: Y.

442 CRAMER, JAMES C.; BELL, KATRINA; and VAAST, KATHERINE.
"Race, Ethnicity, and the Determinants of Low Birthweight in the U.S." Presented: Bethesda, NICHD Workshop on Social and Demographic Research on Infant Mortality and Low Birthweight, 1990.

This paper explores possible explanations of racial and ethnic variations in the incidence of low birthweight with a special focus on income and poverty. The paper reports on two closely-related research efforts: (1) a statistical study of data on low birthweight using the NLSY; and (2) a small, in-depth, qualitative study of young, low-income mothers from Sacramento, California. Results of the NLSY study indicated that the causal model of birthweight constructed performs moderately well among white anglo mothers. The socioeconomic, demographic, and parenting skills variables and proximate determinants generally are related to birthweight in the expected directions, but only the proximate determinants have very strong effects; the overall model explains about 13 percent of the variation in birthweight among this sample of anglos. The same model can be used also with other racial and ethnic groups. Mean birthweight is significantly lower among blacks and Puerto Ricans, and slightly lower among Chicanos and American Indians, than among white anglos. The gap in birthweight relative to anglos is explained in terms of unfavorable socioeconomic and demographic characteristics and parenting skills of the other racial and ethnic groups. On the other hand, each group has favorable characteristics on the proximate determinants relative to anglos which depress the birthweight gap; controlling for these differences increases the estimates of birthweight gap, especially among blacks. The model sheds light on, but does not explain racial and ethnic differences in birthweight. A primary hypothesis in the research was that income is strongly associated with low birthweight and that low income accounts for much of the excess incidence of low birthweight among blacks and other minorities. This hypothesis is weakly supported at best by the evidence presented here. A discussion of the effects of income on birthweight by groups is presented. Cohort: Y.

443 CRAWLEY, BRENDA.
"Determinants of Labor Force Participation during the Retirement Decade: An Analysis of Aged Black Males and Aged White Males." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1981.

This study investigated socioeconomic factors which impact on aged participation during the retirement decade. While the primary focus of the study was descriptive, the following hypothesis based on available but limited research was tested: older white males are more likely than older black males to have higher labor force participation rates during the retirement decade when income, education, and age are held constant. Labor force participation during the retirement decade was the dependent variable, race was the independent variable, and income, education, and age were the control variables. The basis unit of study was a NLS cohort of 2,111 men aged 60 to 69 in 1976. The hypothesis of higher white labor force participation rates relative to blacks was rejected. Under the light conditions of control, the dominant pattern was higher rates for blacks. This finding held for upper and lower income status, well and less well educated, and "young" and "old" aged blacks. Further research is recommended to determine if these findings are indicative of new patterns of aged labor force participation, i.e. patterns which will result in greater labor force attachment by blacks over time. Cohort: M.

444 CRIMMINS, EILEEN M.
"Women's Labor Force Participation and Fertility: A Comparison of Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Women and the Consumer Panels." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

The purpose of the study has been to replicate analyses originally done with the Consumer Panel data using data from the NLS of Young Women. In spite of the differences between the two samples in demographic characteristics and the variability in operational definitions of theoretical concepts, results of these analyses relating women's employment and fertility are often similar. Where differences exist they can in part be attributed to differences between the two samples in their stages in the family life cycle: the social and economic climate at the time of marriage and early childbearing; and the socioeconomic characteristics of the sample. The relationships between employment and fertility are not the same for white and black women in the NLS sample. The findings for white women are more similar to the findings from the Consumer Panel than are those for black women. Cohort: G.

446 CROCKETT, L. J.; EGGEBEEN, D. J.; and HAWKINS, A. J.
"Fathers Presence and Young Childrens Behavioral and Cognitive Adjustment." *Journal of Family Issues* 14,3 (September 1993):355-377.

The present study examined the impact of the biological father on young children's cognitive and behavioral adjustment. Using data from the 1986 Child Supplement of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the relationship between father's coresidence in the household over the first 3 years of a child's life and children's adjustment was assessed for 1,688 four- to six-year-old children. Two dimensions of father-presence were considered, reflecting the timing of the father's entry into the household and the duration of his presence during the child's first 3 years of life. Within-group analyses of variance indicated significant effects of father-presence for White and Hispanic children and for children born to teenage and older mothers. All of these initial effects disappeared, however, once controls for child characteristics, maternal characteristics, and family resources were introduced in multiple regression models. These findings suggest that the father-effects operated through family characteristics and did not represent unique effects of fathering. Cohort: Y.

447 CROMARTIE, JOHN B.
"Leaving the Countryside: Young Adults Follow Complex Migration Patterns." *Rural Development Perspectives* 8.2 (February 1993):22-27.

A longitudinal survey, conducted 1979-88, indicates that young adults leaving nonmetro areas followed complex migration patterns normally involving multiple moves, including 15% who returned from cities to counties of origin. Rural outmigration rates and patterns differed by race and ethnicity, income, and geographic proximity to urban areas. (Author/SV) Cohort: Y.

448 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Delinquency and Employment: Substitutions or Spurious Associations." Presented: Washington, D.C., American Society of Criminology, 1981.

The hypothesis that unemployment leads to crime is implicit in much of the policy work on employment. Data from the 1980 NLSY linking self-reports of crime and various indices of employment show that there is little direct effect, either of crime on employment or of employment on crime. Among high school youth, school experience seems much more important than labor force experience in the etiology of crime. Early transition out of childhood may be associated with both employment outcomes and with illegal behaviors. Relationships between crime and work may be mediated by education and other background factors. Cohort: Y.

449 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Demographics of Alcohol Use Among Respondents of the 1982 National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Youth Panel." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This report provides simple cross-tabular results from the administration of a short series of alcohol use questions on the 1982 NLSY. The primary focus is on the variations in reported alcohol consumption by race, sex, and age. Several clear patterns emerge even from the simple cross-tabular analysis presented here. Young men are more likely to drink than are young women, and young men are much more likely to drink heavily. White males consume the most alcohol virtually any way it is measured. Hispanics report a pattern of drinking similar to that of whites, although at a slightly lower level. Black males, on the other hand, tend to report lower levels of drinking, both in terms of number of drinking occasions and in quantity of liquor consumed. While black males drink substantially more than do any of the ethnic categories among females, their pattern of responses is more similar to the female pattern than to the pattern for white or Hispanic males. That is, black males tend not to report drinking great quantities of alcohol at one session, and are less likely than other men to frequent bars. Cohort: Y.

450 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"The Demographics of Alcohol Use Among Young Americans: Results from the 1983 National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

This research reports on the drinking patterns of the general population as they are leaving adolescence and entering adulthood. Drinking patterns in 1982 were described in a previous report. This report focuses on three issues: an assessment of the consistency of responses between 1982 and 1983, a description of the demographics of drinking patterns using indices developed from the 1983 data, and a description of the occupational patterns of drinking among young people. The trends in the data suggest that drinking to the point of drunkenness may peak at about age 19 or 20. Youth with more education, whose parents have at least some college, who are not poor, who are white and who come from mainstream churches tend to drink twice a week or more, but generally in moderation. Youth with the characteristics associated with lower levels of income and status have much higher proportions of non-drinkers and overall drink less frequently than other youth, but those who drink tend to drink larger quantities per drinking day. Occupation and industry are seen to have little effect on drinking. Cohort: Y.

451 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Longitudinal Effects of Retirement on Men's Well-Being and Health." *Journal of Business and Psychology* 1,2 (Winter

1986):95-113.

This paper explored both the psychological and physical quality of life of retired men, using data from the NLS of Older Men. Five categories of retirees were established: voluntary early age, voluntary normal age, health, mandatory, and discouraged. The analysis is based on 1,200 men (aged 54-69 yrs) who were in the labor force at the 1976 interview, had not retired before that time, and who were interviewed in 1981. About half the respondents retired in the 5 years between interviews. Using several measures of well-being, voluntary retirees were found to consider themselves better off than did other retirees or comparable respondents still working. The effect of retirement on well-being seems highly related to other circumstances (especially financial security and health) surrounding the individual, rather than to the event of retirement, per se. [(c)APA] Cohort: M.

452 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Longitudinal Modeling of the Relationship between Crime and Employment among Young White Americans." Presented: Denver, American Society for Criminology, 1983.

Both economic and sociological theories of crime focus on illegal activities as rational alternatives to conventional employment under certain conditions. Two alternate models of the link between crime and employment were developed, one hypothesizing that factors such as education and employment history affect crime through determining the individual's expected wage, and the other model hypothesizing that these factors are indicators of commitment to conventional roles. Path analyses were calculated, using data from the NLSY. Neither model was entirely supported. Among white females, there were no significant relationships between any predictors and criminal behavior, or between criminal behavior and employment. Among white males, violent crime was associated with time out of the labor force. Criminal activities may reflect life styles, rather than rational calculations of costs and benefits. Cohort: Y.

453 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Longitudinal Patterns of Welfare Use among Young Mothers." Presented: Tenth Annual Conference on Feminist Psychology of the Association for Women in Psychology, 1985.

Using data from the NLSY, this paper examines welfare patterns of young women who had become mothers by 1983. It was found that welfare receipt of all types is highly concentrated among those young women who have borne a child. Almost half of the young mothers receive welfare at some point. As expected, the population of welfare mothers are likely to be less educated, to come from broken homes, to be from a minority group, and to have several children at an early age, relative to their non-welfare recipient counterparts. However, it is also clear that a number of women who receive welfare do not fit into these low privilege categories. Even among a population expected to have an over representation of long-term recipients, most women are on welfare for a relatively short period. Pattern for welfare in general are not substantially different from patterns for AFDC specifically, despite differences in target groups and despite the fact that the AFDC group is roughly half the size of the inclusive welfare group. Although characteristics such as age at first birth, race, and education predict welfare receipt fairly well, they are less.closely associated with the length of time that a young mother spends on welfare. The large degree of overlap on critical dimensions between welfare and non-welfare mothers points to the need for a greater understanding of the specific circumstances and combinations of circumstances which lead young women to become dependent on various government transfer programs, as well as the processes which lead young women to be able to leave the programs. In particular, the fact that a large proportion of welfare mothers are employed following the birth of their first child suggests that the keys to reducing welfare dependency will be found in the solution to the larger problem of how to increase the low earning power of young women. Cohort: Y.

454 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Longitudinal and Cross-Cohort Employment Patterns of Women." Presented: Washington, D.C., American Psychological Association, 1982.

This paper reviews the research done on labor force participation, wages, and occupational segregation which utilized the Mature Women, Young Women, and NLSY data. Each successive cohort of women shows higher levels of commitment to the labor force. Even among the mature women, a very high proportion worked either continuously or sporadically. Young women are showing stronger commitments to the labor market, higher levels of education, and lower levels of fertility (actual and expected), meaning that there should be fewer conflicts between home and work and greater expected returns to employment. Attitudes toward work are becoming more favorable, both across cohorts and across time within cohorts. Women continue to be concentrated in relatively few occupations, and the aspirations of respondents in the youth cohort indicate that a great deal of difference between men and women persists, although the gap is not as wide as it was for the youth from the 1960s cohorts. Most trends are in the direction of increased employment, wages, and decreased occupational segregation. Cohort: G W Y.

455 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Status Variations in Alcohol Use Among Young Adults: Results from the 1984 National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

Previous reports in this series have focused on descriptions of alcohol use patterns among NLSY. This report extends the descriptive material to the 1984 data, and extends those results with multivariate analyses of alcohol use patterns as they are related to indicators of socioeconomic status. In 1984, the questions on alcohol use were supplemented for the first time with questions on problems resulting from alcohol use. A major portion of this report details the patterns of reported problems within the young adult population. The author concludes that alcohol use is not well accounted for by broad socioeconomic categories. Alcohol related problems are not simply a function of alcohol consumption since patterns in relationships between status variables and drinking patterns were not affected by the inclusion of drinking behavior in the models. Cohort: Y.

456 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Three Generations: The NLS of Labor Market Experience of Women." Presented: Washington, D.C., American Psychological Association, 1982.

This paper reviews research on demographic and labor force related changes identified in the NLS. Women are planning on greater labor force participation, higher levels of education, and lower levels of fertility. Working produces more favorable attitudes toward work among women, which in turn is associated with greater labor force participation, both among the women themselves and among their daughters. Even among the mature women, the majority reported spending substantial proportions of their time in the labor force during the decade studied. Black women are more likely to be forced out of the labor force due to ill health, while white women appear to be able to adapt to ill health by reducing hours or weeks worked. Among the young women, those who expect to work tend to have fewer children, but having children does not appear to affect subsequent employment, indicating that expectations about fertility and labor force participation are substantially formed prior to entry into the labor market. Marital disruption has a smaller effect on employment than is commonly supposed. There are still substantial differences between men and women in their occupational aspirations, but the differences are diminishing generally. Young women appear to be aspiring to higher prestige jobs in the late 70s than they did in the late 60s. Overall, the trends uncovered in research on women done using the NLS data sets show continued economic progress for women. There is some evidence of a counter-trend, however, in the increase over time in early childbearing, especially among minority women. Cohort: G W Y.

457 CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Welfare and Early Motherhood." Presented: Seattle, Association of Women in Psychology, 1983.

Anecdotal evidence has led to concern that early childbirth leads to welfare dependency among young women, particularly minority women. This paper uses data on women from the 1982 NLSY to look at the links between childbirth, poverty and welfare, comparing women who had had a first birth before their 18th birthday with women who had had children at an older age and with non-mothers. Early childbirth was associated with poverty, low educational attainment and aspirations, low self-esteem, and traditional views of women's roles. Multivariate analysis showed that family composition, particularly marriage and independence from parents was associated with staying off welfare following childbirth. Controlling for background factors, race is not a significant predictor of welfare receipt. Cohort: Y.

458 CROWLEY, JOAN E. and SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Aspirations and Expectations of Youth in the United States: Part 1. Education and Fertility." *Youth and Society* 13 (June 1982):391-422.

Data from the first wave of the NLSY are presented and young people's plans for education and for parenthood are examined. All analyses look at variation by race and sex. Half of the youth aspire to complete college, and almost all expect to complete at least high school. Two thirds express a desire for occupational training in addition to regular schooling. Analysis of expected fertility shows a strong preference for a two child family. A multivariate model was developed, using both socialization and human capital perspectives in the specification. Family background is highly significant in explaining plans for both education and fertility. Sex role traditionality was a highly significant predictor of the outcome variables for both men and women. With background factors controlled, black youth aspire to higher levels of education than do whites. Among young women, the expected inverse relationship between expected fertility and expected education was very weak, suggesting that these women do not expect their families to prevent their attainment of their educational goals. Cohort: Y.

459 CROWLEY, JOAN E. and SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Occupational Aspirations And Sex Segregation: Trends And Predictions." Presented: Los Angeles, American Psychological Association, 1981.

This paper uses two approaches to understanding occupational aspirations and their impact on sex segregation in the labor force: comparisons of occupational aspirations from two cohorts measured over a decade apart, and multivariate analysis of occupational aspirations from the younger of the two cohorts. The data rely primarily on the 1979 interview of the NLSY, with comparisons drawn from the 1967 NLS of Young Men and the 1968 NLS of Young Women. Youth in the 1979 cohort showed a strong preference for careers in professional and managerial occupations. Compared with the earlier cohorts, young women shifted out of lower-skilled to higher-skilled occupations, although still showing the traditional concentration in clerical positions. Over the decade, young men were more likely to aspire to skilled trades in 1979 than in 1967. Women in 1979 were only half as likely as women in 1968 to say that they expected to be housewives not in the paid labor force at age 35. The multivariate analysis showed that sex-role traditionality was associated with lower aspirations both for men and women, even with social background controlled. The result for men was not expected, since none of the sex-role measures directly assessed men's roles. Sex role traditionality may serve to limit the range of occupations considered appropriate, both by men and by women. Cohort: B G Y.

460 CULLINAN, MERITTA B.
"Sex-Type of Parental Occupations and Sex-Typed Occupational Aspirations: Factors Affecting the Sex-Typed Occupational Attainments of Young White Women and Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, Fordham University, 1989.

This research focuses on the differing socialization experience of women and men as a factor in the occupational attainment process. Specifically, this study examines the role of socioeconomic family background characteristics, particularly parental role modeling as exemplified by the sex-type of parent's occupation, and atypicality of occupational aspirations, on atypicality of first job as well as that of occupation held in the final survey year. Using data drawn from the surveys of Young Women and Young Men in the NLS, a sample of white 14 to 18 year old women and men is followed from the initial survey year, when they were still enrolled full-time in school, to the last survey year--14 years later. During this time, the men and women left full-time education, began their first full-time civilian occupations, adopted marital/family roles and accumulated work experience. The study makes use of a theoretical model drawn from status attainment and human capital studies of occupational attainment. Given the findings generated by the above schools, this research incorporates measures of socioeconomic family background characteristics and aspirations, as well as measures of human capital qualifications and labor market commitment, as factors which impact on the occupational attainment process of men and women. Family background characteristics are found to influence atypical attainment. Father's atypicality directly influences son's entry-level atypical employment, whereas mother's atypicality has a direct influence on daughter's atypical current achievements. This offers confirmation of the importance of family background characteristics in atypical attainment and specifically offers evidence supporting a same-sex role model effect. Moreover, pre-employment aspirations play an important role in the atypical attainment process of women and men. Atypicality of occupational aspirations has significant direct effects on both entry-level and on current atypical occupational attainment for both sexes. The importance of nontraditional aspirations for atypicality of first job and for subsequent atypical attainment approximately 14 years later supports the contention that the sex-type of pre-employment aspirations does contribute significantly to the explanation of sex-typed occupational attainment. [UMI ADG89-10752] Cohort: B G.

461 CUNNINGHAM, SUSAN MARY.
"Shift-Work Patterns Among Youth: A Three-Year Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1986.

This dissertation examines shift work (day versus nonday work hours) from a sociological perspective, applying some concepts rooted in the dual/segmented labor market literature to an analysis of shift distribution at one point in time and patterns of shift changes over a three-year period. The operationalizations derived from this literature are sector, labor market (high/low capacity jobs), race, and gender as predictor variables. Marital status, income last year (a proxy for experience in the labor force), college student status, full-time/part-time employment status, and age were added as control variables. The data are from the NLSY (1980-82). Both the bivariate and multivariate hypotheses reflect a general theme: the proposed negative-impact principle. The results support the application of this principle. For both analyses, the sector/shift relationship is stronger for workers who hold low-capacity jobs and who report lower incomes. For shift pattern, the sector/shift relationship is stronger for students and for unmarried respondents. For shift distribution, a student/shift and employment-status/shift association is stronger among lower-income respondents. The gender variable conforms to the negative-impact principle but not in the predicted manner. Race shows no association with shift work in terms of either a main effect or higher-order interactions with other variables. The age variable is similarly unrelated at the bivariate level and appears only weakly in a higher-order interaction in both analyses. Cohort: Y.

463 CURRIE, JANET.
"Welfare and the Well-Being of Children." (In-Progress Research). NSF. National Bureau of Economic Research Inc, Cambridge, MA 02138.

A primary goal of transfer programs to the non-aged, non-disabled poor in the U.S. is to improve the well-being of children in poor families. In the past, most of the research which has been devoted to the study of these welfare programs focuses on the incentive effects of the programs for parents rather than on the question of whether the parents' participation in such programs measurably benefits children. Given the large amounts spent on these transfer programs, an assessment of the direct effects of parental participation on children is called for. This project will examine the relationship between a mother's participation in AFDC, the Food Stamp Program, and public housing, and various measures of her child's well-being. These measures will include the child's birth weight, growth, health, and psychological and cognitive test scores. The study will take advantage of the availability of a new data set which links a mother's welfare participation to these measures of her child's well-being: the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Merged Child-Mother File. Cohort: C.

464 CURRIE, JANET and COLE, NANCY.
"Does Participation in Transfer Programs During Pregnancy Improve Birth Weight?" Working Paper, University of California at Los Angeles, Department of Economics, 1991. Working Paper #3832, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1991.

A primary goal of transfer programs to the non-aged, non-disabled poor in the United States is to improve the well-being of children in poor families. Thus it is surprising that most of the considerable research which has been devoted to the study of transfer programs focuses on the incentive effects of the programs for parents rather than on the question of whether parental participation in such programs measurably benefits children. This paper begins to fill this gap in the literature by examining the relationship between a mother's participation during pregnancy in Aid to Families with Dependent Children, the Food Stamp Program, or housing assistance, and one of the least controversial measures of child welfare: the birth weight. The authors do not find any statistically significant relationship between a mother's participation in these programs during pregnancy and the birth weight of her child. However, it should be kept in mind that birth weight is only one measure of child welfare and that these entitlement programs may well have positive impacts on the health and development of children once they are born. Cohort: Y.

466 CURRIE, JANET and COLE, NANCY.
"Welfare and Child Health: The Link Between AFDC Participation and Birth Weight." *American Economic Review* 83,4 (September 1993):971- . Also Working Paper #92-9, Department of Economics, MIT, Cambridge, MA, 1992.

The stated goal of the Aid for Families with Dependent Children program is to improve the well-being of children in poor families. The program has come under considerable attack in recent years from critics who argue that participation in AFDC is associated with maternal behaviors that are bad for children. We investigate this question using birth weight as a measure of child health. While AFDC mothers are indeed more likely to have children at younger ages, to delay obtaining prenatal care, to smoke, and to drink during pregnancy, we find no support for the view that AFDC participation induces these behaviors. Rather, our results suggest that some women are predisposed both to participate in AFDC and to these behaviors. These women ultimately have babies of lower birth weight. We show that when observable and unobservable characteristics of the mother are controlled for, there is actually a positive association between participation in AFDC and the birth weights of children of white women from poor families. We find no association between birth weight and maternal participation in AFDC among black children. Cohort: Y C.

467 CURRIE, JANET and FALLICK, BRUCE.
"A Note on the New Minimum Wage Research." Working Paper No. 4348, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1993.

Impact on employment of increases in the federal minimum wage; based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data, 1979-80. Bibliography, table(s). Cohort: Y.

468 CURRIE, JANET and GRUBER, JONATHAN.
"Saving Babies: The Efficacy and Cost of Recent Expansions of Medicaid Eligibility for Pregnant Women." Working Paper No. 4644, National Bureau of Economic Research, February 1994.

A key question for health care reform in the U.S. is whether expanded health insurance eligibility will lead to improvements in health outcomes. This question is addressed in the context of dramatic expansions in the Medicaid eligibility for pregnant women that took place during the 1980s. A detailed simulation model of each state's Medicaid policy during the 1979-1990 period is built, and this model is used to estimate 1) the effect of changes in the rules on the eligibility of pregnant women for Medicaid, and 2) the effect of Medicaid eligibility changes on birth outcomes in aggregate *Vital Statistics* data. There are three main findings. First, the expansions did dramatically increase the Medicaid eligibility of pregnant women, but at quite differential rates across the states. Second, the expansions lowered the incidence of infant mortality and low birth weight. Third, changes in Medicaid eligibility, such as relaxations of family structure requirements from the AFDC program, had much larger effects on birth outcomes than broader expansions of eligibility to all women with somewhat higher income levels. Cohort: G Y.

469 CURRIE, JANET and THOMAS, DUNCAN.
"Does Head Start Make a Difference?" Working Paper, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and NBER, 1993.

Using samples of child-siblings and mother-siblings from the National Longitudinal Survey's Child-Mother file, we find positive effects of participation in Head Start on the test scores of white and Hispanic children. These effects persist for children 8 years and older, and are detectable in the AFQT scores of the white mothers in our sample. We also find that white and Hispanic children are less likely to have repeated a grade if they attended Head Start. African-American and white children who attend Head Start receive measles shots at an earlier age and experience gains in height relative to their siblings who did not attend, and we find weak evidence that white mothers who attended Head Start as children also experienced gains in height relative to their siblings. Hence we find positive and lasting effects of participation in Head Start on a broad range of outcomes. Cohort: C.

470 CURRIE, JANET and THOMAS, DUNCAN.
"Medicaid and Medical Care for Children." Working Paper, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge MA, 1992.

Data from the National Longitudinal Surveys are used to compare the medical care received by children covered by Medicaid with that of other similar children. The longitudinal dimension of the data is exploited as we examine difference between siblings and also reputed observations on the same child. We find that Medicaid coverage is associated with a higher probability of both black and white children receiving routine checkups but with increases in the number of doctor visits for illness only among white children. This racial disparity in the number of visits may be linked to the fact that black children with Medicaid coverage are less likely to see a private physician than other children. Cohort: Y C.

471 CURTIS, ERVIN W.; BORACK, JULES I.; and WAX, STEPHEN R.
"Estimating the Youth Population Qualified for Military Service." Mimeo, Navy Personnel Research and Development Center, 1987.

This report describes a methodology for estimating the number of male, high school graduates who can be expected to qualify for military service under existing aptitude and physical standards. Using data from the 1980 Census and NLSY Profiles data, estimates for each year (1984-1990) by aptitude category, recruiting district, and racial/ethnic group are presented. The results indicate a decline in the qualified military available (QMA), a shift in QMA from the Northeast to the Southwest, and a movement in the QMA racial/ethnic mix toward a larger Hispanic share. Cohort: Y.

472 D'AMICO, RONALD.
"Career Paths and Career Origins: The Effect of First Job Industry on the Attainments of Mature Men." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

The fundamental contention of this paper is that the industrial environment encompassing a worker's career origin has pervasive and irrevocable effects on his subsequent career development. This is so even for workers who transfer to a new industrial setting. The linkages that exist between industries, internal labor markets, and career paths are explored. Empirically, it is demonstrated that industry of first job is a significant and strong predictor of earnings and occupational SEI for workers late in their careers. This finding holds despite controls for a number of relevant human capital and other such variables as current job industry, and with various alternate universe restrictions. The final sections of this paper explore the ways in which industries impact on careers. These processes are complex and not well specified by current models of industrial organization. In conclusion, it is argued that these results support the relevance of institutional environments in shaping career development, and that industry is an appropriate level of aggregation at which these processes can be studied. Cohort: M.

473 D'AMICO, RONALD.
"Does Employment During High School Impair Academic Progress?" *Sociology of Education* 57,3 (July 1984):152-164.

The extent of high school employment is documented and its relationship to study time, free time spent at school, class rank, knowledge of occupational tasks, and the probability of dropping out before completing high school is evaluated. Results show that more extensive work involvement is associated with decreased study time and decreased free time at school for some race/sex groups, but no effects on class rank are uncovered. Very extensive work involvement of white male sophomores and white female juniors is associated with an increase in their rate of dropping out, but less intensive work involvement of those of most race/sex groups in grade 11 actually appears to lead to increased rates of high school completion. That high school employment may foster high school achievement is explained by a congruence hypothesis, which holds that a correspondence exists between the personality traits promoted and rewarded by employers and those traits promoted and rewarded by teachers. Cohort: Y.

474 D'AMICO, RONALD.
"The Effects of Career Origins on Subsequent Socioeconomic Attainments." *Work and Occupations* 12,3 (August 1985):329-350.

An attempt is made to demonstrate that the institutional structures and environment of a worker's career origins shape opportunity structures and channel subsequent career developments. Specifically, the first job held after school is a particularly strong determinant of occupational placement and the earnings attainment of a worker late in his career. Data from the 1966 NLS of Young and Older Men are used to relate current earnings and occupational status to first-job characteristics. The findings indicate that the worker's first job does indeed strongly influence occupational attainments later in the career, but is less likely to be a strong predictor of earnings attainment. The survey also shows that the institutional effects on socioeconomic attainments are complex and not easily measured or explained. A study using firm-level attributes conducted over a longer period of time may reveal stronger effects of first job characteristics on workers' eventual attainment. Cohort: B M.

475 D'AMICO, RONALD.
"Explaining the Effects of Capital Sector for Income Determination." *Work and Occupations* 9 (November 1982):411-439.

This article explicates some of the mechanisms whereby economic sector affects earnings. It estimates both direct and indirect sectoral effects, disaggregates the dependent variable into hourly wage and annual hours worked components and explores the interplay between sector and occupational distributions. The final section explores the extent to which capital sectors exhaust the relevance of industrial structure for earnings. The author finds that substantial interindustry variation in wages exists net of sector. Cohort: B.

476 D'AMICO, RONALD.
"Industrial Feudalism Reconsidered: The Effects of Unionization on Labor Mobility." *Work and Occupations* 11,4 (November 1984):407-437. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

In recent years, sociologists have displayed increasing attention to investigating the ways in which institutional or organizational features of the labor market constrain workers' mobility patterns throughout the economy. Notable within this corpus of research by virtue of their glaring omission are analyses of the role of trade unions. This paper attempts to fill this gap by investigating union effects on patterns of job mobility. It finds that union effects vary by type of union and by type of job change, with industrial unions promoting the incidence of intra-firm occupation changes and craft unions decreasing the incidence of inter-occupation moves. The author concludes that unions operate to lend coherence and stability to careers by binding their members more closely to organizational and occupational structures. Cohort: B M.

477 D'AMICO, RONALD.
"Informal Peer Networks and School Sentiments as Integrative and Social Control Mechanisms." Presented: Detroit, American Sociological Association, 1983.

The amount of non-study time which youth spend in high school and their expression of positive sentiments towards their schools are taken to be indicators of degree of involvement in and commitment to educational institutions, respectively. According to social control theory, these variables should be positively associated with a tendency for students to embrace socially accepted modes of behavior. These hypotheses are tested by investigating the effect of non-study school time and school sentiments on youths' educational aspirations and their commission of delinquent acts. Results show mixed support for the hypotheses, with important race and sex differences found. Cohort: Y.

478 D'AMICO, RONALD.
"Pathways to the Future, Volume VI: A Report on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience of Youth in 1984." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1986.

This report describes the work experience of a nationally-representative sample of 12,000 Americans who were age 14-21 when first interviewed in 1979 and who have been surveyed annually since then. Chapter One examines welfare, education, and labor market outcomes for CETA participants and non-participants. Chapter Two aims to identify the influences on the length of time young people are unemployed. Chapter Three examines a method for determining the existence and impact of selection bias, which is known to affect outcomes of labor policy discussions depending on how the bias is corrected. Chapter Four examines the long-run impact of teen-age unemployment on later labor market success. Chapter Five examines variation within families in investment of resources in their children's educational and occupational attainment process. Chapter Six adds evidence to other studies showing how pervasive employment is among high school youth. Chapter Seven provides information about the on-the-job training provided to young men by private employers. Chapter Eight compares the post-school work experience of youth who served in the All-Volunteer Force and those who did not. Cohort: Y.

479 D'AMICO, RONALD.
"A Quantitative Procedure for the Assignment of Industries to Capital Sector Types." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

While dual economy theory has been shown to enhance our understanding of the process of stratification in America, a satisfactory operationalization of the fundamental concept underlying this theory--that of a bifurcated industrial structure--has yet to be devised. This paper attempts to fill this void by factor analyzing production and product market characteristics of industries. The resultant factor structure is inspected for evidence of dualism and factor scores are used to assign industries to sectors. Cohort: B.

480 D'AMICO, RONALD.
"Status Maintenance or Status Competition? Wife's Relative Wages as a Determinant of Labor Supply and Marital Instability." *Social Forces* 61 (June 1983):1186-1205. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

This paper tests two contending theories about the effect of the interaction between husband's and wife's earnings capabilities on the wife's labor force participation and on the probability of marital dissolution. The first of these is Parsons' status competition model which suggests that, other things equal, the higher a woman's wage potential relative to her husband's, the more peripheral should be her labor force attachment. Violation of this constraint by her employment in a status competitive position is presumed to lead to increased risk of marital disruption. By contrast, Oppenheimer's status maintenance model proposes that the family's efforts to enhance its position in the socioeconomic hierarchy is an inducement to the wife's employment the more congruent her potential labor force achievement is with her husband's. Our results generally support the Oppenheimer model, although some support for Parsons' model was found. The paper concludes by emphasizing the need for study of the interactive linkages between husbands' and wives' careers. Cohort: W.

481 D'AMICO, RONALD.
"Supply and Demand Factors in Income Determination." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

This paper endeavors to clarify some unexplored issues evolving from dual economy theory. In particular, the author tries to model the process by which individuals get allocated to sectors, elucidate the mechanisms by which capital sector affects earnings, and note the overlap between occupational and industrial dualism. The final section of this paper attempts to evaluate dualism in a somewhat broader sense. In particular, the author explores the extent to which capital sectors exhaust the relevance of industrial structure for earnings. The author finds that substantial inter-industry variation in wages exists net of sector. Cohort: B.

482 D'AMICO, RONALD and BROWN, TIMOTHY.
"Patterns of Labor Mobility in a Dual Economy: The Case of Semi-skilled and Unskilled Workers." *Sociological Methods and Research* 11 (June 1982):153-175. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

The focus of recent stratification research demonstrates increasing recognition of the structured nature of social inequality. Among the forms these efforts have taken has been the development of a number of models drawing attention to the importance of various labor market divisions or cleavages. The crucial role which restricted labor mobility must play in maintaining these cleavages, while largely untested, has long been recognized. The authors argue that analysis of the patterns of job sequencing can be used to draw important inferences regarding the existence and character of labor market structures. From this premise, job transition data are used to test a number of propositions derived from dual economy theory, relating to the extent of intersectoral moves and the patterns of intersectoral and intrasectoral moves. Using log-linear methods, it was found that the hypothesized evidence of restricted intersectoral job shifts and patterns of intrasectoral moves were indicative of the pervasiveness of rigidly structured internal labor markets in the core. While these results are consistent with a dualistic interpretation, they are equally as consistent with any model emphasizing the existence of strong intra- firm and intra-industry job structures. Cohort: B M.

483 D'AMICO, RONALD and DAYMONT, THOMAS N.

"Industrial Organization, Economic Conditions, and the Labor Market Success of Young Men: An Overview and Extension." *Sociological Methods and Research* 11 (September 1982):201-26.

The relationship between workplace organization and socioeconomic attainments of workers, although an issue of some currency in contemporary stratification research, is complex and as yet not well understood. In contrast to dual economic theory, this paper attempts to sort out the separate effects of various components of the social organization of production (e.g., profitability, capital intensity, market power, unionization) on job rewards. Moreover, various considerations suggest that these structural effects vary with business cycle activity. Accordingly, one of the research aims is to examine the extent to which various dimensions of organizational structure serve to differentially insulate workers from wage stagnation as economic conditions deteriorate. Finally, because firms may devise different institutional responses to declining product demand, these structural effects on both wage rates and unemployment propensities are examined. Cohort: B.

484 D'AMICO, RONALD; HAURIN, R. JEAN; and MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Effect of Mother's Employment on Adolescent and Early Adult Outcomes of Young Men and Women." In: *Children of Working Parents: Experiences and Outcomes*. C. Hayes and S. Kammerman, eds., Washington: National Academy Press, 1983.

This research uses data from mother-daughter and mother-son pairs to examine the effects of mother's employment on her children's educational attainments, early adult sex role attitudes, career attainments, fertility expectations and plans to work. Measures of mother's employment include several items tapping the extent of her labor force participation when her children were still young. The models also include measures of mother's educational attainment and sex role attitudes as controls. None of the measures of mother's employment has any important effect on any of the outcome measures of either sons or daughters. However, mother's educational attainment and sex role attitudes did have some strong effects, especially for daughters. Cohort: B G W.

485 D'AMICO, RONALD and MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Employment During the School-to-Work Transition: An Explanation for Subsequent Black-White Wage Differentials and Bifurcation of Black Income." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

This study examines the divergence in black-white income and bifurcation in black income for young males in the 1980s. By integrating school-to-work transition literature with black-white research on vintage effects and income bifurcation, a framework is established for linking employment during the school-to-work transition and subsequent wage divergence. The authors empirically confirm this link using data from the NLSY. The results suggest that the higher rates of black youth joblessness during the 1980s directly translate into black-white wage divergence of youth and bifurcation of black income. Cohort: Y.

486 D'AMICO, RONALD and MAXWELL, NAN L.
"The Impact of Post-School Joblessness on Male Black-White Wage Differentials." Forthcoming: *Industrial Relations*, 1992.

This study examines the employment undercurrents of the divergence in black- white wages for young males in the 1980s. By integrating school-to-work transition literature with black-white research on earnings differences, the authors establish a framework for linking employment during the school-to-work transition and subsequent wage differentials. This link is empirically confirmed using data from the NLSY. Results suggest that the higher rates of joblessness among a subset of black youth directly translate into lower earnings for blacks and produce black-white wage divergence. Young black males with extremely high levels of joblessness during school-to-work period face the greatest reduction in relative wages. Cohort: Y.

487 DAHMANN, JUDITH SOISSON.
"Women's Intergenerational Occupational Mobility: The Effects of Mothers' Occupations on the Occupations of Children." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Johns Hopkins University, 1984.

This dissertation examines the role of women in processes on intergenerational mobility; in particular, the effect of mothers' occupations on the occupations of children of both sexes. Previous research on occupational mobility has focused on movement from fathers' to sons' occupations. Research on mobility patterns of women has followed in this tradition and, until recently, these mobility analyses have defined mobility for women in the same way as men (i.e., as movement from fathers' occupations). In this dissertation, it is argued that mothers' occupations, like fathers', are a potential source of occupational influence on children's occupational choices and as such should be included as factors in mobility models of both men and women. Further, the dissertation suggests that known differences in work patterns of men and women--notably differences in the propensity to participate in the labor force and in sex differentiated patterns of occupational positions of labor force participants--have been neglected in past mobility research, and that to understand women's mobility, these factors need to be considered. A set of hypotheses about the nature of mothers' effects on her children is posited. These hypotheses are tested using two data sets, the "Explorations in Equality of Opportunity Survey" and the NLS of Mature Women. The hypothesis test results show that mothers' occupations affect the occupations of their children, even when the effects of fathers' occupations have been included in models of mobility. Cohort: W.

488 DALTON, AMY H. and MARCIS, JOHN G.
"The Determinants of Job Satisfaction for Young Males and Females." *Atlantic Economic Journal* 14,3 (September 1986).

The growing role of females in the labor force makes the study of the quality of the workplace important for policy considerations. Logit regression analysis is used to test for the possible existence of gender differences in job satisfaction among young adults. Data are drawn from the 1980 NLSY, a sample consisting of 967 females and 1,230 males. The results indicate gender differences in the determinants of job satisfaction. For males, job satisfaction is more closely associated with general background characteristics, such as education level, marital status, and racial/ethnic differences. Job satisfaction for females is more closely linked with the workplace; for example, the wage rate, experience in the labor market, and job tenure. Five of the seven workplace variables produced conflicting signs on the coefficients for males and females. Cohort: Y.

489 DANIEL, KERMIT.
"Does Marriage Make Men More Productive?" Report, NORC 92-2 (PRC), 1992.

Married men receive higher wages than single men. It is well-documented that this difference remains even when one controls for a vast array of worker and job traits. The remaining marriage premium is as large as differences associated with race or union status, and it exhibits features suggesting that it reflects systematic differences in productivity between married and single men. In order to explore whether being married causes men to be more productive, the authors developed and tested a model of productivity augmentation within marriage. The model is based on the idea that whatever the exact mechanism, productivity augmentation is likely to require the input of the spouse's time. The model produces several testable implications, and preliminary empirical results from the NLSY support the model. It is consistent with differences in the marriage premium associated with sex and race, as well as with individual-level variation in the marriage premium and with its aggregate time-series behavior. Marriage may make men more productive. Cohort: Y.

490 DANIEWICZ, SUSAN C.
"Changing Attitudes Toward Women's Employment." Ph.D. Dissertation, Iowa State University, 1987.

The effects of membership and reference groups on attitudes toward women's employment were analyzed using four waves of the Mature Woman cohort of the NLS. Attitudes, attitude change and change in employment and desire for employment were all considered. Evidence is presented for the influence of both membership and reference groups on attitudes and attitude change. Women who are employed and prefer to stay that way are more approving of women's employment at all points in time. In addition, employed women's rate of approval appears to be accelerating relative to the remainder of the sample. Attitude change toward increasing approval is divided into probability of adopting approval and the probability of maintaining that approval once it is adopted. The two rates are different and change differently over the period of the study. The probability of a woman maintaining approval of women's employment during the period from 1967 to 1972 is related to her own employment; women with some experience in the labor force are more likely to maintain approval than women outside the labor force. During the remainder of the study, however, the probability that women outside the labor force will maintain an approving attitude greatly increases relative to other women. It is suggested that the women's movement may have reinforced approving attitudes in women, regardless of their position in the labor force. Attitude change from disapproval to approval, on the other hand, is related to employment and this relationship remains constant throughout the study. Women in the labor force are more likely to change from disapproval to approval than are other women at all points in the study. Implications for the understanding of normative change are discussed. [UMI ADG87-21877] Cohort: W.

491 DARABI, KATHERINE and ORTIZ, VILMA.
"Childbearing Among Young Latino Women in the United States." *American Journal of Public Health* 77,1 (February 1987):25-28.

This analysis is based on 1979 and 1982 data from the NLSY. The purpose of this paper is to compare rates of early childbearing among white, black, Mexican and Puerto Rican young women, and to see how these rates compare after controlling for marital, socioeconomic and generational statuses. A comparison of rates of premarital births among the four racial/ethnic origin groups demonstrate that the Mexican and Puerto Rican adolescents fall in between the extremely low rate of the whites and the extremely high rate of the blacks. Mexican and Puerto Rican adolescents have similar proportions of premarital first births, but differ in their proportions of marital first births. The marital first birth rate for Mexican adolescents is twice that of the Puerto Ricans. The bulk of Mexican first births, like births of whites, occur within marriage. Puerto Rican adolescents, on the other hand, are similar to blacks in that they are more likely to have a first birth outside of marriage than within. These initial racial/ethnic differences in premarital first birth rates are not greatly diminished by a control for SES of the family origin. Cohort: Y.

492 DATCHER-LOURY, LINDA and LOURY, GLENN C.
"The Effects of Attitudes and Aspirations on the Labor Supply of Young Black Men." Presented: Cambridge, MA, Conference on Inner City Black Youth Unemployment, 1983.

This study uses not only the Young Men's cohort of the NLS, but also a sample from the 1979 NBER survey of inner city black youth. The NLS sample of black men 17-19 differs considerably from the NBER 20-24 year olds because the latter is restricted to individuals living in low-income, inner city areas of three large northern or Midwestern SMSAs whereas the former is a nationally representative sample of all individuals of the relevant age group living in any SMSA. Furthermore, labor supply for the NLS group was measured as of 1972 compared to 1979 for the NBER sample. Nonetheless, the magnitude of the aspiration effects are similar. The results obtained indicate that attitudes and occupational aspirations have a large, significant effect on the hours worked by young men. These effects seem to be stronger for black men than for white men. Evidence from the NLS further suggests that occupational aspirations are not merely a reflection of past labor market contact but may instead be causal factors altering labor supply. Cohort: B.

493 DATTA GUPTA, NABANITA.
"Probabilities of Job Choice and Employer Selection and Male-Female Occupational Differences." *The American Economic Review* 83,2 (May 1993):57-61.

An explicit model was estimated of the occupational status of workers as determined by the interaction of two choices: a worker's choice of occupation and the employer's choice of that worker for that occupation. The data sample consisted of 3,540 young men and women from the 1982 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. The results indicate that gender differences in occupations are due to differences in both worker and employer preferences. Predicted probabilities of workers' job choices indicate that women are likelier than men to select the "female" (at least 60 percent female) and service occupations and less likely to select the crafts/labor and professional/managerial occupations. In terms of employer selection, predicted probabilities indicate that men are more likely than women to be chosen for the professional/managerial and service occupations. Cohort: Y.

494 DATTA GUPTA, NABANITA.
"The Role of Preferences and Constraints as Determinants of Male-Female Occupational Differences." Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1992.

This research distinguishes between male-female differences in preferences for occupations and access to occupations using data from the NLSY and the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT). First, a hedonic model of constrained occupational choice is developed. Preference and constraint parameters are derived using a non-linear simultaneous equations estimator. A Wald test indicates that male-female differences in occupations are due more to differences in constraints than to differences in preferences. A second model allows for the possibility of job queues and hiring discrimination in a discrete choice setting. Results show significant evidence of job queues. Likelihood ratio tests show differences in both preferences and selection of workers by gender. F-tests and t-tests indicate that women are more likely to choose female-dominated and service occupations and less likely to choose crafts/labor occupations. Employers are found less likely to hire women in professional/managerial and service occupations. Cohort: Y.

495 DAULA, THOMAS; FAGAN, THOMAS; and SMITH, D. ALTON.
"A Microdata Model of Enlistment in the Armed Forces." Unpublished manuscript, 1983.

Using the NLSY, the authors estimate a structural model of enlistment behavior, relating the probability of enlistment for male high school graduates to military earnings relative to potential civilian earnings, unemployment conditions, and variables representing tastes for military job. Potential civilian earnings are derived from an earnings function estimated with the civilian subsample. This function is estimated along with the choice equation to account for possible sample selection bias. In contrast to previous enlistment studies, which use aggregate time series or cross-sectional data, substantially higher relative pay elasticities were found and attributed to the errors in variables problem inherent in using aggregate data to characterize individual behavior. This finding has important implications for the future manpower costs of the armed forces, especially given the declining proportion of 17 to 21 year olds in the population and the armed forces' increasing demands for more intelligent youths to work with sophisticated weapons systems. Cohort: Y.

496 DAUM, MENACHEM.
"Correlates and Consequences of Salaried and Self-Employment in Mid and Late Life." Report, Brookdale Center on Aging, Hunter College, 1984.

This report distinguishes between the sociodemographic, job, and attitudinal characteristics of salaried and self- employed men. A sample of 4,114 men aged 45 to 59 in 1966 who participated in the NLS of Older Men were followed for 12 years. Those who were self-employed at the beginning of the survey were more likely than salaried men to be white, better educated, in white-collar occupations or service industries, to have a previous history of self- employment, and to work much longer hours. They also were somewhat more satisfied with their jobs and were much more likely to expect to work past age 65. The salaried and self-employed did not differ in median income. Many of the same characteristics were predictive of subsequent switches from salaried to self-employed work. Almost half of those who switched to self-employment returned to salaried employment over the 12-year period, but factors predicting this return could not be identified. The success rate of transitions to self-employment also could not be determined. Transitions to self-employment were related to perceived progress in one's career and decreased job pressures, but they also were related to increased job fatigue and difficulties in keeping up with job demands. Life satisfaction in later life was not related to type of employment. Recommendations are made for those considering a transition to self-employment in mid- or late life. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

497 DAUTERIVE, JERRY W. and JONISH, JAMES E.
"The Structure of Wage Rates Among Black and White Career Women." Presented: New Orleans, Southern Economics Association, 1975.

This study, drawn from the NLS of Mature Women 30-44, analyzes the impact of differences in human capital and labor market structure upon career women's wage rates and on the racial earnings gap. The results indicate that the determinants of interpersonal differences in wages are formal and informal investments in human capital. Other significant determinants are structural characteristics of occupations, industries, and labor markets which have an important role in explaining wage differentials. Evidence also shows that wage differentials are significant among black and white women. In order to narrow the earnings gap, differences in human capital endowments and market characteristics must be considered. In addition, programs should be designed to eliminate the clustering of black women in lower paying jobs. Cohort: W.

498 DAUTERIVE, JERRY W. and JONISH, JAMES E.
"Wage Differences Among Black and White Career Women." *Review of Social Economy* (April 1977).

The structure of wages of career women is examined by attempting to evaluate the differential impact in human capital and labor market structure upon the wage rates of career women and on the racial earnings gap within this group. The results support the following two hypotheses: (1) differences in human capital and in the distribution of labor market characteristics were shown to be basic determinants of interpersonal wage differences of career women; and (2) differences in racial endowments of human capital and labor market structure accounted for most of the observed wage differences among black and white career women. Cohort: W.

499 DAVIDSON, NAOMI B.
"Supplementary Papers from the Conference on Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning." Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

Nine papers presented at the conference on Employment Statistics and Youth are presented. Focusing on the meaning of unemployment counts in the U.S., the first three papers included: "Measurement and Interpretation of Teenage Unemployment in the United States and Other Countries" by Beatrice Reubens; "What Do Teenage Unemployment Statistics Measure?" by Orley Ashenfelter; and "Youth Participation Rates and the Availability of Jobs" by Francine Blau. Assessing important factors which underlie the employment and unemployment statistics, the next four papers include: "Family Status and Labor Force Patterns" by Martha Hill; "Education, Occupation, and Earnings" by David O'Shea; "Alienation and Adjustment to Limited Prospects" by David Gottlieb; and "Do Youth Really Want to Work?: A Comparison of the Work Values and Job Perceptions of Younger and Older Men" by Patricia Miller and William Simon. The last two papers examine the long-term consequences of the employment experiences of youth: "The Relationship Between Youth Employment and Future Employability and Earnings" by Wayne Stevenson, and "Employment and Earning Patterns: The Dynamics of Change" by David Farber. Cohort: B G.

500 DAVIS, JOSEPH M.
"Health and the Education-Earnings Relationship." *Monthly Labor Review* 96 (1973):61-63.

Results from an examination of the relationship between educational attainment and annual earnings of healthy and unhealthy men show that earnings increase in a steady, upward direction through the entire range of educational attainment among healthy men, but not among disabled men. Cohort: M.

501 DAVIS, JOSEPH M.
"Impact of Health on Earnings and Labor Market Activity." *Monthly Labor Review* 95 (1972):46-49.

Results from a comparison of the earnings and the labor market activity of healthy and disabled men show that poor health negatively affects annual earnings through both total hours worked and hourly rates of pay. The effect on total hours worked is a consequence of differences between healthy and unhealthy men in number of weeks worked during the year. Time spent out of the labor force is more important than unemployment to explain the differences in weeks worked annually. Cohort: M.

502 DAVIS, JOSEPH M.
"The Impact of Health upon Earnings and Labor Market Activity of Middle-Aged Men." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972.

The examination of the relationship between health and labor market success for middle-aged men indicates that poor health negatively affects annual earnings through both total hours worked and hourly rates of pay. The effect upon total hours worked is primarily a consequence of difference between healthy and unhealthy men in number of weeks worked annually, although differences in number of weekly hours also explain some of the difference. Time spent out of the labor force is somewhat more important than unemployment in explaining differences in the number of weeks worked annually although the difference between the unemployment experience of disabled and nondisabled men is not inconsequential. Cohort: M.

503 DAY, RANDAL D.
"School Age Pregnancy in Rural and Urban Washington Settings." (In-progress Research).

This research seeks to: (1) examine selected demographic factors predicting school-age pregnancy and economic effects following pregnancy in rural and urban Washington settings; (2) to examine teen sexual refusal strategies; and (3) to determine factors affecting likelihood of teen pregnancy in rural/urban settings. To answer the above objectives, data will be analyzed from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience. Data will be collected on location from rural/urban and ethnic groups to assess levels of pregnancy and refusal strategies. Those will include family, personal and community variables. The primary progress made this year was the work on a special aspect of teen pregnancy, sex guilt and sexual decision making. My work with the larger data during the last reporting period lead me to the exploration of how younger unmarried couples make sexual decisions. In particular, I explored the impact of individual variables (such as personal sex guilt level, prior sexual activity, religiosity) and dyadic variables (such as couple communication about sex, sex guilt differences, and couple sexual activity level) on important sexual decisions (i.e. effective contraception use). It was found that dyadic couple variables were much more important in predicting how these types of decisions are made than were the individual variables. This project is of special interest because there are a number of practical and empirical implications associated with this process. With this study nearing completion, there will be three manuscripts submitted for publication by project completion. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y.

504 DAY, RANDAL D.
"The Transition to First Intercourse Among Racially and Culturally Diverse Youth." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 54, 4 (November 1992):749-762.

This study explored the transition to first sexual intercourse among Chicano, Latino, black, and white teens. A logistic regression model was used to estimate the effect of distal and proximate variables on that transition. It was hypothesized that as a teen ages she or he would move from being more influenced by proximate factors to being more influenced by the distal world of peers and community. This hypothesis was partially confirmed, but there were significant differences between males and females, and ethnic/cultural groups. It was also suggested that age of f intercourse is not a simple process but rather there is a compelling need to perform separate analysis by race and gender. In particular, factors influencing the transition to intercourse for Chicano and Latino subgroups of males and females were quite unique. Cohort: Y.

505 DAY, RANDAL D. and BAHR, STEPHEN J.
"Income Changes Following Divorce and Remarriage." *Journal of Divorce* 9,3 (Spring 1986):75-88.

Data were examined for the young men and young women cohorts of the NLS. All respondents who were married were followed for 10 years and divided into three groups: (1) those who remained married, (2) those who divorced and did not remarry, and (3) those who divorced and remarried. Selected results show that female per capita income decreased substantially after divorce, while male per capita income increased substantially. Among those who remained married there was no difference between males and females in per capita family income. Differences between male and female income levels could not be attributed solely to number of dependents. Even among those with no dependents, females had much lower incomes than males. [(c)APA] Cohort: B G.

506 DAYMONT, THOMAS N.
"Changes in Black-White Labor Market Opportunities, 1966-1976." In: *Work and Retirement*, H. S. Parnes, ed., Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981.

Data from the 1976 and earlier surveys of Older Men, 45-59 in 1966, are used to assess the efforts made over the previous decade by the federal government and many private groups to improve the labor market opportunities of older black men. Using two measures of success-hourly rate of pay and amount of unemployment experienced by an individual--and two regression models for each measure, it is concluded that the opportunities for older black men improved from 1966 to 1976, although racial equity has still not been attained. Cohort: M.

507 DAYMONT, THOMAS N.
"Pay Premiums for Economic Sector and Race: A Decomposition." *Sociological Methods and Research* 9 (September 1980):245-272. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

This study examines two issues concerning a dual economy theory of labor markets. First, the economic sectors are analyzed for the degree to which differences in rates of pay are accounted for by sector differences in: human capital composition, unionization, occupational skill requirements and other factors producing an ability and willingness to pay high wages. The primary factors that produce a pay premium in the monopoly sector are its willingness to pay high wages and its higher levels of unionization. Second, the results of a decomposition by race show that contrary to prior research, blacks are found to be relatively more disadvantaged in the competitive sector. Cohort: M.

508 DAYMONT, THOMAS N.
"Racial Equity, Racial Equality, and Reverse Discrimination." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

The author examines the degree of compatibility between the two goals of racial equity and equality. This is done by a regression standardization procedure which projects future levels of black-white earnings ratio. The most interesting projections deal with the assumptions of racial equity in labor market and educational institutions. The results show convergence of the black-white ratio to be a very slow process--another fifty years for it to reach .95. To the extent that racial equality is a goal of public policy, the findings show that this cannot be achieved without reverse discrimination. Cohort: B.

509 DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"The Economic Returns to Military Service." Technical Report, Center for Labor and Human Resource Studies, Temple University. Prepared for the U.S. Army Recruiting Command, Evaluation Directorate, 1986.

The purpose of this study is to assess the extent to which service in the military is a good career investment for young men. Many young men enter the Armed Forces with the anticipation that their training and experiences will enhance their civilian careers. However, others seem to hold the negative view that skills obtained through military training have little payoff in the civilian labor market. Using data from the NLS of Older Men and Young Men, this study found that: (1) there is a significant earnings advantage for young men in the military relative to their civilian counterparts; (2) the earnings of servicemen drop substantially at the time of separation; (3) civilian earnings of former servicemen then rise rapidly and overtake the earnings of their civilian counterparts within one to four years after separation; (4) higher earnings of veterans persist until the end of the period covered by the study; (5) many veterans go back to school to further their education; (6) veterans who obtain college education earn more than men who work in the civilian labor market and then go to college; (7) unemployment trajectories mirror the earnings trajectories; (8) economic returns to military service for minorities are greater than for whites; (9) civilian earnings for Army veterans are lower than other services; (10) small differences exist among those with combat arms, technical, and other types of military service in terms of subsequent civilian earnings. Cohort: B M.

510 DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"The Health and Economic Status of Very Early Retirees." *Aging and Work* 6,2 (1983):117-135.

This study begins by reviewing key issues raised in the Kingson-Myers debate. Then, using Kingson's analysis as a point of departure, we compare the health and economic status of different groups of Very Early Retirees (VERs). Comparisons of mortality, functional and work limitations indicate that Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) recipients had somewhat more severe health problems and work limitations than unhealthy nonrecipients of SSDI. A substantial number of unhealthy nonrecipients of SSDI received other disability benefits or appeared to be ineligible for SSDI for reasons other than health. Unhealthy VERs who did not receive any disability benefits suffered somewhat greater economic hardship than did recipients of SSDI or other disability benefits. Group differences in health notwithstanding, the finding that a substantial proportion of nonrecipients with severe health problems experienced poverty indicates Kingson's concern that some unhealthy VERs may have been denied SSDI benefits unfairly is warranted. But the analysis also reveals that the social problem is not nearly as large as Kingson's analysis suggests, and a few SSDI recipients may not have deserved benefits. Cohort: M.

511 DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"The Research Uses of the National Longitudinal Surveys: An Update." *Review of Public Data Use* 2,3 (October 1983):203-310.

This article comprehensively surveys the research that has been done using the data from the National Longitudinal Surveys, including both the four original NLS cohorts and the new youth cohort. It is an update of the previous survey by William T. Bielby, Clifford Hawley, and David Bills, and documents the accelerated growth and increasing diversification in NLS based research that has taken place since their report. However, in addition to updating that survey, this article also discusses some reasons for the extensive use of the NLS and identifies some research areas in which future NLS studies are likely to yield high intellectual dividends. Cohort: N.

512 DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.
"The Impact of High School Curriculum on the Earnings and Employability of Youth." In: *Job Training for Youth*, R. E. Taylor, et al., eds., Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1982.

This study looks at differences in high school curricula and relates high school training to occupations and labor market success. The authors examine whether the returns to vocational training acquired in high school are contingent on whether students obtain an occupation corresponding to their specialty area and examine race and sex differences in both high school training and labor market opportunities. Cohort: Y.

513 DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and STATHAM, ANNE.
"Occupational Atypicality: Changes, Causes, and Consequences." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*, L. Shaw, ed., Lexington, MA: Heath and Co., 1983.

Little change was found in the tendency for middle-aged women to be employed in female-typed occupations. Family constraints on the time and energies of women do not explain the differential allocation of women to male-and female-typed occupations. Among whites, those who displayed a strong commitment to the labor market were only very slightly more likely than women with a weak commitment to be in atypical or male-typed occupations; moreover, among blacks, those who displayed a strong commitment to the labor market were actually slightly more likely to be in female-typed occupations. These results thus contradict the hypothesis, derived from human-capital theory that occupational sex segregation is largely explained by men and women choosing different occupations based on differences in their commitment to the labor market. Cohort: W.

514 DAYMONT, THOMAS N. and TSAI, PAN LONG.
"Sex Inequality in the Labor Market: A Multidisciplinary Approach." Presented: Toronto, American Sociological Association Meeting, 1981.

The authors argue that by considering theories from a variety of disciplines and the complementarities among them, our understanding of sex inequality in the labor market can be improved. Further, these theories suggest important sex differences in labor market preferences and preparations that have not previously been included in empirical studies. Our results indicate that at least for young college graduates, a substantial amount of sex inequality in labor market position is due to the traditional sex-based division of labor within the home and sex differences in labor market preferences, preparations, and participation. These factors accounted for nearly one- half of the sex difference in occupational sex type and almost 90 percent of the sex difference in hourly earnings. The results also indicated that no one set of factors were dominant in explaining occupational and sex inequality in earnings. Cohort: B G.

515 DE LA PUENTE, MANUEL.
"A Preliminary Analysis of the Occupational Aspirations of Hispanic, Black, and White Youths: The Role of Government-Sponsored Employment and Training." Report, National Council of La Raza, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982.

This report examines the occupational aspirations of Hispanic, black, and white young men and women aged 14 to 21, focusing primarily on the impact that participation in government-sponsored employment and training program has on the occupational aspirations of these youths. Program participants are compared with nonparticipants, and additional comparisons are conducted among Hispanic, black, and white participants and nonparticipants. The report has five major objectives. It (1) determines the impact that participation in government-sponsored employment and training programs has on the occupational aspirations of Hispanic, black, and white male and female youths; (2) reviews the employment literature to examine the contention that a synthesis is needed between the two dominant paradigms in labor market research (the status attainment and labor market approaches) and the realistic analysis of labor markets as well as a more comprehensive and accurate picture of minority workers; (3) examines the research on youth employment with special emphasis on minority youths, and also discusses the role of such programs in addressing the employment problems of these young people; (4) bridges the gulf between research and public policy by extrapolating policy implications from the studies reviewed and discussing the policy relevance of the NLSY 1979 findings; and (5) delineates areas where additional research is warranted, and makes empirically based recommendations for public policy. Cohort: Y.

516 DECHTER, AIMEE R.; FURSTENBERG, FRANK F.; and HARRIS, KATHLEEN M.
"The Changing Consequences of Adolescent Childbearing: A Comparison of Fertility and Marriage Patterns Across Cohorts." Presented: Washington, DC, American Sociological Association Meetings, 1990.

Much is known about the implications of adolescent childbearing for the fertility and marital patterns of contemporary cohorts of women in the U.S., however, it is not known whether the long term implications of teenage childbearing for future family formation are persistent across successive cohorts of women. This paper focuses on differences in the implications of the timing of first birth on subsequent childbearing and on marital patterns, across several cohorts. The fertility and marital patterns are discussed within the context of social and historical changes, including the soaring rates of both high school completion and out of wedlock childbearing. The differences between adolescent mothers and others are contrasted across cohorts born in the following periods: the 1920s and 1930s; the years surrounding the Second World War; and in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The data, drawn from the Mature Women, Young Women, and Youth Cohorts of the NLS, suggest that differentials associated with the timing of first birth in the risks of out of wedlock childbearing, marriage, and divorce have increased and differentials in subsequent fertility have converged across the cohorts. Furthermore, racial differences in the differentials associated with adolescent childbearing have increased with respect to the marriage indicators and decreased with respect to children ever born. Cohort: G W Y.

517 DEFREITAS, GREGORY.
"Unionization Among Racial and Ethnic Minorities." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 46,2 (January 1993):284-301.

Using data on 23-30-year-olds from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the author presents the first comparative economic analysis of union coverage among black, Hispanic, Asian, and white workers in the United States. Coverage is found to be highest in this age group for blacks, followed by Hispanics, non-Hispanic whites, and Asians. Contrary to common belief, immigrants average higher rates of unionization than natives. Once the regression analysis takes into account the larger proportions of urban, immigrant, and less-educated workers In the Hispanic sample, the differences in demand for unionization among comparable whites, Asians, and Hispanics fall to insignificance. Blacks tend to exhibit a markedly stronger demand for representation than comparable workers from other groups. Cohort: Y.

518 DELUCCA, KENNETH P.
"An Analysis of the National Longitudinal Survey Youth Cohort Data Related to Industrial Arts and Vocational Education." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1985.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of industrial arts, vocational or general education course exposure on high school graduates (with complete transcripts) in the NLSY. Four sets of thrusts (demographics, post high school work experience, post high school educational experience and work concepts) were used to investigate the effects of such exposure. It was found that industrial arts exposed respondents outnumber their vocational counterparts, hence the typical grouping together of industrial arts and vocational education data seems most inappropriate. Despite their typically lower academic records, industrial arts and vocational education respondents do go on for further education after high school, attending the first four years of college in larger percentages than do general education respondents. The study concludes that industrial arts and vocational education exposure seems to have a positive effect on post high school labor market experience. Industrial arts and vocational education respondents appeared to be unemployed for shorter amounts of time than do their general education counterparts. Cohort: Y.

519 DENTON, NANCY ANNE.
"Factors Influencing Young Women's Transitions among Multiple Role Combinations: U.S. 1968-73." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1984.

While interrupted marriage, labor force, and education histories of young U.S. women have received much attention in the literature, little attempt has been made to analyze these roles as competing but not necessarily mutually exclusive options for all women. Using a pooled data set of women aged 14 to 30 from the NLS of Young Women 1968-1973, this dissertation addresses two main issues: the frequency of and movement among various combinations of these three roles and the effect of background and current characteristics on the probability of making particular transitions, transition probability associated with having a particular characteristic. Results show that role combination is a major feature in the lives of young women in that over one third are in two of the three roles, but few are in all three simultaneously. Combining roles is strongly associated with being white and having at least some college education. While there is clear association between origin and destination role combinations, it is also clear that young women change role combinations often. Thus the normative serial ordering pattern of school, work, then marriage needs to be expanded to include combinations of adjacent roles and allow for back and forth movement among the combinations. The birth of a new child, compared to not having one, and higher education, compared to women who have not finished high school, have the largest significant effects for the greatest number of transitions. The strength of the background characteristics, even after controlling for the current characteristics, is impressive. Being black as opposed to white, higher parental education, and more encouragement to attend college remain important determinants of the transitions. Cohort: G.

521 DESAI, SONALDE; CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY; and MICHAEL, ROBERT T.
"Mother or Market? Effects of Maternal Employment on Cognitive Development of Four-Year-Old Children." *Demography* 26,4 (November 1989):545-561.

This paper is a first report on a project investigating the influence of maternal employment on the cognitive and social development of young children. The data set analyzed is the newly available "Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth," a 1986 survey of the 5,000 biological offspring of the females in the NLSY data set. The paper focuses on the cognitive development of the four-year-old children, of whom there are 585. Demographic, economic, and social background factors are controlled in the analysis of relationships among maternal employment, child care, and the child's test score on the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT). Cohort: Y C.

522 DESAI, SONALDE; MICHAEL, ROBERT T.; and CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY.
"Exploring the Mechanisms through which Employment Affects Women's Childrearing Practices." Presented: Toronto, Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, May 1990.

Using data from the Children of the NLSY, this paper examines the effect of employment on emotional support and cognitive stimulation provided by mothers to their preschool age children. Measures of childrearing practices are based on mother reports as well as interviewer observations, from a short form of HOME [Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment]. The results suggest that mother's cognitive stimulation of the children seems to suffer substantially when the mother is employed, but only in the households with middle or higher levels of income. Moreover and conversely, mother's emotional support of children appears to be greater when the mother is employed, but only in the households with lower levels of income. Cohort: Y C.

523 DESAI, SONALDE; MICHAEL, ROBERT T.; and CHASE-LANSDALE, P. LINDSAY.
"The Home Environment: A Mechanism through which Maternal Employment Affects Child Development." Working Paper #20, The Population Council, 1990. Presented: Toronto, Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, May 1990.

This paper argues that seeking a simple, universal effect of maternal employment on the welfare of very young children is not a fruitful strategy. Instead, it suggests that: (1) maternal employment affects children through a variety of mechanisms, some positive and others negative; and (2) the consequences of maternal employment depend on the family's socioeconomic circumstances and the social context. Using data on pre-school aged children in the U.S. from the Children of the NLSY, the paper examines the impact of maternal employment on children's verbal abilities in different family economic contexts. The results indicate that while maternal absence and alternate child care arrangements have some negative impact on children's verbal ability (particularly for boys), in low-income families this negative impact is compensated to a large extent by the positive impact of maternal income and the improved quality of children's home environment which that income can buy. Cohort: Y C.

524 DESAI, SONALDE and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Women's Employment During Pregnancy and After the First Birth: Occupational Characteristics and Work Commitment." *American Sociological Review* 56,4 (August 1991):551-556.

An investigation of the hypothesis that women choose primarily female occupations because such jobs make it relatively easy and cost-free to withdraw from the labor force during the 2 years immediately following the first pregnancy, the time of greatest psychological and physical strains on working women. Data were obtained from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth on a sample of 1,055 US women interviewed in 1979 and 1985 who had a first birth during that time period, and were employed at least 20 hours/week during and following pregnancy. Event-history analyses reveal no effect of occupational sex composition on the likelihood that recent mothers are employed. Occupational characteristics that raise labor force withdrawal costs (e. g., high education, wages, job-specific training) and nonmonetary occupational characteristics decrease the probability of women's withdrawal from work. While all women are found to respond to withdrawal costs, women with low work commitment also respond to financial pressure and convenience of the work setting. 4 Tables, 2 Figures, 39 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

525 DESMARAIS, LAURA BURRIS.
"Investigating a Cognitive Complexity Hierarchy of Jobs." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1990.

The present study investigated the construct validity of an occupational classification system based upon ability requirements. This was done by placing the positions held by a large, nationally representative sample of full-time, employed, young, civilian adults into the classification system (the Occupational Aptitude Patterns Map) and determining whether the patterns of characteristics exhibited by the groups of positions coincided with the patterns predicted by relevant theories on job ability requirements and job differentiation. The results largely supported the validity of the Occupational Aptitude Patterns Maps as an occupational classification system. The results indicated that the Map captures differences across positions in their requirements for cognitive ability, although the overlap across job clusters is enormous. The Map also differentiates jobs on the basis of their requirements for specific abilities (e.g., scientific/mechanical ability). The differences across clusters in cognitive ability shares overlap with differences in occupational prestige as well as differences in rated job characteristics. The extent of this overlap was smaller than expected. Ideas for future research and methodological caveats are discussed. Cohort: Y.

526 DESY, JEANNE.
"High School Vocational Education Experiences: In School and in the Labor Market." *Research and Development Series* No. 244. Ohio State University, Columbus. National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1984.

A study examined the school and labor market experiences of students who either are in or have participated in vocational education programs. To formulate their conclusions, the researchers involved in the study analyzed a subset of data from the NLS of Youth Labor Market Experience--Youth Cohort. These data indicate that students who participated in vocational education to a fairly extensive degree were less likely to drop out than were others. Most vocational students worked while in high school, earning an average of $67 per week for 24 hours of work at a job that was most likely self-obtained. Working did not seem to affect the academic performance of these students; both their grades and their class rank were at least equal to those of their nonworking counterparts. Once they had graduated from high school, these vocational participants were more likely to be active in the labor force--either working or looking for work--than graduates with less vocational concentration. The typical female vocational graduate had a relatively high-prestige clerical job that demanded moderate use of her intelligence. The average male graduate, on the other hand, tended to choose craft or agricultural employment and was more likely than his nonvocational counterparts to work for himself. (MN) Cohort: Y.

527 DEVANEY, SHARON A.
"Factors Related to Propensity for Parents to Pay for Child Care." In: *Diversity Among Economically Vulnerable Households, Proceedings of Family Economics-Home Management, Pre Conference of the American Home Economics Association.* Gilbreth, J. G. and Davis, E. P., eds., (1993): 175-189.

The proportion of income spent on child care varies from 5% for higher income families to 25% for lower income families. About half of employed parents with children needing care manage to arrange for low or no cost care. The purpose of the study was to explore the characteristics of parents who pay for child care. The sample included 1,495 parents who paid for child care for at least one child who was 5 or younger in 1985. Factors which were investigated included family size, income, number of weeks worked, education of respondent, poverty status, and whether the family was female headed. Implications for public policy are offered. Cohort: Y.

528 DEVINE, TERESA.
"Labor Market Activity and Earnings: A Comparison of Evidence from the NLSY and SIPP." (In-Progress Research). Scheduled completion September 1994.

Analysis of earnings and labor market activity data represents the core of most empirical research on the labor market. Most often, these data are generated by surveys in which workers (or proxy respondents) provide responses to questions asked without substantial pressure to document their responses. Thus, one must exercise caution when interpreting findings based on these data. As for how much caution one must use and why, it is not entirely clear. The purpose of the proposed research is to contribute to recent efforts to find answers to these questions. Cohort: Y.

529 DEX, SHIRLEY and SHAW, LOIS B.
*British and American Women at Work: Do Equal Opportunities Policies Matter?* London: MacMillan, Ltd., 1986.

Using data from the Mature and Young Women cohorts and the British Women in Employment Survey, this book compares the effects of childbearing on the labor market experiences of women in the United States and Great Britain. The principal findings are that British women tend to stay at home longer after the birth of a child and are more likely than American women to return to work part-time. As a result, British women are more likely than American women to experience downward occupational mobility after childbearing begins. The authors consider some of the possible causes of these differences in work behavior, including differences in: equal opportunity legislation; the availability of childcare subsidies and maternity leave; tax incentives for hiring part-time workers; and in the industrial structure and growth rates of the two countries. Cohort: G W.

530 DIAMOND, ARTHUR M.
"The Distribution and Determinants of Individual Wage Profile Slopes." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

Individual wage profile slopes have been estimated for the first time using 5-10 (not necessarily consecutive) years of wage observations for 1,577 young men from the NLS of Young Men. The distribution of wage slopes centers around a mean annual percentage increase in real wages of 4 percent. The apparent unimodality of the distribution of the slopes as well as the preponderance of positive slopes even for high school dropouts may constitute additional evidence against the dual labor markets theory. The determinants of the slopes were learned by regressing the slopes on human capital variables and on other control variables. Wage slopes increase with education, years of marriage, and years of additional experience. Wage slopes decrease with age in year one, the wage in the first year, the years of experience in the first year and the number of observations used in calculating the slope. Also, whites had higher slopes than blacks. Cohort: B.

531 DIAMOND, P. A. and HAUSMAN, JERRY A.
"Individual Retirement and Savings Behavior." *Journal of Public Economics* 23,1/2 (February/March 1984):81-114.

The NLS of Older Men is examined to determine the extent of low wealth holdings. In 1966, about 7.6% of men aged 45-59 reported negative net wealth, while another 12.1% reported nonnegative net wealth below $1,000. The analysis is continued on the premise that the life-cycle theory is applicable only to part of the population. Further examination of the data indicates the presence of considerable variation in individual propensities to save. An individual model of wealth accumulation is estimated with the first 10 years of panel data from the NLS. The presence of pension and Social Security benefits has a significant effect on retirement behavior. Individuals who prefer to retire early should have greater savings propensities. The savings-to-permanent-income ratio rises with permanent income in a sharply nonlinear fashion. Cohort: M.

532 DILLARD, K. DENISE and POL, LOUIS G.
"The Individual Economic Costs of Teenage Childbearing." *Family Relations* 31 (1982):249-259.

Although the desire to have children remains high among most Americans, more future parents are beginning to acknowledge the disadvantages of large families and the advantages of small ones. Previous findings on the economic costs of raising children are reviewed and examined especially as they apply to the rapidly growing population of teenage childbearers. Using data from a variety of sources, information was tabulated on the average loss of education by age at first birth, the average annual income and hourly wage for women by educational attainment, the expected annual reduction of income due to low educational attainment, and the direct costs of subsequent fertility. Results showed that children born to teenagers were substantially more expensive than those born to women who delay first births until their twenties. Cohort: G.

533 DIPRETE, THOMAS A.
"Analyzing Labor Force Transitions with Panel Data." *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* 3 (1984):61-76.

While event-history data are always preferable to panel data, there are many situations in which they do not exist or cannot be collected. This analysis of transitions among labor force statuses for young men who participated in the NLS is intended to illustrate the usefulness of longitudinal models for data analysis even when event history data are not available. Continuous time Markov models can be estimated and constrained so that hypotheses can be tested. Further, it is feasible to specify the intensity parameters as functions of covariates and estimate the coefficients. Good starting values are important to obtain the estimates without a large expenditure of funds, and one way in which these values might be obtained is suggested. Cohort: B.

534 DIPRETE, THOMAS A.
"Tenure, Mobility and Incumbency: Testing and Elaborated Theory of Occupational and Firm Labor Markets." (In-Progress Research). NSF. Duke University, Department of Sociology, Durham, NC 27706.

This is a study of the ways in which careers and wages are affected by the mobility of workers within labor markets. Most jobs are located within an occupation and within an organization or firm. The wages paid in a job may depend both on characteristics of the occupation and the firm, depending on the resources characteristic for the occupation and firm. This study will examine how such labor market resources affect wages independently of individual characteristics of the individual holding the job (education, age, effort, for example). The study will be based on data from the Current Population Surveys and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. This research will contribute to our understanding of how labor market structures (occupations and firms) may influence the wages paid to workers and in particular how the effects of an individual's skill, education, and effort may be modified by the occupational labor market or firm labor market he or she is working in. Cohort: Y.

535 DIRECTOR, STEVEN M.
"Underadjustment Bias in the Evaluation of Manpower Training." *Evaluation Quarterly* 3 (May 1979):190-218.

A review of the literature suggests that choice of control group may have affected the results and policy implications of the major evaluations of governmental training programs. It is argued that the usual evaluation designs underadjust for preprogram differences between trainees and the control group and thus yield biased estimates of program impact. Attempts to statistically correct for such bias are presented and discussed. Cohort: B.

536 DIRECTOR, STEVEN M.
"Underadjustment Bias in the Quasi-Experimental Evaluation of Manpower Training." Ph.D. Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1974.

This research deals with the methodology of evaluating manpower training programs. The emphasis is not upon the structuring of cost-benefit models but upon evaluation design. The common methods of evaluation produce biased results. This study recommends using true randomized experiments wherever possible. These experiments are far more feasible than is generally conceded. Cohort: B.

537 DOERING, Z.
"Segmentation Analysis of Market Survey Intention and Enlistment Behavior Data." (In-progress Research).

The objective of this on-going effort is to extend earlier work searching for differences in enlistment behavior between two identifiable groups: (1) those with positive intentions to join the military; and (2) those with negative intentions. Survey data (from the youth attitude tracking study, NLSY, and the applicant surveys) and enlistment data will be combined with data on the economy, resources for recruiting, policy factors, and market data to examine market reactions and identify factors that trigger enlistment for each group. Econometric modeling and geographic market segmentation analysis techniques will be applied to the data. Using these data, models will be formulated and recommendations made for improving recruit market strategies by taking advantage of marginal differences in enlistment behavior. Cohort: Y.

538 DOESCHER, TABITHA ANN.
"Fertility and Female Occupational Choice." Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

This study hypothesizes that a working woman selects her occupation, defined as a vector of characteristics, in accordance with her life cycle fertility and labor force participation. It focuses on two characteristics in particular: the occupational atrophy rate (the depreciation in participation) and the flexibility of hours within an occupation. Through the use of a multiperiod utility maximization model and comparable statics analysis, the project investigates the qualitative effect of an exogenous change in family size on the woman's choice of her occupational characteristics. In general, the empirical analysis, which uses data from the NLS of Mature Women, supports the theoretical hypothesis; as family size increases, women tend to select occupations with lower atrophy rates and more flexible hours. Cohort: W.

539 DOESCHER, TABITHA ANN.
"Fertility and Female Occupational Choice." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1980.

Since World War II, American women with children have entered the labor force in increasing numbers. However, the dual roles of labor force participant and mother are competing roles since each activity requires a considerable commitment of time. Although existing research suggests that women can reconcile these two roles by decreasing family size and/or by curtailing labor force participation, there is a paucity of investigation into alternative strategies. One possible option is that women who want to work and who want to have children can select the occupation which allows the greatest degree of compatibility between market work and childbearing/childrearing. The primary hypothesis of this study is that a working woman selects her occupation, defined as a vector of characteristics, in accordance with her desired life cycle fertility and labor force participation. The study focuses on two-characteristics in particular: the occupational atrophy rate (the depreciation in human capital resulting from intermittent labor force participation) and the flexibility of hours within an occupation. The multiperiod theoretical model depicts a representative woman as selecting the occupational atrophy rate and the occupation-specific supply of labor which enables her to maximize her lifetime utility, given her lifetime labor force participation and fertility decisions. Through the use of comparative analysis, the model investigates the qualitative effect of an exogenous change in the number of children on the woman's choice of her occupational atrophy rate, her occupation-specific supply of labor in each period, and her occupation-specific flexibility of hours, where flexibility is measured as the difference in the optimal weekly labor supply. The analysis concludes that this effect is composed of two time effects and an earnings, or wage rate, effect. The latter effect can be further decomposed into an income and substitution effect. These theoretical hypotheses are tested with data from the NLS of Mature Women. The first occupational characteristic, the atrophy rate, is estimated for twenty-one occupations using a wage growth function. The estimated atrophy rate is then the dependent variable in a weighted least squares regression analysis. Because an occupation in which hours are more variable allows more flexibility in scheduling work, the standard deviation of hours worked within an occupation is used as a proxy for the second characteristic, flexibility of hours. This variable is calculated for each of the three-digit Census occupations from the 1970 Current Population Survey--it is the dependent variable in an ordinary least squares regression. For both characteristics, the sign of the coefficient associated with the number of children is of particular interest. In general, the empirical analysis supports the theoretical hypotheses: as family size increases, women tend to select occupations with lower atrophy rates and more flexible hours. Cohort: W.

540 DOHERTY, WILLIAM.
"Impact of Divorce on Locus of Control Orientation in Adult Women: A Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 44,4 (April 1983):834-40.

Using longitudinal data for adult women from the NLS, this study examined the relation between getting divorced and changes in the individual's locus of control orientation. The sample contained 1,814 white women ages 32-46 years who were in their first marriage in 1969. Marital status and locus of control (an 11-item abbreviated version of Rotter's Internal-External Locus of Control Scale) were measured in 1969, 1972, and 1977. Based on previous literature on locus of control and life events and on divorce, stress, and mental health, the author hypothesized that divorced people, in comparison with those who remained married, would show a short-term increase in externality from 1969-1972, followed by a return over the next 5 years to levels of locus of control comparable to that of the group who remained married. It was also hypothesized that locus of control scores would not predict the likelihood of becoming divorced over the 8-year period. All three hypotheses were confirmed. The findings were discussed in the context of two larger theoretical issues: the influence of important life events on locus of control and the causal direction in the well-documented association between divorce and mental health. Cohort: W.

541 DOHERTY, WILLIAM and BALDWIN, CYNTHIA.
"Shifts and Stability in Locus of Control During the 1970s: Divergence of the Sexes." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 48,4 (1985):1048-1053.

Using NLS data from the Older Men, Mature Women, Young Men, and Young Women cohorts, this study investigates changes in locus of control orientation from the late 1960s through the late 1970s. Each subject was administered a locus of control scale three times over a seven or eight year period. The scale was an 11-item abbreviated version of Rotter's Internal-External Locus of Control Scale (I-E; Rotter, 1966). The findings showed close similarity in locus of control scores among the four groups in the late 1960s and the early 1970s. However, by 1976-78 both groups of women had moved substantially toward the external end of the scale, while both groups of men remained basically unchanged. Changes in scores for women could not be accounted for by demographic factors entered into multiple regression analyses. The authors suggest a "cultural-shift" interpretation of the sex differences found: women in the mid-1970s became more aware of the external constraints on their ability to meet their goals in the labor force and other settings; as a group men presumably did not experience similar changes in their perceptions. Overall, the findings presented here document a major divergence between the sexes on perceived control during a decade when sex role issues reached national prominence. Cohort: B G M W.

542 DOLINSKY, ARTHUR LEWIS; CAPUTO, RICHARD K.; and O'KANE, PATRICK.
"Competing Effects of Culture and Situation on Welfare Receipt." *Social Service Review* 63 (September 1989):359-371.

Contributing to the long-standing debate about the relative influence of cultural and situational factors on welfare receipt, examined here are the competing effects of these factors. Analysis of microdata from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience for a subset of 549 matched mother-daughter pairs (covering the years 1966-1971 for the mothers and 1976-1979 for the daughters) indicates that both culture and situation influenced welfare receipt. Education and work experience were about three times as important as attitudes in explaining the variance in the number of years that welfare was received. 6 Tables, 2 Appendixes. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: G W.

543 DOLINSKY, ARTHUR L.; CAPUTO, RICHARD K.; and PASUMARTY, KISHORE.
"The Effects of Education on Business Ownership: a Longitudinal Study of Women." *Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice* 18.1 (Fall 1993):43-53.

A study used data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience (NLSLME) to track the long-term self-employed business ownership experience of women between 1969 and 1984, examining their initial entry into self-employment, their continued survivorship in self-employment, and their reentry into self-employment. According to the results of the study, about two-thirds of the women who enter self-employment leave it after roughly 3 years, and a sizable portion of those women who have not exited self-employment after a few years stay self-employed for the remainder of the study period. The data also reveal a significant degree of reentry into self-employment. Moreover, the incidence of initial entry, continuous stayer, and reentry status among the women in the sample is positively related to educational attainment. The study's implications for efforts to increase business ownership among economically disadvantaged women are discussed. Cohort: W.

544 DOLINSKY, ARTHUR LEWIS.
"A Longitudinal Study of the Determinants and Consequences of Public Assistance." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1985.

The study investigates the determinants and consequences of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). Micro data gathered by the NLS of Mature and Young Women cohorts from the late 1960s through late 1970s are used to construct a model that examines welfare recipience, taking into account various influences both proximate and remote. Within this context the nature of intergenerational dependency is considered. Among the basic study results is that of the importance of education (opportunity) as both a determinant and consequence of recipience. Accordingly, its role as an intervening variable in transmitting dependency across generations appears to be most significant. Cohort: G W.

545 DONOHUE, JOHN J.
"A Continuous-Time Stochastic Model of Job Mobility: A Comparison of Male-Female Hazard Rates of Young Workers." Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1986.

This study examines male and female hazard rates in the periods 1968-1971 and 1979-1982 using data for young workers from the various samples of the NLS. Contrary to a number of previous micro-data studies, I demonstrate that for the period 1968-1971 female workers quit their initial full-time jobs at substantially higher rates than male workers. Moreover, while male hazard rates show a monotonic decline, female rates show a nonmonotonic u- shaped pattern, which I attribute to a "birth effect"--young women leaving the labor force to have children. For the period 1979-1982, however, young women had become almost indistinguishable from young men in terms of job tenure, attachment to the labor force, and percentage of workers who are professional, managerial, and technical. The finding of the equality in hazard rates between male and female workers in the later period was invariant to different parametric assumptions about the nature of duration dependence and the existence of unobserved heterogeneity. Two factors contributed to the elimination of the first-job "tenure gap" between young men and women: (1) women's increased commitment to the paid workforce, and (2) their increasing age at the time of first marriage and/or first pregnancy. Evidence from examining the last job held during the sample period suggests that these factors delay, but do not entirely eradicate, the point at which women begin to leave their jobs at a higher rate than men. In the period 1968-1971 the female-male ratio of expected tenure on initial full-time jobs was 59% and the corresponding ratio of earnings was roughly 73%. By 1979-1982, the tenure gap closed and the earnings gap had narrowed to almost 90%. Since the narrowing of the wage gap seems to lag the narrowing of the tenure gap, the direction of the causation may be from lower tenure to lower wages. [UMI ADG8728124] Cohort: B G Y.

546 DORNFELD, MAUDE and KRUTTSCHNITT, CANDACE.
"Do the Stereotypes fit? Mapping Gender-Specific Outcomes and Risk Factors." *Criminology* 30,3 (1992):397-419.

It has generally been accepted that boys and girls differ in their behavioral and emotional responses to stressful family events. These gender differences could be due to either different family risk factors affecting boys and girls or to boys coping differently in response to the same negative family events. These two alternative hypotheses form the basis of our analysis. Specifically, using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), we assess whether and how (1) marital discord, (2) marital stability and change, (3) harsh discipline, and (4) maternal deviance impact three different outcomes for males and females: delinquency, alcohol use, and depression. Multivariate analyses reveal that, although females generally display more vulnerabilities to specific dimensions of family life than males, the responses to these risk factors are not constrained to gender-stereotypic outcomes Cohort: Y C.

547 DOUGLAS, BARBARA ELLEN.
"An Analysis of the Academic Composites of ASVAB and the PSAT, the SAT, and ACT: A Correlation Study." Ph.D. Dissertation, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 1986.

The primary purpose of the study was to determine the degree of correlation between the academic composites of the ASVAB and the math and verbal sections of the PSAT, SAT, and ACT. The sample of the study (N = 3,331) is extracted from the 1979 NLSY, and consists of the following subgroups: cohorts with ASVAB scores and PSAT scores (N = 1,332); cohorts with ASVAB scores and SAT scores (N = 920); and cohorts with ASVAB scores and ACT scores (N = 1079). Various correlations coefficients were obtained between the ASVAB academic composites and the math and verbal sections of the PSAT, between the ASVAB academic composites and the math and verbal sections of the SAT, and between the academic composites of the ASVAB and the math and verbal sections of the ACT. Further correlation analyses were performed with reference to the subsamples of the study: male/female, Hispanic, black/white and rural/urban. The study concludes that, due to the positive relationship existing between the ASVAB academic composites and the math and verbal sections of the PSAT, SAT and ACT, the use of the ASVAB could be increased so as to provide a counseling tool for the college bound student. The ASVAB could, therefore, furnish the college counselor with an additional source of information to be considered when making important selection and placement decisions. Cohort: Y.

548 DOWNING, DOUGLAS A.
"Teenage Employment: Personal Characteristics, Job Duration, and the Racial Unemployment Differential." Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1987.

The reasons for the high level of teenage unemployment, particularly for black teenagers, have been investigated using data from the 1980 census, the NLSY, the Current Population Survey, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics Gross Flow data. Most unemployed 16-17 year olds are found to be in school; most unemployed 18-19 year olds are out of school. Black teenagers are found to have shorter job durations when they are employed, but this is because they are much more likely than white teenagers to have their jobs come to an end, rather than that they are much more likely to quit or be fired. A model of frictional unemployment indicates that the high level of black unemployment cannot be accounted for by higher job turnover. Black teenagers are much more likely to have jobs with the government than are white teenagers, indicating that blacks lack informal connections that are one of the ways whites find out about job opportunities in the private sector. The labor market experience of several disadvantaged groups are investigated: central city residents, teenage women with children, teenagers from poor families, teenagers with low class standing in high school, and teenagers whose parents had low education. In each case blacks are more likely to be in the disadvantaged group, and members of the disadvantaged group are less likely to be employed, but there still is a degree of high black unemployment that cannot be explained because of membership in one of these disadvantaged groups. [UMI ADG87-29059] Cohort: Y.

549 DRAPER, THOMAS W.
"On the Relationship Between Welfare and Marital Stability: A Research Note." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 43,2 (May 1981):293-299.

Five waves of data from the NLS of Mature Women consisting of 3,690 30-44 year old females were analyzed using a cross-lagged panel correlation. In many cases, the results of the analysis are consistent with the view that marital instability increases the need for welfare, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, and food stamps. There was little evidence to support the previously reported effect of public assistance on marital instability. [(c)APA] Cohort: W.

550 DRAPER, THOMAS W.
"Sons, Mothers, and Externality: Is There a Father Effect?" *Child Study Journal* 12,4 (1982):271-280.

Cross-lagged panel correlations were used to examine the relationship between the presence of sons in the family and personal locus of control in two samples of mothers from the NLS: 2,594 32-46 year old married females living with their spouses and 592 respondents either not married or married but not living with their spouses. Over time, single respondents with sons three years of age and under became more externally oriented. This effect was not observed in respondents with spouses or in single mothers with daughters. The effect was limited to those single respondents with young sons who were responsible for other dependents. This effect was strongest for the less educated respondents. Ethnicity, family income, and age of respondent did not affect the relationship. Findings are consistent with those of E. M. Hetherington et al (1978), suggesting that fathers play a unique role in determining the quality of the mother-son relationship. [(c)APA] Cohort: W.

551 DUBOW, ERIC F.
"Risk and Protective Factors in Children's Behavioral and Academic Adjustment." Presented: Kansas City, Biennial Meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1989.

Using a national longitudinal data set (the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth), this study assessed 1) the degree to which children who experience multiple family stressors (e.g., marital discord, poverty, crowding) are at risk for behavioral and academic adjustment problems; and 2) the potential beneficial impact of "protective factors" (e.g., the child's intelligence, self-esteem, a supportive home environment) for children at risk. Analyses focused on children ages 8-13 (N=740). Results showed that three risk factors significantly increased the likelihood of child behavioral and academic problems: poverty status, crowding (more than three children in the household), and maternal low self-esteem. The frequency of children exhibiting adjustment problems increased dramatically with the number of stressors experienced. In addition, children under stress were significantly better adjusted if they had high rather than low levels of each protective factor. These results have implications for the identification of children at risk and for the development of interventions to enhance children's stress-protective resources. Cohort: Y.

552 DUBOW, ERIC F. and LUSTER, THOMAS.
"Adjustment of Children Born to Teenage Mothers: The Contribution of Risk and Protective Factors." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 52 (May 1990):393-404.

This study was undertaken to examine the contribution of risk and protective factors in the adjustment of children born to teenage mothers. Using NLSY child data, information was obtained on a subset of 721 children ages 8-15 and their mothers. Results showed that several risk factors (e.g., poverty status, urban residence, mother's self-esteem) were modestly related to children's academic and behavioral adjustment. Exposure to increasing numbers of risk factors was associated with greater vulnerability to adjustment problems. Several protective factors (e.g., intelligence, self-esteem, quality of the home environment) were also modestly related to children's adjustment, and enhanced the prediction of adjustment above and beyond the contribution of the risk factors. For children exposed to risk, the presence of the protective factors reduced their vulnerability to academic and behavioral difficulties. Cohort: Y C.

553 DUNCAN, GREG J.; MORGAN, JAMES N.; and ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
"Sense of Efficacy and Subsequent Change in Earnings--A Replication/Internal-External Attitudes, Sense of Efficacy, and Labor Market Experience." *Journal of Human Resources* 16,4 (Fall 1981):649-666.

In a recent article, Paul Andrisani, using data from the NLS panels of Young and Older Men, found internal- external attitudes related to the level of and subsequent changes in their economic status. An attempt is made here to replicate part of Andrisani's analysis and is limited to an analysis of the effects of initial efficacy on subsequent change in economic status. The replication indicated somewhat smaller effects of initial efficacy on subsequent changes in earnings in Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) data than in the NLS data but produced larger effects when the time period was extended. However, the evidence did not support Andrisani's conclusion that an attitudinal change among whites and blacks with external attitudes would result in greater initiative and a more successful labor market experience. In a reply, Andrisani contends that Duncan and Morgan's PSID findings are inconsistent with the evidence. Further, Andrisani finds the replication questionable and points out that it ignored about 92% of the data. Cohort: B M.

554 DUNCAN, GREGORY M. and LEIGH, DUANE E.
"Wage Determination in the Union and Nonunion Sectors: A Sample Selectivity Approach." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 34 (October 1980):2-34.

This paper re-examines the question of whether wages are determined differently in the union and nonunion sectors. This study uses a methodology proposed by Heckman and Lee to correct for the possibility that wage differences may determine the union status of workers as well as vice versa. The authors find that union status is strongly related to the predicted union-nonunion wage differential, but their evidence nevertheless reinforces Bloch and Kuskin's empirical finding that the union earnings function is less sensitive than nonunion earnings function to changes in nearly every observable attribute of workers, such as education and experience. The authors also conclude that previous studies using separately estimated union and nonunion wage equations may have understated the success of unions in raising the relative wages of their members. Cohort: M.

555 DUNCAN, KEVIN.
"Racial Disparity in Earnings and Earnings Growth: The Case of Young Men." Forthcoming: *Social Science Journal* 31,3 (July 1994).

Cohort: B.

556 DUNCAN, KEVIN; PRUS, MARK; and SANDY, JONATHAN.
"Marital Status, Children and Women's Labor Market Choices." *Journal of Socio-Economics* 22,3 (Fall 1993):277-288.

This article provides a test of the human capital prediction that women with more labor force intermittence hold occupations characterized by lower earnings penalties for intermittence. By using marital and family status as proxies of labor market commitment the authors find that, on average, married women with and without children spend more time out of the labor force than never-married, childless women. Results from earnings regressions fail to indicate that the occupations they hold are characterized by significantly lower penalties for time not working. However, results from a probit model indicate that a woman's marital status, the presence of children, and the level of the husband's education significantly affect the probability of working. The results reported here suggest that human capital theory explains a woman's decision to work, but does not necessarily explain her occupational choice. Cohort: W.

557 DUNCAN, KEVIN C.
"The Impact of Structural Change on Human Capital and Dual Market Theories of Racial Earnings Disparity." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Utah, 1987.

The human capital approach to racial earnings disparity suggests that the distribution of earnings may be altered by altering the distribution of skills among members of the work force. Early human capital theorists placed emphasis on increasing the quantity of schooling as a means of increasing skills; however, the theory has been modified to recognize the importance of the quality of schooling in improving the skills of labor. Empirical studies on the quality of schooling have suggested that as racial differences in educational quality have narrowed so have differences in earnings between black and white males. The literature on school quality suggests that differences in earnings can be explained by the quality of training undertaken by blacks and whites before they enter the labor market. My research has found that there is little evidence to support the orthodox hypothesis regarding the relationship between school quality and earnings. Using an index of school quality from the NLS of Young Men, regression results indicated that increases in educational quality were associated with reduced earnings for whites, but did not significantly contribute to the earnings of blacks. The significant and negative school quality coefficient may indicate that higher educational quality induces young white males to attain higher schooling levels and postpone their entrance into the labor market. However, increases in school quality do not perform the same function for young blacks. In addition, the results of the human capital regression model were sensitive to the period in which the model was estimated. In 1968, black and white males were rewarded with higher earnings for higher levels of labor market experience. However, in 1978, only white males continued to be rewarded for their labor market experience. These results suggest that racial differences in earnings cannot solely be attributed to differences in the quality of training undertaken before blacks and whites enter the labor market. [UMI ADG8724278] Cohort: B.

558 DUNCAN, KEVIN C.
"The Vintage Schooling Hypothesis and Racial Differences in Earnings and On-The-Job Training: A Longitudinal Analysis." *The Review of Black Political Economy* 20,3 (Winter 1992):99-117.

Cohort: B.

559 DUNCAN, KEVIN C. and PRUS, MARK J.
"Atrophy Rates for Intermittent Employment for Married and Never-Married Women: A Test of the Human Capital Theory of Occupational Sex Segregation." *Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance* 32,1 (Spring 1992):27-37.

Many economists attribute the persistence of occupational sex segregation to the choices that women make in preparing for and on entering the labor market, while other economists argue that occupational sex segregation is the result of such factors as discrimination and sex role socialization. An alternative test of the occupational choice explanation for sex segregation is developed. Marital status is used as a proxy for differential commitment to the labor market, and atrophy rates are estimated for married and never married women. By dividing the sample of mature women in the National Longitudinal Survey for 1967 status, a test is conducted of the human capital prediction that women with less intermittent labor force participation opt for occupations characterized by a greater penalty for intermittence. The results suggest that, while expectations concerning labor force participation appear to guide women's preparation for the labor market and while other job characteristics may influence occupational sorting, differential atrophy rates have not been proven to be fundamental in guiding women's occupational choices. Cohort: W.

560 DUNCAN, KEVIN C. and PRUS, MARK J.
"Starting Wages of Women in Female and Male Occupations: A Test of the Human Capital Explanation of Occupational Sex Segregation." *Social Science Journal* 29,4 (October 1992):479-493.

Debate regarding gender-based occupational segregation has been dominated by the view that segregation results from differences in the occupational choices made by men and women. An alternative test using the occupational choice explanation is presented, drawing on data derived from the 1967 National Longitudinal Survey for Mature Women, ages 30-44, to examine the human capital propositions that predominantly female (F) occupations are characterized by relatively higher starting wages and lower penalties for time spent out of the labor market. An examination of average hourly wage rates by level of work experience failed to indicate statistically significant starting wage differentials that would explain occupational segregation based on choice. Aggression analyses show that predominantly F occupations offer significantly lower starting wages and higher penalty rates relative to predominantly male occupations. Economic incentives suggested by human capital theory that would lead Fs to choose to work in traditionally F occupations are not found. It is suggested that future research should explore the roles of labor market discrimination and gender-role socialization in explaining occupational segregation. 3 Tables, 2 Figures. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: W.

561 DUNN, THOMAS ALBERT.
"Essays on the Economic Linkages Among Family Members." Ph.D. Dissertation, Northwestern University 1993.

Four essays examine the links between the labor market experiences and economic outcomes of individuals who are related by blood or by marriage using panel data on family member pairs from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience. The first chapter provides estimates of inter- and intragenerational correlations for a broad set of labor market outcomes. The second chapter estimates a factor model of earnings hours and wages and investigates the extent to which the parental and family characteristics that drive wage rates and work hours independently of wage rates are responsible for similarities among family members in labor market outcomes. The third chapter studies the extent to which the education and experience slopes of wage equations are influenced by parental characteristics and family background variables that predict years of education completed. The fourth chapter investigates the influences of family structure and the earnings of parents and children on the flow of inter vivos cash transfers. Cohort: B G M W.

562 ECKSTEIN, ZVI and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Dynamic Labor Force Participation of Married Women and Endogenous Work Experience." *Review of Economic Studies* 56 (July 1989):375-390. Also: Columbus OH: CHRR, The Ohio State University, 1985.

A dynamic model of married women's labor force participation and fertility is estimated using the NLS Mature Women's cohort data. The estimates are used to predict changes in the lifecycle patterns of employment due to changes in schooling, fertility, husband's income, and the magnitude of the experience effect on wages. Findings show that although work experience increases the disutility of further work, this effect is overwhelmed by the positive effect of experience on wages, leading to persistence in the employment patterns of these women. It was also found that an increase in young children and in husband's income substantially reduces participation while increased schooling has a powerful positive impact on participation. Cohort: W.

563 ECKSTEIN, ZVI and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Estimating a Market Equilibrium Search Model from Panel Data on Individuals." *Econometrica* 58,4 (July 1990):783-808.

This paper demonstrates the feasibility of estimating a Nash labor market equilibrium model using only information of workers. The equilibrium model is adapted from Albrecht and Axell (1984) and is based on workers who are homogeneous in terms of market productivity and heterogeneous in terms of non-market productivity, and on firms which are heterogeneous in terms of productive efficiency. The equilibrium model is contrasted in terms of its fit to the data with an unrestricted version of the model which is based on a mixture of negative binomial distributions. The equilibrium model fails to conform to the data in exactly the dimension of its major focus, namely it implies that measurement error accounts for almost all of the dispersion in observed wages. The equilibrium model also does not do well in fitting the unemployment duration distribution compared to the unrestricted model. The problem is that the duration distribution itself does not support the existence of significant heterogeneity, as evidenced by the estimates of the unrestricted model. The paper also illustrates the use of such models for policy analysis by simulating the welfare effects of a minimum wage. Cohort: Y.

564 EGGE, KARL A.
"Black-White Differences in Annual Hours of Work Supplied Among Males 45-59 Years of Age." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1973.

A number of factors are examined that are expected to be related to the amount of labor an individual supplies. The data indicate that for both blacks and whites the amount of labor supplied, generally speaking, is inversely related to: (1) hourly wage rate; (2) level of non- labor income; (3) age; (4) local area unemployment rate; and (5) the presence of recent unemployment experience. It is directly related, on the other hand, to: (6) being married (spouse present); (7) being healthy; and (8) being in white collar jobs. Moreover, the relationship between each of the eight "explanatory" factors and hours supplied is different for blacks than for whites. For example, the effect of hourly wage rate on hours is much larger for blacks, while the effect of personal unemployment experience is actually the opposite for blacks from what it is for whites. Combining the mean of each of these factors with their estimated effects on hours supplied, the author is able to shed some light on the sources of the gross white-black difference in hours supplied by ascertaining which factors tend to widen and which ones to lower the observed differences. Generally speaking, it was found that wages, age, and personal unemployment experience tend to widen the white-black difference in hours supplied, while local labor market unemployment, net income per dependent, and marital status tend to narrow the differences. On the basis of these findings, Egge suggests that as wages continue to rise over time, and as these men get older, the black-white difference in hours supplied will widen. Cohort: M.

565 EGGE, KARL A.; KOHEN, ANDREW I.; SHEA, JOHN R.; and ZELLER, FREDERICK A.
"Changes in the Federal Minimum Wage and the Employment of Young Men, 1966-67." In: *Youth Unemployment and Minimum Wages*. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin 1657. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1970.

These data permit the "before and after" experience of youth to be related to the wage they were earning before the new minimum became effective. The authors ask whether those youth whose marginal productivity was lower than the newly established minimum had relatively less favorable employment experiences after the minimum wage changes than those whose wages already had been above the minimums. One would expect these low productivity youngsters to be among the first to feel whatever restriction of employment opportunities the minimum wage created. The fact that the authors have been unable to find in their data any general tendency for the foregoing relationship leads to the conclusion that if the minimum wage increases did indeed create unemployment among youth, the effect was not a pronounced one. Even when the analysis was focused on these subgroups of young men who might, on a priori grounds, be expected to be most vulnerable to the impact of the minimum wage, only a small number of such subgroups showed any signs of adversity. Cohort: B.

566 EGGEBEEN, DAVID J.; CROCKETT, LISA J.; and HAWKINS, ALAN J.
"Patterns of Adult Male Coresidence Among Young Children of Adolescent Mothers." *Family Planning Perspectives* 22,5 (September/October 1990):219-223.

This paper examines the extent to which a sample of young children resided during their first three years of life in a household in which an adult male was present. Data from the NLSY on children ages 3 to 6 in 1986 who were born to adolescent mothers were utilized. Four measures of exposure to the adult male were developed: (1) duration of coresidence (the number of interview years in which a male was present in the child's household); (2) timing of coresidence (when in relationship to the child's birth the male entered the household); (3) stability of the living arrangement (the number of times a primary male moved into or out of the child's household); and (4) the relationship of the adult male to the child. Differences by race and mother's age at birth were analyzed. It was found that: (1) well over three-quarters of the white children (81%) but less than half (45%) of the black children lived with an adult male during the full time period studied; (2) children of older mothers, those who were ages 20 or older at the child's birth, were more likely to be born into a household where an adult male was present; (3) 79% of children born to older white mothers experienced a stable living arrangement, i.e., no movement of the male in or out of the household, in their first three years compared to 45% of children born to the youngest white mothers; and (4) almost 60% of the black children studied experienced at least one transition in their first three years of life and almost a third (32%) experienced two or more. Plans for future research on the impact of these patterns on the child's well-being are discussed. Cohort: Y C.

567 EHRENBERG, RONALD G. and MARCUS, ALAN J.
"Minimum Wage Legislation and the Educational Outcomes of Youth." *Research in Labor Economics* 3 (1980):61-93.

This analysis of the statewide data on white male and female teenagers from the 1970 Census of Population and the 1966 NLS data for nonwhite male teenagers yields conflicting evidence. The former suggest that the effect of minimum wage changes on teenagers' educational decisions is small, and that the major effect of the changes is to redistribute jobs from the children of the poor to the children of the nonpoor. The latter suggest that such changes induce a shift from full-time schooling to full-time employment for nonwhite male teens from low-income families. While coherent explanations can be provided for each of these results, confidence in them would have been increased if the various data bases had yielded similar findings. Cohort: B.

568 EHRENBERG, RONALD G. and MARCUS, ALAN J.
"Minimum Wages and Teenagers' Enrollment-Employment Outcomes: A Multinomial Logit Model." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Winter 1982):39-58.

This paper tests the hypothesis that the effect of minimum wage legislation on teenagers' education decisions is asymmetrical across family income classes, with the legislation inducing children from low-income families to reduce their levels of schooling and children from higher- income families to increase their educational attainment. The authors use data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women, and exploit the fact that, although the minimum wage is fixed at a point in time, its value relative to adult wages varies across areas. Multinomial logit models of teenagers' enrollment-employment outcomes are estimated. The hypothesis appears to be confirmed for white teens; however, the evidence for nonwhites is more ambiguous. Cohort: B G.

569 EHRENBERG, RONALD G. and OAXACA, RONALD L.
"Impacts of Unemployment Insurance on the Duration of Unemployment and the Post-Unemployment Wage." *Industrial Relations Research Association Proceedings 28th Annual Winter Meeting* (1976):234-41.

This study confirms that unemployment insurance (UI) benefits lead to longer spells of unemployment. While UI benefits also raise post-unemployment wages, these wage effects are statistically significant only in the cases of older males and females. Thus, the predictions of the search model are verified for these older groups of workers, but not for the younger cohorts. At the margin, the percentage wage gain for each additional week of unemployment is larger among older workers and among males. Cohort: B G M W.

570 EHRENBERG, RONALD G. and OAXACA, RONALD L.
"Unemployment Insurance, Duration of Unemployment, and Subsequent Wage Gain." *American Economic Review* 66 (December 1976):754-66.

The estimated impact of unemployment insurance benefit changes on unemployed individual's duration of unemployment, postunemployment wages, and durations of spell out of the labor force is calculated. Three estimates are presented for each group: (1) the impact of the current benefit level relative to the absence of benefits; (2) the impact of increasing the replacement fraction from 0.4 to 0.5; and (3) the impact of increasing the replacement fraction from 0.0 to 1.0. The results seem to indicate that an increase in UI benefits would induce additional productive job search for older males and females, with the magnitudes of the impact on both postunemployment wages and duration of unemployment being larger for the males. In contrast, an increase in UI benefits appears to increase the duration of unemployment for the younger males and females but has no impact on their postunemployment wages. Cohort: B G M W.

571 EHRLICH, LISA MARIE.
"Women's Career Orientation, Labor Supply and Fertility Behavior." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1984.

The central issue in this thesis is whether "career oriented" women respond differently from "traditional" women in their childbearing and labor supply behavior to changes in exogenous variables such as wages and husband's income. To the extent that they do, and to the extent that more women are becoming career oriented, economic and demographic forecasts based on traditional models of women's labor supply and fertility behavior may be in error. This is an empirical dissertation with a two-stage model, using the NLS of Young Women. The first stage estimates a woman's degree of career orientation using data on early preferences and desired occupation. This stage of the model draws upon the Mincer and Polachek approach to women's occupational choice. In the second stage, the author estimates the reduced form of a simultaneous model of women's labor force participation and fertility, while controlling specifically for heterogeneity of preferences over family and career. Estimation is done separately for different groups of women separated by degree of career orientation, and also for the sample as a whole, using slope dummies on exogenous variables such as husband's income to test directly for differences in response. Hours of work are estimated using a Tobit model to correct for truncation at zero, while the fertility equation is estimated using ordered Probit on children ever born. Results are also reported for Ordinary Least Squares estimates. The results of this research are extremely robust in finding surprisingly little differences in fertility response among different types of women. The labor-supply response of career women is found to be more elastic with respect to wage rates than that of traditional women. These findings suggest that standard economic models of fertility, so long as they incorporate socioeconomic status and race variables, are broadly applicable and not merely appropriate for modeling the behavior of traditional women. However, it is clear that career orientation plays an important role in the wage elasticity of women's labor supply behavior. Cohort: G.

572 EITELBERG, MARK J.; LAURENCE, JANICE H.; WATERS, BRAIN K.; and SELLMAN, WAYNE S.

"Subpopulation Analyses of Current Youth Aptitudes." *Proceedings, Annual Conference of the Military Testing Association* 2 (1981):1618-1626.

This paper describes the subpopulation analyses that will appear in a forthcoming report on the Profile of American Youth. In 1980, the Department of Defense and the Military Services, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, sponsored a large-scale research project to assess the vocational aptitudes of American youth. A national probability sample of approximately 12,000 young men and women, selected from participants in the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) of Youth Labor Force Behavior, were administered the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB). The results will be analyzed to identify subgroup differences in test performance. The subgroup variables selected for analysis are age, sex, race/ethnicity, level of education, socioeconomic status, and geographic region. Subgroup comparisons will be made on the basis of Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) scores, ASVAB composite scores, and an estimate of reading ability. The ASVAB scores will also be used to estimate the numbers and percent of 1980 youth population subgroups eligible for military enlistment, based on 1981 Service aptitude standards. Cohort: Y.

573 ELIASON, SCOTT R.
"Young Adult Labor Force Careers in the U.S., 1979-1985: An Analysis of the Initial Stratification and Attainment Process." Ph.D. Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1989.

This thesis involves an analysis of initial labor force careers of young adults in the U.S. from 1979-1985. The conceptual model of the career process is informed by competing socioeconomic theories or research traditions, including the status attainment tradition, nonclassical economic theory, segmented labor market theory, and various other structural theories, with an emphasis on the career process as a life course phenomenon. Data from the NLSY are used to estimate: (1) latent class models to determine the structure/form of initial labor market positions; (2) multinomial logit models for the initial labor market positions; (3) a Box-Cox specification of the conditional hazard model for transitions to a subsequent labor market position; and (4) sample selection type regression models for labor market wages after the initial and subsequent positions attained. Some important findings include: (1) initial labor market positions can be adequately characterized by an industry measure which allows for error in the classification scheme; (2) homogeneous-market models of wage attainment, such as the human capital model, are found to be in most cases inadequate in describing the wage attainment process in the early labor force career; (3) the labor market behavior the year immediately following the completion of schooling in large part determines the initial and subsequent labor market positions attained during the initial labor force career; and (4) the level of education an individual attains is only weakly tied to the initial labor market attainment process. Differences between race/sex groups in the initial labor force career process are emphasized throughout the thesis. Cohort: Y.

574 ELLIOT, JOHN F.
"Factors Related to the Decisions of Rural Public High School Students to Participate in Vocational Education." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1988.

The purpose of this study was to identify the factors related to the decisions of rural high school students to participate in vocational education. Two national longitudinal data bases, High School and Beyond (HSandB) and the NLSY, provided the bases for the regression analysis. In addition, a face-to-face interview and a questionnaire which replicated questions from the National Longitudinal Surveys were administered to a randomly selected sample of Ohio students who planned to enroll in vocational education courses in their junior year. Rural individuals who completed high proportions of vocational education were more likely to score lower on achievement tests and be from lower SES families than those graduates who completed lower proportions of vocational education. The rural sample in Ohio was white. Students enrolled in vocational education courses at home comprehensive schools felt a sense of belonging. Few people not associated with Joint (Area) Vocational Schools (JVS) spoke highly of them. In addition to the clustering of vocational students in lower SES and ability quartiles, further clustering occurred within vocational education. When compared to home school vocational students, students attending JVS's were significantly lower in ability and SES. Job preparation ranked as the number one reason (58%) why Ohio students enrolled in vocational education courses. Enjoyment of vocational subject matter and the environment in which the vocational education courses were taught ranked second (52%). Other reasons to enroll in vocational education courses are included and ranked. Cohort: Y.

575 ELLIOTT, MARTA E. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Career Disruption Effects on Early Wages: A Comparison of Mothers and Women Without Children." Presented: Cincinnati, Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1991.

This paper examines differences between mothers and non-mothers in the relative disruption of careers and the process of earnings attainment. Combining human capital and dual labor market theories, the author hypothesizes that: (1) mothers' and non-mothers' careers diverge both with respect to accumulated human capital, and to the occupational labor market characteristics of their jobs; and (2) these variations are reflected in differential patterns of earnings attainment between the two groups. These hypotheses are tested on a sample of 5,314 women drawn from the NLSY who worked at any time between 1984 and 1987 (85% of the sample). Descriptive results reveal that mothers' careers are substantially more disrupted than the careers of non-mothers, and are characterized by lower wage jobs entailing less substantively complex work in occupational labor markets more heavily dominated by women and minorities. OLS analyses of earnings run separately for mothers and non-mothers indicates that while human capital accumulation plays the most important role in determining non-mothers' wages, occupational content and labor market composition outweigh human capital as determinants of mothers' wages. The disappearance of the negative effect of number of children on mothers' wages when indicators of career disruption are controlled suggests that motherhood is detrimental to women's earnings primarily because of its effects on labor force participation patterns. Cohort: Y.

576 ELLWOOD, DAVID.
"Teenage Unemployment: Permanent Scar or Temporary Blemish." Presented: Arlie House, Virginia, Conference on Youth Joblessness and Employment, 1979.

Several important conclusions derive from the early pattern of labor market performances of young men: (1) The early years of labor market experience are times of substantial change. Employment rates rise, as do participation rates. Considerable evidence shows weak labor force attachment early in many young men's careers. (2) Although the distinction between time out of labor force and time unemployed is conceptually appealing, the division is not accurately captured in these retrospective data. Unemployment rates behave very erratically over time for this group. All of the results in this chapter suggest that time not employed is a far better measure of the labor market performance of young men. (3) Even though a general improvement in employment rates appears for these young men over time, early labor market patterns persist. Young men with poor records early will typically have comparatively poor records later. (4) Controls for heterogeneity eliminate at least two-thirds of the observed persistence in employment, but evidence of experience dependence remains. That is, even controlling for individual differences in the propensity to work, experience dependence remains. However, the absolute magnitude of the effect is small. There is no evidence in these data that time out of work sets off a long term cycle of recurring "nonemployment." (5) Early work experience has a sizeable impact on wages. Controlling for individual effects, experience in the second, third, or fourth year out of school tends to be associated with wage increases of between 10 and 20 percent a year. Cohort: B.

577 ELSTER, A. B.; LAMB, M. E.; and TAVARE, J.
"Association Between Behavioral and School Problems and Fatherhood in a National Sample of Adolescent Youths." *Journal of Pediatrics* 111,6, pt. 1 (December 1987):932-936.

The relation between fatherhood and behavioral and school problems was studied in a nationally representative sample of adolescent youths. Data were obtained from the National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience of Youth (NLSY). Of the 6400 youths interviewed in 1980, 367 (5.7%) reported that they had fathered a child before the age of 19 years. This group was compared with 1000 non-fathers selected at random from the same data set. The groups differed by race and family socioeconomic characteristics. Academic, drug, and conduct problems were significantly more common among adolescent fathers than among non-fathers. Race and family income, and fatherhood status were independently related to various problem behaviors. These results confirm previous findings demonstrating a relation between delinquency and adolescent fatherhood. Cohort: Y.

578 ELSTER, ARTHUR; KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; and LAMB, MICHAEL E.
"The Association Between Parenthood and Problem Behavior in a National Sample of Adolescent Women." *Pediatrics* 85,6

(June 1990):1044-1050.

The association between problem behaviors and parental status was studied among 1263 urban and 388 rural 15- to 17-year old teens from the NLSY. The three parental status groups appeared ordered in risk, with school-age mothers having engaged in the most problem behaviors, followed, in turn, by young adult mothers (those who had a child between 19-21 years of age) and then women who had not had a child by age 21. When individual behaviors were analyzed, school-age mothers were more likely than either young adult mothers or non-mothers to have reported school suspension, truancy, runaway, smoking marijuana and fighting. Urban women, overall, engaged in more problem behaviors than did rural women, and blacks reported fewer problem behaviors than did whites. Cohort: Y.

579 EMBERSON, HEATHER V.
"A Longitudinal Analysis of Single, Female Labor Force Participants' Net Worth." Ph.D. Dissertation, Oregon State University, 1988.

Being old and female in America often means being alone and poor. To offset this outcome financial preparation for retirement should begin in the pre-retirement years. The purpose of this exploratory study was to assess the financial preparedness of mature, single women as they approach retirement by examining the relationships of economic, demographic and attitudinal variables to net worth. Data were drawn from the NLS of Mature Women for a sample of white and black women who were single during the 15 year period and who were in the labor force in 1967. Analysis of Variance, t-tests, simple linear and segmented, step-wise multiple regression analyses were used to analyze the data. Race was a significant factor throughout the study. For regression analyses, previous income, education, attitude toward women working if it is necessary to make ends meet, and the respondent's job category were all significant variables. The findings indicate that this mature female sample does not accumulate assets at a rate that would suggest economic self-sufficiency in retirement. Recommendations include educational programs that address women's attitudes toward working and saving. [UMI ADG89-00146] Cohort: W.

580 EMERY, ROBERT and ROGERS, KAREN.
"Economic Consequences of Divorce for Children." Working Paper, Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, 1990.

Paper analyzes economic change over time according to family status and the economic consequences of separation/divorce for the children in the sample. The research asks two basic question: 1. What are the economic consequences of divorce for children in this sample? We are examining this by doing an event history analysis, looking at changes and income before and after the event of separation. Also of interest are economic selection into divorce and the economic consequences of remarriage. 2. The second question concerns economic change and children's adjustment. We are examining the economic changes described above as predictors of children's adjustment 1986 assessments. Cohort: Y C.

581 ENGLAND, PAULA.
"The Failure of Human Capital Theory to Explain Occupational Sex Segregation." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Spring 1982):358-70.

The human capital theory has not provided an explanation of occupational sex segregation that fits the evidence. Findings do not show that women are penalized more for time spent out of the labor force if they choose predominantly female occupations than if they choose predominantly male occupations. The findings contradict the contention of Polachek. Cohort: W.

582 ENGLAND, PAULA.
"Women and Occupational Prestige: A Case of Vacuous Sex Equality." *Signs* 5 (Winter 1979):252-265.

A focus solely on occupational prestige, shows a surprising lack of discrimination against women. The findings seem to contradict notions of extreme sexism operating in the labor market. Yet on analysis this sex equality turns out to be rather vacuous. Although women have a very similar occupational prestige distribution to that of men, women's incomes are vastly lower than men's and they seldom have the power to supervise or otherwise control a man's work. Sex equality of prestige is surprising in light of women's lesser income and power because, in general, there is a correlation between the prestige, income, and interpersonal power associated with an occupation. Cohort: W.

583 ENGLAND, PAULA and FARKAS, GEORGE.
"Gender and Race Differences in Earnings During the Early Career." (In-progress Research).

The research described in this proposal will significantly enhance our understanding of the ways in which gender differences in wages develop over time, with particular attention here to the onset of this process. A relatively new and comparatively rich data set with characteristics not elsewhere available, the 1979 NLSY, combined with additional information about the organization and industry in which the respondent works, will be processed and analyzed. Rather than study individuals at one point in time or individuals at repeated and regular intervals, this research will focus on the actual duration of an employee's tenure with each of their employers and will study the relative influence of a variety of factors on the change in wages that occurs during that tenure. Among the factors to be studied that are not typically considered are: (1) firm-specific tenure, a theoretically crucial variable in the context of human capital and transaction theoretical perspectives; (2) the gender mix specific to the occupation and industry category associated with an employer; and (3) other firm or industry characteristics such as the extent of unionization or the degree of product-market dominance associated with the employer. Alternative theoretical expectations about the sources of gender gaps in wages will be compared with the statistical results. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y.

584 ENGLAND, PAULA; FARKAS, GEORGE; KILBOURNE, BARBARA; and DOU, THOMAS.
"Explaining Occupational Sex Segregation and Wages: Findings from a Model with Fixed Effects." *American Sociological Review* 53,4 (August 1988):544-558.

Does segregation arise because "female" occupations have financial advantages for women planning some years as homeworkers, as human capital theorists claim? Or, do female occupations have low wages that are depressed by the sort of discrimination at issue in "Comparable Worth"? To answer these questions, the authors use a model with fixed effects to predict the earnings of young men and women from a pooled cross-section time-series. A fixed- effects model is ideal for answering these questions because it corrects for the selection bias that results from the tendency of persons who differ on characteristics that are unmeasured but affect earnings to select themselves into different occupations. The data are from the NLS Young Men and Young Women cohorts. Independent variables include years of employment experience, education, marital status, hours worked per week, the sex composition of one's occupation, and measures of occupational skill demands and working conditions taken from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. Separate analyses are performed for white females, black females, white males, and black males. It was found that female occupations do not have the advantages presumed by neoclassical writers. Rather, there is evidence of pay discrimination against men or women in predominantly female occupations. Findings are interpreted using economic and sociological theories of labor markets. Cohort: B G.

585 ERENBURG, M.
"Men in the Pre-Retirement Years: Papers on the Occasion of a Conference on National Longitudinal Surveys of Men 45-64 Years of Age." *Aging and Work* 3,4 (Fall 1980):279-280.

This paper presents a brief summary of NLS and non-NLS-based research on pre-retirement men. Reviewed are NLS papers by S. Muller, "Determinants of Poverty Status and Poverty-Level Wages: A Reconsideration of Human Capital Theory"; R. E. Hall, "The Effectiveness of Training Programs in Raising Earnings"; P. Andrisani,"Health Limitations and Labor Market Experience During the Pre-Retirement Years"; and A. Bartel and G. Borjas, "Middle-Aged Job Mobility: Its Determinants and Consequences" as well as non-NLS research by E. Ginzberg, "Programs and Policies for Men in the Pre-Retirement Years" and D. Affeldt, "The Outlook for the Older Worker". Cohort: M.

586 ERICKSON, JULIA.
"An Analysis of the Journey to Work for Women." *Social Problems* 24 (April 1977):428-35.

The basic argument of this paper is that the journey to work has a different meaning for women than for men. Unlike men, women's home-role requirements are important predictors of the length of their journey to work. Data from the NLS of Mature Women aged thirty to forty-four are examined. The main findings are that women with demanding home roles have shorter journeys to work, and that although black women have longer journeys to work than white women, this is a function of residence and not of differences in the relationship of the home role to the length of journey to work. Cohort: W.

587 ERICKSON, JULIA.
"The Dilemma of Education: Home and Work Roles for Women." Presented: Chicago, American Sociological Association Meeting, 1977.

This research analyzes the relationship between education, home role and work attachment on the basis of measuring women's work histories by work attachment. The findings show that education facilitates attachment to the labor force and, at the same time, increases the likelihood of a marital role that conflicts with work attachment. Cohort: W.

588 ERICKSON, JULIA.
"Work Attachment and Home Role Among a Cohort of American Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1976.

The marital and mothering demands of these roles (home role demands) of women were measured by marital status, family income, migration status, and age and number of children. The greater the demands, as measured by these variables, the lower the level of work attachment for women. It was also found that these patterns changed over time, in that if the home demands lessened, women increased their involvement in working and vice versa. These findings can be summarized in more detail as follows: (1) Marrying is associated with a movement out of work and divorce is associated with entry into work. (2) As family income (less respondent's) increases, women leave work and when family income declines, they move into work. (3) For most women migration is associated with a movement out of the labor force but for some young women it facilitates a movement into work. (4) As the youngest child ages, women increase their involvement in working. The arrival of a new baby has the opposite effect. Cohort: W.

589 EVANS, DAVID S. and JOVANOVIC, BOYAN.
"An Estimated Model of Entrepreneurial Choice under Liquidity Constraints." *Journal of Political Economy* 97,4 (August 1989):808-827.

This paper develops and estimates a behavioral model of entrepreneurial choice under liquidity constraints. Using data from the NLS of Young Men, it was found that liquidity constraints bind and prospective entrepreneurs must bear most of the risk inherent in their venture. Whether people are more inclined to become entrepreneurs. Capital is essential for starting a business and liquidity constraints tend to exclude those with insufficient funds. Cohort: B.

590 EVANS, DAVID S. and LEIGHTON, LINDA S.
"Some Empirical Aspects of Entrepreneurship." *American Economic Review* 79, 3 (June 1989):519-535.

Using data on full-time self-employed workers from the NLS of Young Men, coupled with CPS data, this report examines self-employment entry and exit over the life cycle and focuses on the relative returns to business and wage experience and education of self-employment vs wage work. Key findings include: (1) The probability of switching into self-employment is roughly independent of age and total labor-market experience. This result is not consistent with standard job-shopping models such as William Johnson (1978) and Robert Miller (1984) which predict that younger workers will try riskier occupations first. (2) The probability of departing from self- employment decreases with duration of self-employment, falling from about 10 percent in the early years to 0 by the eleventh year in self-employment. About half of the entrants return to wage work within seven years. (3) The fraction of the labor force that is self-employed increases with age until the early 40s and then remains constant within the retirement years. (4) Men with greater assets are more likely to switch into self-employment all else equal. (5) Wage experience has a much smaller return in self-employment than in wage work while business experience has just about the same return in wage work as in self-employment. (6) Poorer wage workers--that is, unemployed workers, lower-paid wage workers, and men who have changed jobs a lot--are more likely to enter self-employment or to be self-employed at a point in time, all else equal. (7) As predicted by one of the leading psychological theories, men who believe their performance depends largely on their own actions--that is, have an internal locus of control as measured by a test known as the Rotter Scale--have a greater propensity to start businesses. Cohort: B.

591 EVANS, DAVID S. and LEIGHTON, LINDA S.
"Why Do Smaller Firms Pay Less?" *Journal of Human Resources* 24,2 (Spring 1989):299-318.

This paper uses data from the NLS of Young Men and the Current Population Survey for 1983 to examine the relationships among wages, firm size, and plant size. Results indicate that: (1) plant size has little independent effect on wages once the firm size of firms with fewer than 1,000 employees is controlled for; (2) evidence of sorting on observed and unobserved ability characteristics across firm sizes was found. Better educated and more stable workers are in larger firms; and (3) results from a first-difference estimator indicate that about 60 percent of the wage-size effect is due to unobserved heterogeneity when all firms are considered and about 100 percent when firms with 25 or more employees are considered. Cohort: B.

592 EVANS, WILLIAM N.; OATES, WALLACE E.; and SCHWAB, ROBERT M.
"Measuring Peer Group Teenage Behavior." *Journal of Political Economy* 100,5 (October 1992):966-991.

Individuals or households often have some scope for choice of peer groups, whether through the selection of neighborhood of residence, school, or friends. This study addresses the estimation of peer group effects in cases in which measures of peer group influence are potentially endogenous variables. Using a rich data set on individual behavior, the paper explores teenage pregnancy and school dropout behavior . For both cases, the estimation of a straightforward single-equation model yields statistically significant peer group effects; however, these effects disappear under simultaneous equation estimation. The results are robust and suggest the need for careful modeling of the choice of peer groups. Cohort: Y.

593 FALARIS, EVANGELOS M.
"An Empirical Study of the Timing and Spacing of Childbearing." *Southern Economic Journal* 54,2 (October 1987):287-300.
Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

Data from the Young Women's cohort of the NLS are used to study the role of economic forces on the timing and spacing of births. An empirical model of the timing and spacing of childbearing is estimated and evidence is presented that economic factors significantly influence these aspects of fertility. The main results with respect to economic explanatory variables are that an upward shift in a woman's wage profile results in a tendency to postpone childbearing and an opposing tendency for closer spacing. An upward shift in her husband's earnings profile results in earlier timing of births. Cohort: G.

594 FALARIS, EVANGELOS M.
"Migration and Wages of Young Men." *Journal of Human Resources* 23,4 (Fall 1988):514-534.

This report specifies a two-period nested logit migration model with selectivity. The model is estimated using a sample of young male workers from the NLSY. The respondent's choices among the nine U.S. Census divisions during the first two years after leaving full-time schooling are studied. The author addresses several methodological issues and documents that wages significantly affect the migration decisions of young workers. Cohort: Y.

595 FALARIS, EVANGELOS M. and PETERS, H. ELIZABETH.
"The Effect of the Demographic Cycle on Schooling and Entry Wages." Working Paper, University of Delaware, 1988.

This paper examines the effect of the demographic cycle on schooling attainment, age at school completion, and the level of entry wages. Unlike most previous studies which assume that schooling is exogenous, the authors explicitly treat schooling attainment and the age at school completion as choice variables. The direct effect of cohort size on entry wages and its indirect effect on wages through the schooling choices of individuals are studied. It was found that both men and women change their schooling attainment and age at school completion in response to the demographic cycle. These changes lead to significant indirect effects of cohort size on the entry wages of men and of women which tend to mitigate the adverse direct effects on entry wages of an increase in cohort size. Cohort: B G Y.

596 FALARIS, EVANGELOS M. and PETERS, H. ELIZABETH.
"Leveling the Peaks and Troughs of the Demographic Cycle: An Application to School Enrollment Rates: A Comment." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 73,3 (August 1991):572-575.

We present new evidence which rejects Wachter and Wascher's (1984) timing hypothesis of the effect of the demographic cycle on schooling. e formalize the timing hypothesis in the context of a statistical model and argue that the timing hypothesis implies certain restrictions on the parameters of the model. Using more detailed data than those used by Wachter and Wascher, we estimate the model, test the restrictions, and reject the timing hypothesis. The study of Wachter and Wascher has enhanced our understanding of the effects of the demographic cycle on individual behavior by showing that individuals do not passively suffer the adverse consequences of a baby boom on their economic well-being, but they alter their investment in schooling in response to such a demographic phenomenon. We have further explored and clarified the relation between the demographic cycle, schooling attainment and the timing of its completion. Cohort: B G Y.

597 FALARIS, EVANGELOS M. and PETERS, H. ELIZABETH.
"New Evidence on the Effect of the Demographic Cycle on the Timing of School Completion." Working Paper, University of Delaware, 1988.

This paper presents new evidence which rejects the timing hypothesis of the effect of the demographic cycle on schooling which was proposed by Wachter and Wascher (1984). The authors formalize the timing hypothesis in the context of a statistical model and argue that the timing hypothesis implies certain restrictions on the parameters of this model. Using more detailed data than those used by Wachter and Wascher, we estimate the model, test the restrictions, and reject the timing hypothesis. The study of Wachter and Wascher has enhanced our understanding of the effects of the demographic cycle on individual behavior by showing that individuals do not passively suffer any adverse consequences of a baby boom on their economic well-being but they alter their investment in schooling in response to such a demographic phenomenon. This research clarifies the relation between the demographic cycle, schooling attainment and the timing of its completion. Cohort: B G Y.

598 FALARIS, EVANGELOS M. and PETERS, H. ELIZABETH.
"Responses of Female Labor Supply and Fertility to the Demographic Cycle." Final Report, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1989.

This paper proposes a model according to which women alter the timing of the first birth and the return to work following that birth in order to mitigate any adverse effects of the demographic cycle on their wage profiles. The authors predict that women who were born during the upswing of the demographic cycle would have an incentive to have their first birth earlier and to return to work more quickly (holding schooling constant) than would women who were born during the downswing of the demographic cycle. The empirical evidence confirms these predictions. Cohort: G W Y.

599 FALARIS, EVANGELOS M. and PETERS, H. ELIZABETH.
"Schooling Choices and Demographic Cycles." *Journal of Human Resources* 27,4 (Fall 1992):551-574.

This paper examines the effect of demographic cycles on schooling choices and the timing of school completion. Utilizing data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience and from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, we find that men and women born during the upswing of a demographic cycle obtain more schooling and take longer to finish a year of schooling than comparable individuals born during the downswing of a demographic cycle. The patterns that we document are more complex than would be predicted by any of the theoretical models of educational responses to demographic cycles that have been presented in the literature. Cohort: B G Y.

600 FALARIS, EVANGELOS M. and PETERS, H. ELIZABETH.
"Survey Attrition and Schooling Choices." Working Paper, Department of Economics, University of Delaware, February 1994.

It is well known that longitudinal surveys lose parts of their samples over time to attrition (or nonresponse). Little is known, however, about the effect of survey attrition on the estimates of statistical models which are obtained using longitudinal data. In this paper we propose a new method of studying the effect of survey attrition on estimates of statistical models. We apply his method to the study of schooling choices. The present paper uses data from an earlier paper (Falaris and Peters 1992) and investigates the effect of survey attrition on regressions of both schooling attainment of individuals and of the age of school completion on exogenous characteristics. This is accomplished by comparing baseline regressions estimated using all observations on individuals who were observed at a certain point in the life cycle wide regressions based on samples which exclude individuals who missed any interviews either before or after that point. In the life cycle and up to the most recent observation period which is available to us now. We use data from tie Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID)), and the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience Young Men, Young Women and Youth). Cohort: B G Y.

601 FARBER, HENRY S.
"Evaluating Competing Theories of Interfirm Worker Mobility." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-5, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992.

The plan of this in-progress research which will utilize data from the NLSY is to develop and carry out an extensive set of tests of competing theories of mobility including theories of (1) the accumulation of firm-specific human capital, (2) individual heterogeneity in the propensity to change jobs, (3) job/match heterogeneity, and (4) the maturation of relatively mobile young workers into more stable workers. The tests will be based primarily on (1) the discrete pattern of prior mobility, (2) mobility during the first year on the job, (3) mobility subsequent to involuntary job changes, and (4) the relationship between the method of job finding (general search vs. referral) and mobility, both prior and subsequent. Cohort: Y.

602 FARBER, HENRY S.
"Trends in Worker Demand for Union Representation." *The American Economic Review* 79,2 (May 1989):166-171.

The dramatic decline in the demand for union representation among nonunion workers over the last decade is investigated using data on worker preferences for union representation from four surveys conducted in 1977, 1980, 1982, and 1984. Relatively little of the decline can be accounted for by shifts in labor force structure. However, virtually all of the decline is correlated with an increase in the satisfaction of nonunion workers with their jobs and a decline in nonunion workers' beliefs that unions are able to improve wages and working conditions. Cohort: B G.

603 FARBER, HENRY S.
"Unionism, Labor Turnover, and Wages of Young Men." *Research in Labor Economics* 3 (1980):33-53.

The empirical work utilized a sample from the NLS Young Men's data set. The major hypotheses were supported by the results. First, and consistent with the rationing hypothesis, it was found that more skilled workers were more likely to work on union jobs. Second, it was found that those workers less likely to quit were more likely to be union members. As a result, the observed negative correlation between unionization and quits among young workers is an overstatement (in absolute terms) of the direct impact of unionization on quits. In conclusion, two general comments are in order. First, the differences between the results on quits and the results on total permanent job transitions are evidence that quits and involuntary terminations must be modeled as distinct phenomena. Second, the obvious differences between the results of this study relating to young workers and the results of studies that deal with a more varied group of workers is evidence that unions have differing impacts on different groups of workers. Studies that deal with a wide variety of workers and rely on a single union dummy variable to measure the average impact of unionization may be misleading when the results are applied to particular groups. Cohort: B.

604 FARBER, HENRY S. and GIBBONS, ROBERT.

"Learning and Wage Dynamics." Working Paper No. 3764, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1991.

The authors develop a dynamic model of learning and wage determination: education may convey initial information about ability, but subsequent observations of performance are also informative. Although the role of schooling declines as performance observations accumulate, its effect on wages is independent of labor market experience. Evidence from the NLSY is generally consistent with all the predictors of the model. The authors conclude that a blend of the learning model with an on-the-job training model is more plausible than either model alone. Cohort: Y.

605 FARNWORTH, MARGARET.
"Meritocracy and Success: The Role of I.Q. in Processes of Achievement and Social Allocation." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Georgia, 1981.

This analysis examines the relationship among I.Q. and education, occupation, and income. On the basis of the significance of I.Q. differences for each outcome and the strength of the I.Q. effect evaluated relative to the effects of selected social background factors. As a result, the evidence found in this study fails to support the meritocracy thesis of educational processes. In its relationship to occupational and economic outcomes, the meritocracy principle is tentative pending further analysis. Cohort: B.

606 FAULK, DIANE.
"Job Expectations and Unemployment Among Young Women with Work Experience." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972.

Using data from the NLS of Young Women, three questions are addressed: (1) how realistic are the expectations of unemployed young women; (2) what are some of the demographic correlates of unrealistic expectations; and (3) how are expectations related to the extent of unemployment, here measured in terms of duration of current spell and incidence in the second year? Cohort: G.

607 FEATHERMAN, DAVID L.
"Issues for Manpower Research on Youth in the Transition from School to Work." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (Winter 1980):118-125.

Unemployment and job search among youth are conceptualized as behavioral components of the transition into adulthood. Within this life-cycle perspective, recommendations are made for the design and content of empirical studies of the labor force activities of young persons, using the development of the NLS of Young Men as an illustration. Cohort: Y.

608 FEATHERMAN, DAVID L.
"Retrospective Longitudinal Research: Methodological Considerations." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (Winter 1980):152-169.

Longitudinal research designs for the study of human development and social change customarily are equated with prospective panel follow-ups. These prospective studies are often costly, inefficient, and impractical, as illustrated by the history of several such investigations. By distinguishing between longitudinal data and longitudinal research design, this paper considers a variety of issues that can be investigated by students of human development and social change without investing in a longitudinal research design. One instance, based on the use of retrospective reports, is examined together with considerations of accurate measurement. Cohort: B.

610 FELDSTEIN, MARTIN S.
"The Importance of Temporary Layoffs: An Empirical Analysis." *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 3 (1975):725-45.

The purpose of this paper is to present a range of new empirical information on temporary layoffs that can provide a foundation for future analytic and econometric research. This paper analyzes the manufacturing turnover data. Some of the implications of temporary layoffs for the theory of unemployment, wage rigidity, the Philips curve, and unemployment insurance are briefly discussed. Cohort: M.

611 FELMLEE, DIANE H.
"The Consequences of Employment Discontinuity for Women's Occupational Attainment." Presented: the Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1981.

The employment pattern of many females is characterized by breaks in wage employment. The hypothesis that such discontinuities will adversely affect females' occupational attainment is tested. Data from the NLS of Young Women (1968-1973) are used to construct complete work histories for white females who are not enrolled in school full- time. Using a continuous-time stochastic model, rates of upward and downward mobility are compared for job changes with and without a break in employment. Mobility is measured in terms of wages and socioeconomic status. The findings support the hypothesis. There are immediate attainment costs associated with a break in employment for white females. Job changes separated by periods of nonemployment have higher rates of downward mobility and lower rates of upward mobility than uninterrupted job shifts. Additional analyses uncover differences in the processes of changing jobs with or without an intervening period of nonemployment as well as the negative consequences of family constraints on women's attainment. Cohort: G.

612 FELMLEE, DIANE H.
"A Dynamic Analysis of Women's Employment Exits." *Demography* (May 1984):171-83.

This research examines women's rates of leaving a job to become nonemployed (unemployed or out of the labor force) using a stochastic continuous time model. The data consist of employment histories of white women constructed from the NLS of Young Women (1968-1973). The results demonstrate the importance of examining the underlying processes in women's employment. Several differences are found between the determinants of employment exits and what might be expected from the cross sectional and panel literature on female labor force participation. The findings also provide evidence of the interdependence of fertility and employment, with young children increasing rates of employment exits and with high wages on a job decreasing rates of leaving a job because of a pregnancy. Finally, involuntary employment terminations are examined, and their transition rates are found to decrease with job wages and job tenure and to increase when a woman has children. Cohort: G.

613 FELMLEE, DIANE H.
"The Dynamic Interdependence of Women's Employment and Fertility." *Sociological Methods and Research* 22,4 (December 1993):333-360.

Research on the causal relationship between women's fertility and their employment patterns has yielded contradictory findings. In order to shed some light on the confusion that has resulted, hazard models are used to investigate the possibility these two variables are dynamically interdependent. Transition rates among combined states of pregnancy and fertility are analyzed for a data set consisting of joint work and fertility event histories for a national sample of young white and black women. The results lend support to the interdependence thesis. Pregnancy and motherhood increase the rate at which women leave employment and decrease their reentry rate. Furthermore, this study finds that women's wages, and for white women, employment status as well, are negatively and significantly related to their rate of becoming pregnant. Cohort: G.

614 FELMLEE, DIANE H.
"The Dynamics of Women's Job Mobility." *Work and Occupations* 11,3 (August 1984):259-281.

The job mobility of young white women is examined, using a continuous-time stochastic model. Analysis of NLS data on Young Women indicates that rates of women's job transitions within full-time employment are decreased by job rewards, socioeconomic status, and wages, and increased by IQ and age. A woman's education, however, does not have significant effects. The family constraints of being married and husband's income limit mobility. Shifts in and out of part-time employment are also common, and wages and young children are found to be significant factors in influencing changes to part-time jobs. Comparisons are made with previous findings for men. Cohort: G.

615 FELMLEE, DIANE H.
"Returning to School and Women's Educational Attainment." *Sociology of Education* 61,1 (January 1988):29-41.

Over the past twenty-five years, more and more United States women have been returning to school after a period of employment in the labor force. Factors that make it likely that women will leave the labor force to obtain more schooling, and whether this increase in education significantly improves their wage levels and job prestige when they return to work are investigated using employment history data from the NLS of Young Women, 1968-1973, (number of cases = 3,638 white and 1,459 black respondents aged 14-24). The results of the initial analysis reveal that job rewards are an important influence on women's rates of returning to school. In addition, regression analyses demonstrate that women's return to school yields modest wage increases and increased occupational prestige (with certain exceptions) in subsequent jobs. Women who return to school are also more likely to improve the occupational category of their job, although usually they remain employed in gender-typical occupations. In general, additional schooling benefits women's occupational attainment, but, perhaps because of structural barriers, there are limitations to these benefits. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: G.

616 FELMLEE, DIANE H.
"Women's Job Mobility Processes Within and Between Employers." *American Sociological Review* 47 (February 1982):142-151.

Rates of women's job to job transitions are analyzed with a multivariate, stochastic model. The results demonstrate the significance and the advantages of firm- internal labor markets in women's employment. First, the process of job mobility differs greatly within and between employers. Voluntary job changes made between employers rely on observable job rewards and general individual resources. Shifts within a firm depend largely on a woman's age and job duration, signifying the importance of seniority and job-specific resources in determining promotions. Second, jobs in firm-internal labor markets offer higher wages and socioeconomic status to women than other jobs. Cohort: G.

617 FELMLEE, DIANE H.
"Women's Job Transitions: A Dynamic Analysis of Job Mobility and Job Leaving." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1980.

This study focuses on the dynamics of women's employment activities. It is a longitudinal, in-depth analysis of two major processes involved in women's employment--job mobility and leaving employment. The Young Women sample of the NLS (1968-1973) is used for this study to develop an appropriate data set by transforming the panel and retrospective information into a set of employment transition histories for each person in the white women sub-sample. A multivariate, continuous-time, stochastic model is used to analyze individual level employment transition rates. Women's rates of job to job changes are negatively associated to job rewards and positively associated to individual resources. The process of changing jobs is not simply a function of employers' and employees' desires. Job changes are also a function of the structural access that individuals have to jobs. Additional analyses demonstrate the interaction of the mobility process with two access factors in a job change, the locus of control (voluntary/involuntary) and the type of employer transition (same employer/different employer). Transitions out of employment are modeled in a dynamic framework. Models for rates of leaving employment because of pregnancy are contrasted with models for rates of leaving employment due to reasons other than pregnancy. High wages are a disincentive to leave a job for any reason, i.e., the wages of a job influence pregnancy decisions for employed women. Results provide evidence that labor force activity influences fertility behavior as well as that fertility behavior influences labor force behavior. The final question addressed concerns the consequences of employment discontinuity for women's occupational attainment. Results show that women are more likely to make job changes that result in decreases, rather than increases, in SES or wages when their job changes are interrupted by nonemployment than when the changes are made without a break. Cohort: G.

618 FENDRICH, MICHAEL and VAUGHN, CONNIE.

"Diminished Lifetime Substance Use Over Time: A Validated Inquiry Into Differential Underreporting." Working Paper, Institute for Juvenile Research, Department of Psychiatry, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1993.

This study investigated underreporting of lifetime marijuana and cocaine use in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Unlike previous studies of substance use underreporting, this study validated reports by using responses provided at the initial interview as criteria. Comparing responses provided in 1988 with responses provided in 1984, this study evaluated the prevalence and correlates of two indicators of underreporting, including use denial and use reduction. At follow-up in 1988, a high rate of underreporting was evident for both marijuana and cocaine, with rates of use reduction observed for just under one-third of all 1984 marijuana users and just over one third of all 1984 cocaine users. Outright denial of use in 1988 was almost twice as prevalent among cocaine users as it was among marijuana users; nearly 19% of all cocaine users denied use at follow-up, compared to nearly 12% of all marijuana users. Correlates of underreporting varied by substance and by measure of underreporting. The most consistent correlates of underreporting were interview mode, race/ethnicity, and educational status. Those interviewed by telephone, minority respondents, and those with lower levels of education were more likely to underreport. Race/ethnicity effects were particularly striking in our analyses. Black respondents had at least twice the odds of underreporting compared to white/other respondents for every indicator of underreporting. Findings are compared to other recent research on underreporting and are discussed in the context of recent substance use prevalence findings. Cohort: Y.

619 FERREE, MYRA M.
"Causal Models of Stability and Change in Women's Work: Relevant Attitudes and Employment Behavior." Presented: the Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1981.

Data from the NLS of Mature Women indicate that normative attitudes toward employment underwent considerable real change in the period 1967-1972 even when allowances are made for the inevitable measurement error in the variables. The model of attitudes that was constructed from the three items available longitudinally had two distinct work-relevant dimensions. The major factor was a general orientation toward working for its own sake; the second factor reflected the relative importance of the individual's own preferences as compared to her husband's and was termed "independence." The relationship between attitudes and employment was found to be complex and mutually reinforcing. The longitudinal model, which provided the best fit to the data, showed the general attitude toward employment having a substantial impact on subsequent employment while both this general attitude and independence were somewhat affected by prior employment. In this longitudinal model, attitude clearly had more effect upon employment than the reverse. An analysis of reciprocal causation for the simultaneous relationships, however, showed the predominant direction of causation running from employment to attitude. This relationship was substantial when only prior employment was controlled (as in 1967), but persisted even when both prior employment and prior attitude were controlled (as in 1972). Those women who were employed in the period 1968-1971, in particular, were more likely to develop more favorable attitudes toward employment in 1972. While the effects of employment on attitudes are not as great as some previous studies have suggested, it does appear that attitudes are influenced by employment as well as having an impact on attachment to the labor force. Cohort: W.

620 FERREE, MYRA M.
"Women's Work and Employment Attitudes: A Longitudinal Causal Model." Presented: American Sociological Association Meeting, 1981.

Although the aggregate of women's employment has been rising while women's sex role attitudes have been becoming more favorable, the nature of the relationship, if any, between work and attitude for individual women has not been adequately examined. Prior studies have suggested a feedback process in which employment affects attitude more than the reverse, but have been flawed by insufficient attention to measurement problems, especially the difficulty differential reliability creates for causal inference. Using a confirmatory model fitting approach to longitudinal data, the present study shows there to be two distinct work-relevant attitudes; while the change in both since 1967 is related to the extent of a women's prior employment, only one feeds back into greater labor force participation in subsequent years. The effect of attitude on employment, however, appears to be comparable in magnitude to the effect of employment on attitude when reliability of measurement is taken into account. Cohort: W.

621 FILLENBAUM, GERDA G.; GEORGE, LINDA K.; and PALMORE, ERDMAN B.
"Determinants and Consequences of Retirement Among Men of Different Races and Economic Levels." *Journal of Gerontology* 40,1 (January 1985):85-94.

This paper examined predictors and consequences of retirement for black and white men differing in economic status. Data were drawn from the Social Security Administration's Retirement History Surveys (1969 and 1975) and the National Longitudinal Surveys (1966 and 1976). Basic work-related characteristics were the only predictors of retirement for black men, while more varied matters predicted retirement for whites. For blacks, the impacts of retirement were few and centered on economic and health matters. Economic consequences of retirement for black men were minimal, probably because they were recipients of age-related income supports and other income subsidies and supplements and had received low pre-retirement incomes. There were fewer determinants of retirement for low than for high income earners. Retirement tended to level incomes. Economically marginal men--those whose preretirement incomes lay between poverty level and the intermediate budget level--were most affected by retirement. Methodological issues are also discussed. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

622 FINNIE, ROSS.
"Tenure, Experience, and Men's and Women's Wages: Panel Estimates from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Quebec: Department d'economique, Universite Laval. Groupe de recherche en politique economique. *Cahier* 30,2, 1992.

This research builds on some recent work by Abraham and Barber, Altonji and Shakotko, and Topei to develop and estimate empirical wage models which focus on general labour market experience and specific job tenure effects in the face of omitted individual, job, and match heterogeneity. The models are estimated for young, white workers from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Tenure effects are found to be smaller and experience effects somewhat larger under the alternative estimation procedures as compared to ordinary least squares estimates. OLS procedures thus appear to misallocate the portions of wage growth associated with tenure and experience, overstate the total effect, and also confuse gender patterns for these key wage equation variables. Tenure and experience are left with a relatively small role to play in the gender wage gap for this sample of workers. Methods and findings are compared with those of the other researchers. Cohort: Y.

623 FINNIE, ROSS and MONT, DANIEL.
"Male-Female Differences in Job Turnover Behavior: a Competing Risk Hazard Model Approach Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Quebec: Department d'economique. Universite Laval. Groupe de recherche en politique economique. *Cahier* 22, 1991.

This paper reports the results of an empirical investigation of the job turnover patterns of younger male and female workers which uses a continuous-time competing risk hazard model approach and National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) data. We find general similarity in the quit behaviour of the men and women in our sample with respect to key job characteristics such as wages and accumulated job tenure, while individual characteristics such as marital status and fertility have very small effects on quits. We also find that turnover behaviour is significantly different for quits and layoffs, thus validating our competing risk approach. Cohort: Y.

624 FIRESTONE, JUANITA M.
"The All Volunteer Force and American Youth: An Attitudinal and Demographic Comparison." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin, 1984.

The primary focus of this research is on the variabilities in attitudes among civilian and military youth in America. Under conscription, military service was seen as an act of citizenship and contribution to the collective well-being. The emerging all-volunteer structure replaces this sense of duty with motivations based on labor market considerations: pay, benefits, alternative employment opportunities, etc. Data for analysis were obtained from the NLSY. A comparison of the demographic profiles of civilian and military youth revealed several important differences. As expected, blacks are over represented and women are severely underrepresented. The military group is somewhat older than the civilian group. Individuals in the military with the exception of white males are more likely to have completed high school but less likely to continue their education beyond a high school degree. The military group is also underrepresentative of white males with at least a high school diploma.

In comparing attitudes about job satisfaction and sex appropriate roles using multivariate analysis, it was found that overall job satisfaction was lower in the military sample, and that interaction patterns for each group were different. The analyses of attitudes towards sex roles revealed military status itself did not directly affect perceptions of sex appropriate roles. However, being in the military interacted with the other control variables to reinforce and intensify present attitudes. Thus, women in the military held less traditional sex role attitudes than civilian women, while military men had more traditional sex role attitudes than civilian men. It was concluded that criteria affecting the attitudinal dimensions inherent in choosing a job or occupation are not universal constants (i. e., always guided by market place standards), but are specific to the organizational environment. In other words, the present format for recruitment and retention in the All Volunteer Force--economic incentives--may not be the best means of insuring a representative and voluntary military. Cohort: Y.

625 FISHE, RAYMOND P. H.; TROST, ROBERT P.; and LURIE, PHILLIP M.
"Labor Force Earnings, and College Choice of Young Women: An Examination of Selectivity Bias and Comparative Advantage." *Economics of Education Review* 1 (Spring 1981):169-191.

A generalized approach to selectivity bias is derived and applied to the joint decision of college attendance and labor force participation for young women. The results here indicate that these decisions are strongly correlated. Moreover, the estimated rate of return to college education is found to be very sensitive to this correlation. This fact suggests that ignoring the relationship between these two decisions leads to rate of return estimates that are biased downward for those who attend college and biased upward for those who do not attend college. Cohort: G.

626 FISHE, RAYMOND P.H.; TROST, ROBERT P.; and LURIE, PHILLIP M.
"Selectivity Bias and Comparative Advantage: A Generalized Approach." Presented: San Diego, Western Economics Association Meeting, 1980.

The two stage method of multiple decision-making has been generalized and correlation between these decisions has been allowed for. The earnings of young women are studied in this expanded framework and it is found that comparative advantage exists in this NLS data set. In addition, the estimates of the conditional wage equations generally support the argument that these women are making income maximizing choices, which has been an implicit assumption in most of the literature on female labor force participation. Cohort: G.

627 FLANAGAN, ROBERT J.
"Discrimination Theory, Labor Turnover, and Racial Unemployment Differentials." *Journal of Human Resources* 13 (Spring 1973):187-207.

This paper examines theoretically and empirically the feedback from racial wage differences to unemployment differentials among experienced workers. Although the received theory predicts that the removal of racial wage differentials will increase the relative unemployment of blacks, this conclusion rests on a demand oriented analysis of discrimination which omits the effect of market discrimination on racial differences in quit behavior, movements between market and nonmarket activity, and related unemployment. The empirical work in the paper analyzes turnover flows and the probability of incurring unemployment, conditional on turnover by race. In clarifying the role of racial wage differentials on supply behavior, the results challenge the traditional interpretation of the effect of wage discrimination. Cohort: B M.

628 FLANAGAN, ROBERT J.
"Labor Force Experience, Job Turnover, and Racial Wage Differentials." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 56 (November 1974):521-29.

This paper seeks to estimate the influence of an unstable work history on wages, the value of alternative forms of post-school experience for whites and blacks, and to isolate important differences in the wage structure for each race which are the source of net racial wage differentials. The analysis indicates that the single most important source of racial hourly wage differentials is the lower level of and return to black schooling investments. The differences in returns among the older cohort are partially attributable to the fact that only whites experience occupational advancement as a part of the return to their investments. Cohort: B M.

629 FLANAGAN, ROBERT J.
"Labor Turnover, Racial Unemployment Differentials, and the Dual Labor Market Hypothesis." Report, Manpower Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1974.

The main thrust of the report is an analysis of racial unemployment differentials in the context of received theories of racial discrimination. Noting that the average duration of unemployment is similar for white and black males, the analytical emphasis is on the flow of new unemployment which is decomposed into turnover flows and conditional unemployment probabilities. The links between racial wage discrimination and racial unemployment differentials are also examined. The results include findings that differences in quit and layoff rates between the races are quite small, that the practice of wage discrimination or occupational segregation tends to widen racial unemployment differentials, and compensatory post-school training investments do not seem to be the main road to racial wage equality among males. The analysis did not support the dual market view of racial wage differences. Cohort: B M.

630 FLEISHER, BELTON M.
"Mother's Home Time and the Production of Child Quality." *Demography* 14 (May 1977):197-212.

This paper deals with the effect of mother's time spent out of the labor force, and presumably in the home, on the "production" of child quality, where child quality is measured by intelligence (IQ), level of schooling attained, and market earning power. The results indicate that mother's home time is most effective in producing (male) child quality for mothers who have attained relatively high levels of schooling. The results suggest that education programs which devote equal school resources to all (male) children do not necessarily provide equal educational opportunity and that the influence of family background on economic success is indirect, operating through home investments in children. Cohort: B W.

631 FLEISHER, BELTON M.
"A Multiple Equation Family Model." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

This paper presents a multiple equation model of labor market demand for mother's time, mother's supply of time to the market, family fertility, and child quality. Disaggregate data are used to obtain estimates of the relationship between the wife's market wage rate and her investment in human capital; the effect of market wage, family income, and fertility on years of post-school labor supply; the family's demand for number and quality of children; and the interaction between child quality demanded and the number of children. The econometric technique used is designed to avoid simultaneous equation bias, particularly in estimates of wage and fertility effects on labor supply and price and income parameters of the fertility demand equation. Cohort: W.

632 FLEISHER, BELTON M. and PARSONS, DONALD O.
"A Disaggregate Study of the Effect of Unemployment Rates on Labor Supply." Report, Manpower Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1975.

The project focuses on two loosely-related hypotheses regarding a contradiction existing in the results of previous research on the relationship between labor force participation and unemployment. This contradiction is the persistent tendency of the estimated effect of unemployment on labor force participation--and hence estimates of hidden unemployment--to be greater when cross section data based on SMSA aggregates are used than when economy- wide time series data are used. The hypotheses put forward to explain this contradiction are: (1) that the cross section estimates are biased as the result of labor force heterogeneity across SMSAs; and (2) that the problem of mutual determination of labor force participation and unemployment is a much more likely cause of spurious correlation between these two variables in the cross section than in the time series data. Cohort: M W.

633 FLEISHER, BELTON M.; PARSONS, DONALD O.; and PORTER, RICHARD D.
"Asset Adjustments and Labor Supply of Older Workers." In: *Income Maintenance and Labor Supply-Econometric Studies*, G. Cain and H. Watts, eds, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1973.

This paper focuses on the hypothesis that empirical research on labor supply, with reference to males in the age group where work is the normal mode of behavior, has suffered from the lack of an adequate formulation of the role of nonemployment sources of purchasing power in affecting labor-supply decisions. Recent extensions of the classical labor-supply model, that have proved fruitful in increasing understanding of the behavior of other groups in the work force, appear to be of little help in understanding the behavior of older primary workers--males between ages 45-59. This paper concentrates on the role of nonhuman assets and nonemployment income in the labor supply function of older workers. The authors present the derivation and empirical estimation of two variants of an asset-adjustment model of labor supply and develop a system of labor-supply equations in which hours of work for an individual are determined by wage rate and the difference between the actual and desired stock of nonhuman assets. The value of assets conditions work decisions principally relative to some desired asset level rather than through its level alone. A large number of the regressions yielded estimates of the labor-supply parameters that are quite plausible. In many of the regressions, the internal consistency is quite good. However, in the more complex model, in which the authors attempt to incorporate transitory wage effects as well, the results appear suspect. The major empirical problem uncovered in this study is the high sensitivity of labor supply estimates to different definitions of a given variable and to different sample compositions. This may be a characteristic of male workers in this age group, 45 to 59, because more traditional models suffer from the same problem. The results imply that dynamic aspects of asset adjustments cannot be ignored. Because the expected time path of supply responses depends critically on the asset value of the NIT program, one must conclude the inferences drawn from experimental short-term programs are likely to underestimate the impact on labor supply. Cohort: M.

634 FLEISHER, BELTON M.; PARSONS, DONALD O.; and PORTER, RICHARD D.
"Dynamic Analysis of the Labor Force Behavior of Men and Youth." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1972.

A theoretical and empirical analysis is made of the labor force behavior of males aged 14-24 and 45-59. The economic forces (including wealth, wage rate, and unemployment rate) which influence the work and schooling decisions of males are examined, and the empirical importance of these and other factors is determined using data from the Older Men and Young Men. Cohort: B M.

635 FLEISHER, BELTON M. and PORTER, RICHARD D.
"Assets, Non-employment Income, and Alternative Models of Labor Supply." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1971.

The report is based on a very limited portion of the NLS data collected in the first two surveys of the older group of men in mid-1966 and mid-1967. Previous reports-The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume I (1968) and Volume II (1969)--contain more comprehensive presentations of the findings of those surveys, based entirely on tabular analysis. Here the focus is narrower and the analysis is more intensive. Professors Fleisher and Porter describe their progress to date in an investigation of the factors influencing the amount of labor supplied by men 45-59. Their aim is to estimate parameters of the labor supply function for individual workers. Such estimates are of interest because of their relationship to important propositions of economic theory, and because labor market policy can be designed properly only if the structure of labor market relationships is well understood. In this report, Fleisher and Porter make full use of the longitudinal nature of the surveys, having developed an analytical framework especially well-suited to take advantage of the unique characteristics of these data. They develop several alternative models, evaluate their results, and show how they are of use in estimating the work disincentive effects of a "negative income tax". Cohort: M.

636 FLEISHER, BELTON M. and PORTER, RICHARD D.
"The Labor Supply of Males 45-59: A Preliminary Report." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1970.

This report, based on data collected during the 1966 and 1967 surveys of Older Men, describes the authors' progress in investigating the factors influencing the amount of labor supplied by men aged 45-59. In this preliminary report, the authors discuss the behavior of blue-collar workers living in metropolitan areas. Although the results so far are disappointing when evaluated against the criterion of estimating a general labor supply relationship, interesting results have emerged for a small subgroup of men. Briefly, the amount of labor supplied by unmarried black men shows a much stronger inverse relationship with wage rates and nonlabor sources of income and is much more sensitive to labor market conditions than that of any other subgroup of men studied. If these findings withstand further scrutiny, they may be useful in helping to decide the appropriate mix of policies to help alleviate poverty, particularly in urban areas. For example, the authors speculate that if undesirable disincentive effects of income-maintenance schemes are to be avoided, it may be "necessary to provide an environment within which increased attachment to the legitimate labor market is stimulated by training of workers and encouraging employers to provide more attractive working conditions." Cohort: M.

637 FLEISHER, BELTON M. and RHODES, GEORGE F.
"Fertility, Women's Wage Rates, and Labor Supply." *American Economic Review* 69 (March 1979):14-24.

Our empirical results encourage us to believe that a disaggregate multivariate approach is useful for the study of fertility and labor supply behavior. There is fairly persuasive evidence that the number of children demanded responds negatively to their cost and positively to family income, ceteris paribus. Our results suggest that declining family size will reduce the future discrepancy in male-female wage differentials. Increased labor force attachment may prove to be a more powerful force toward male-female wage equality than "equal opportunity" labor market legislation. Cohort: B G W.

638 FLEISHER, BELTON M. and RHODES, GEORGE F.
"Individual Labor Force Decisions and Unemployment in Local Labor Markets." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 61 (November 1979):629-34.

The net discouraged worker effect of unemployment on labor force participation for two important labor force groups is shown to be smaller than estimates based on published aggregate Census data indicate. Our explanation of the relative magnitudes of estimates derived from cross-section and time series data in terms of aggregation bias seems to fit the case of married women better than that of married men. Cohort: M.

639 FLEISHER, BELTON M. and RHODES, GEORGE F.
"Unemployment and Labor Force Participation of Married Men and Women: A Simultaneous Model." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 58 (November 1976):398-406.

The authors develop and estimate a simultaneous model of labor force participation and unemployment rates. The coefficients of the labor force participation rates in the structural unemployment equation are negative and statistically significant. There is also evidence that the unemployment component associated with demand is correlated with labor force participation. The results suggest implications for policies based on concepts such as "hidden unemployment" and "full employment G.N.P." At the local labor market level, the results indicate policies designed to raise labor force participation through stimulating aggregate demand will not have a substantial effect on local labor forces. Cohort: M W.

640 FLIGSTEIN, NEIL and WOLF, WENDY.
"How Can We Explain the Apparent Sex Similarities in Occupational Status Attainment?" In: *Women's Changing Roles at Home and on the Job*, I. Sawhill, ed., National Commission on Manpower Policy, Report. 26. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1978.

In the past, studies to discover the extent and nature of sexual inequalities in economic rewards and labor market positions have been concentrated in three major areas: wage differentials, occupational segregation by sex, and occupational status differentials. While research in two of these areas, wage differentials and occupational segregation by sex, have illustrated sexual inequalities and pointed to ways to remedy them, research on sex differences in occupational status attainment has led to the somewhat paradoxical findings that men and women essentially have parity in labor market positions. This paradox has ambiguities as to the mechanism by which sexual equality in labor market positions could be obtained. This paper attempts to discuss and empirically assess why the status attainment literature produces seemingly paradoxical findings about sexual inequalities in labor market positions. In this paper, these three research traditions are briefly discussed and the authors posit and test one explanation for the counterintuitive findings of the status attainment literature. They find that one potential source of bias in estimating equations for women's occupational attainments is the exclusion of nonworking women from the occupational attainments equations. They present a technique that presents estimations of the structural parameters for all currently employed women, regardless of their occupational status. Cohort: W.

641 FLIGSTEIN, NEIL and WOLF, WENDY.
"The Impact of the Censoring Problem on Estimating Women's Occupational Attainment Equations." Discussion Paper 371-76, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1977.

Research on sex differences in occupational attainment suggests that working men and working women attain essentially the same mean level of occupational attainment and do so through quite similar processes. A possible explanation for these similarities is that the sample of working women contains an over representation of successful women, since women who can afford not to work will stay out of the labor force unless they find a job commensurate with their education. This we define as a censoring problem. By extending a technique developed by Heckman, we can estimate the structural parameters for all women, regardless of current employment status. This procedure allows us to assess the impact of the censoring problem on women's occupational attainment equations. Cohort: W.

642 FLIGSTEIN, NEIL and WOLF, WENDY.
"Sex Similarities in Occupational Status Attainment: Are the Results Due to the Restriction of the Sample to Employed Women?" *Sociological Methods and Research* 7,2 (June 1978):197-212.

Research on sex differences in occupational attainment suggests that working men and working women attain essentially the same mean level of occupational attainment and do so through quite similar processes. A possible explanation for these similarities is that the sample of working women contains an over representation of successful women, since women who can afford not to work will stay out of the labor force unless they find a job commensurate with their education. This is defined as a censoring problem. By extending a technique developed by Heckman, the authors estimate the structural parameters for all women regardless of current employment status. This procedure allows assessment of the impact of the censoring problem on women's occupational attainment equations. Cohort: W.

643 FLINN, CHRISTOPHER J.
"Behavioral Models of Wage Growth and Job Change over the Life Cycle." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1985.

Cohort: B.

644 FLINN, CHRISTOPHER J.
"Wages and Job Mobility of Young Workers." *Journal of Political Economy* 94,3 (June 1986):588-.

This paper presents a discrete-time version of Jovanovic's model of worker-firm matching. Descriptive evidence is presented that supports the notion that unobserved worker-firm heterogeneity is an important component in the intertemporal structure of wages for young workers. A structural econometric model of wage dynamics under worker- firm sorting is developed and estimated. Finally, a formal test of the matching model is carried out, and the matching structure on intertemporal covariances of wages is not rejected. The results indicate the necessity of jointly considering processes of turnover and wage growth when analyzing the labor market experiences of young workers. Cohort: B.

645 FLINN, CHRISTOPHER J. and HECKMAN, JAMES J.

"Are Unemployment and Out of the Labor Force Behaviorally Distinct Labor Force States?" *Journal of Labor Economics* 1 (Winter 1983):28-42.

This paper tests the hypothesis that the classifications "unemployed" and "out of the labor force" are behaviorally meaningless distinctions. This hypothesis is rejected. Distinct behavioral equations govern transitions from out of the labor force to employment and from unemployment to employment. The evidence reported in this paper is broadly consistent with versions of search theory in which unemployment is a state that facilitates the job search process. In an appendix, the authors demonstrate that log concavity of the wage-offer distribution implies that the exit rate from unemployment is an increasing function of the rate of arrival of job offers. Cohort: B.

646 FLINN, CHRISTOPHER J. and HECKMAN, JAMES J.
"Models for the Analysis of Labor Force Dynamics." In: *Advances in Econometrics 1*, R. Basemann and G. Rhodes, eds., Greenwich, CT, JAI Press, 1982.

This article presents new econometric methods for the empirical analysis of individual labor market histories. The techniques developed here extend previous work on continuous time models in four ways: (1) a structural economic interpretation of these models is presented; (2) time varying explanatory variables are introduced into the analysis in a general way; (3) unobserved heterogeneity components are permitted to be correlated across spells; and (4) a flexible model of duration dependence is presented that accommodates many previous models as a special case and that permits tests among competing specifications within a unified framework. In addition, longer range types of state dependence can be introduced into the model and their empirical importance tested. Two sets of empirical results are presented. The first set is an analysis of employment and nonemployment data using both regression and maximum likelihood procedures. Standard regression methods are shown to perform rather poorly and to produce estimates wildly at variance with the estimates from our maximum likelihood procedure. The maximum likelihood estimates are more in accord with a priori theoretical notions. A major conclusion of this analysis is that the discrete time Markov model widely used in labor market analysis is inconsistent with the data. The second set of empirical results is a test of the hypothesis that "unemployment" and "out of the labor force" are behaviorally different labor market states. Contrary to recent claims, the authors find that they are separate states for the sample of young men utilized. Cohort: B.

647 FLINN, CHRISTOPHER J. and HECKMAN, JAMES J.
"New Methods for Analyzing Structural Models of Labor Force Dynamics." *Journal of Econometrics* 18,1 (January 1982):115-168.

The economic theory of decision-making under uncertainty is used to produce three econometric models of dynamic discrete choice: (1) for a single spell of unemployment; (2) for an equilibrium two-state model of employment and non-employment; (3) for a general three-state model with a non-market sector. The paper provides a structural economic motivation for the continuous time Markov model widely used in longitudinal analysis in biostatistics and sociology, and extends previous work on dynamic discrete choice to a continuous time setting. An important feature of identification analysis is separation of economic parameters that can only be identified by assuming arbitrary functional forms from economic parameters that can be identified by non-parametric procedures. The paper demonstrates that most economic models for the analysis of truncated data are non-parametrically under-identified. It also demonstrates that structural estimators frequently violate standard regularity conditions. The standard asymptotic theory is modified to account for this essential feature of many structural models of labor force dynamics. Empirical estimates of an equilibrium two-state model of employment and non-employment are presented. Cohort: B.

648 FLYNN, ROBERT J.
"The Effect of Schooling, Training, Work Experience, and Economic Sector on the Vocational Success of Low-IQ and Average-IQ Young Men." In: *Frontiers of Knowledge in Mental Retardation: Social, Educational, and Behavioral Aspects*, P. Mittler, ed., Baltimore: University Park Press, 1980.

The effects of schooling, training, work experience, participation in the core versus the periphery industrial economic sector, and relevant control variables in terms of their impact on occupational status and annual earnings are examined. This study estimates multiple regression models for four race-IQ groups--low and average IQ for black and white men. The results show that the factors responsible for vocational success are alike for low IQ and average IQ groups within racial categories. Cohort: B.

649 FLYNN, ROBERT J.
"Mental Ability, Schooling, and Early Career Achievement of Low-IQ and Average-IQ Young Men." *American Journal of Mental Deficiency* 84,5 (March 1980):431-43.

This study constructs and estimates a 13-variable, 7-stage causal model of the career-attainment process of low-IQ and average-IQ young men. Multiple- regression analysis was used to estimate the model on the low-IQ groups within white and black racial categories separately. The findings showed gross differences to exist between low-IQ subjects on a number of variables. The regression results, however, indicated that the determinants of career attainment had similar effects among low-IQ and average-IQ subjects and that the status-attainment theory applied equally well to the two IQ groups. Cohort: B.

650 FOLKS, ALBERT L.
"Inter-Industry Wage Differentials and Government Regulation: An Empirical Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Colorado at Boulder, 1991.

Conflicting theories have been developed and several empirical studies have been done that leave unresolved whether rate of return regulated firms pay higher wages than other firms after considering industry and individual characteristics. This analysis attempts to reconcile the results of the previous studies by estimating wage equations using the NLSY data sample to discover whether workers in industries that were regulated with the rate of return form of regulation controlling for individual background and industry characteristics had higher wages than their non-regulated counterparts. In addition, recent inter-industry wage differential studies have identified problems with using OLS estimation of individual wage equations, which was used in the previous studies, but have not looked at the impact of government regulation on wages. This paper will also apply the alternative estimation techniques from the inter-industry wage differential studies to the wage equations to discover whether the problems with OLS make a significant difference in the results. In conclusion, the OLS results while reconciling the previous studies indicate for a sample of workers for all industries and controlling for industry characteristics a positive impact on wages from employment in a rate of return regulated industry. Furthermore, after considering some problems with OLS estimates of individual wage equations with industry average characteristics that the recent inter-industry wage literature has discussed, the results of the analysis indicate that some of the inter-industry wage differentials can still be explained by the existence of the rate of return form of government regulation. This conclusion was made after a comparison of the results from the OLS and GLS estimates of individual wage equations to the estimates from a two step approach which had industry level data determined that the estimates from the two step methodology were inefficient since they provided similar point estimates of the impact of employment in rate of return regulated industries but larger standard errors. [UMI 91-32565] Cohort: Y.

651 FONDELIER, SHARON E.
"Keeping Track of Respondents in Longitudinal Studies." Presented: AMA Census Conference, 1976.

Experience with the NLS has shown that it is possible to retain most of the respondents in a longitudinal study even if they are part of a mobile population group and the study is extended over several years. The problem of keeping track of the respondents can be reduced if certain pertinent information is collected during the interview and then retained for use when follow-up interviews are to be done. With enough information from previous interviews and other sources, longitudinal survey interviewers should be able to locate all but a very few of their respondents. Cohort: N.

652 FORREST, JACQUELINE D.
"Use-Effectiveness Among Adolescent Contraceptors." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

The purpose of this research is to improve understanding of the effectiveness with which American adolescents practice contraception, those factors that contribute to differences in effective use, and to estimate the extent to which unintended pregnancy could be reduced if the contraceptive effectiveness of sexually active teens in the U.S. could be improved. The project will calculate contraceptive use-effectiveness rate of adolescents in the U.S. by investigating and making appropriate adjustments for the substantial underreporting of unintended pregnancies ending in abortion that occurred in Cycle III of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). Data from Cycle IV of the NSFG will extend analysis to cover contraceptive use intervals from 1979 through early 1987. Comparisons will be made between teens and adult women of the levels of contraceptive use-effectiveness and the current contribution of contraceptive failure to the levels of unintended pregnancy among U.S. adolescents will be calculated. Finally, levels of underreporting of unintended pregnancies ending as abortions in other national surveys--Cycle III of the NSFG, the 1976 and 1979 Johns Hopkins Surveys of Young Women and the National Longitudinal Survey--will be calculated by population subgroup. The effects of different survey designs and question wording on the level of underreporting will be evaluated and ways to improve pregnancy reporting will be identified. Cohort: Y.

653 FOSTER, ANN C.
"Wife's Earnings as a Factor in Family Net Worth Accumulation." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Missouri, 1979.

Three areas are examined: (1) the relationship between the wife's employment and earnings and family net worth; (2) whether families of working and nonworking wives have comparable net worth or whether the wife's earnings alter the family's net worth position; and (3) the impact of the wife's earnings on changes in net worth while controlling for changes in income and number of family members. Cohort: W.

654 FRANK, ROBERT H. and FREEMAN, R. T.
"The Distribution of the Unemployment Burden: Do the Last Hired Leave First?" *Review of Economics and Literature* 60,3 (1978):380-391.

Relative contributions of unemployment frequency and unemployment duration to the distribution of total hours of unemployment across individuals within each of several important labor force groups were examined. National Longitudinal Survey data for the 1966-1971 period were employed. These data contain detailed personal and employment-related information for large cohorts of young males and females (aged 14 to 24 in 1966), mid-career women (aged 30 to 44 in 1966), and older males (aged 45 to 59 in 1966). Despite the fact that they had shorter periods of unemployment, young men and women tended to have much higher unemployment rates than adults. The frequency of unemployment periods was four to five times higher for youth cohorts. In cohorts for both older men and women, the incidence of increased unemployment fell heavily on those individuals with low personal unemployment rates. For the young women's group, the opposite pattern emerged. The study's principal contribution is that it allows variations in individual unemployment experience to be linked explicitly to individual variations in the length and frequency of unemployment periods. [AgeLine] Cohort: B G M W.

655 FRANK, ROBERT H. and STOIKOV, VLADIMIR.
"Changes in Pension Benefits and the Timing of Retirement." Final Report. Assistant Secretary for Planning, Evaluation and Research, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1975.

The research described in this paper details the development and estimation of a model of the retirement decision. The estimates are intended to serve as a basis for calculating the effect of the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 on the retirement data chosen by individuals covered by the Act. Three existing studies which deal with the issue of early retirement are examined. A simple theory of the retirement decision is outlined then employed as a guide in the specification of an estimating equation which can be employed, using the 1971 NLS of Older Men data, to make the kinds of quantitative inferences which existing studies do not permit. Cohort: M.

656 FRANTZ, ROGER S.
"Attitudes and Work Performance Among Young Men During the Transition from School to Work." *American Economist* 26,1 (Spring 1982):43-50.

This study attempts to build on earlier ones utilizing longitudinal survey data by assuming that labor market performance and attitude changes during work are simultaneously determined. That is, attitudes which affect work performance are simultaneously affected by them, as well as by non-work experience. A model is designed to estimate these relationships for young men who are experiencing their initial full-time contract with the labor market, which investigates how attitudes affect labor market performance during the transition from school to the world of work. Taken together the results indicate that internal-external attitudes have substantial effects on subsequent labor market performance and that they are responsive to work. Furthermore the data supports the hypothesis that economic progress among blacks can be enhanced through the development of internal attitudes among blacks. This development, in turn, is seen as dependent upon increasing the mobility of blacks which would assure them of greater wage gains with the aging process. Finally the "phase transition" seen occurring between the ages of 21 and 24 would seem to show that $1 spent on "mental health" at age 21 may be as productive as many more dollars spent at age 25. Cohort: B.

657 FRANTZ, ROGER S.
"Beyond Allocative Efficiency: The Role of Psychological Factors in Worker Motivation, Career Choice, and Industrial Mobility." Ph.D. Dissertation, Washington State University, 1978.

This study focuses on some substantial and pervasive direct and indirect effects which an individual's attitudes are likely to produce on his labor market experiences. The Young Men's sample of the NLS is used to examine two issues: (1) how a belief in internal external control affects labor market experiences; and (2) how a belief in internal-external control is affected by the transition from school to work. In developing a conceptual framework for testing these issues, the author considers that labor market experiences (wages, occupational status, turnover) are affected by three major classes of variables: (1) psychological orientation, or attitudes in general; (2) human capital; and (3) market structure. In addition, one's labor market success or failure, his attempts at beginning his own family, world events, and his new status as one gaining financial and emotional independence are crucial in determining how his transition period affects his attitudes towards himself. The model is designed to deal with interactions between attitudes and human capital variables. This dissertation concludes that attitudes affect the economic benefits of human capital and earnings, and that attitudes are affected by the work and personal experiences during the transition period between school and work. Cohort: B.

658 FRANTZ, ROGER S.
"The Effect of Early Labor Market Experience upon Internal-External Locus of Control Among Young Male Workers." *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 9 (1980):203-10.

This study examined the influence of some personal and labor market factors on changes in internal-external control among young male workers. Utilizing 960 male respondents in a multiple regression analysis and an abbreviated version of the Rotter Internal-External Control Scale, this study found that labor market success, race, and employment in the private sector enhance feelings of internal control during the transition between school and work. Cohort: B.

659 FRANTZ, ROGER S.
"Internal-External Locus of Control and Labor Market Performance: Empirical Evidence Using Longitudinal Survey Data." *Psychology* 17,3 (Fall 1980):23-29.

This article examined the effects of several personal and labor market characteristics of the individual on hourly wages and feelings of locus of control, as measured by an abbreviated version of Rotter's internal-external locus of control scale. Responses from 976 young men, taken from the Young Men's cohort of the NLS, were studied. Internal-external control was found to affect hourly wages independent of other factors such as educational attainment, labor market experience, race, and collective bargaining affiliation. Internal-external locus of control is affected by labor market success, race, and city size. [(c)APA] Cohort: B.

660 FRAZIS, HARLEY J.
"The Diploma Effect." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1988.

This dissertation deals with the college diploma effect on earnings. A "diploma effect"--a particularly large return to completing the final year of college compared to earlier years of college--has been found in some studies but not in others. The major part of the dissertation examines the existence of the diploma effect. Most of the analysis is performed using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the NLS of Young Men. OLS analysis of earnings reveals that neither the addition of IQ, allowance for different time paths of earnings for different educational levels, or interaction of schooling with other characteristics accounts for the diploma effect. To correct for selection bias, a model of choice of level of educational attainment and earnings is developed. The results of correcting for selection bias indicate that selection bias does not account for the diploma effect in either data set. A sensitivity analysis (performed using a Bayesian technique developed by Leamer) shows that the results are not sensitive to the exclusion of family background variables from the earnings equation. Estimated diploma effects are not consistently statistically significant in the NLS or in the PSID. Increasing the sample size by combining the NLS or the PSID with the 1970 Census--treating IQ and selection bias correction terms as missing observations in the Census--the estimated diploma effects greatly increase in magnitude, and the effects are consistently statistically significant. The final part of the thesis examines explanations of the diploma effect. A version of the Spence screening model where family background variables affecting the cost of schooling are observable to both the employer and the analyst implies that selection bias correction should account for the diploma effect. A version where family background variables observable to the analyst are not observable to the employer is not supported by the data. A model is developed where workers signal that they know the degree is expected by obtaining the degree. If such knowledge is correlated with productivity, and under certain conditions, an earnings differential for the diploma above that reflecting the acquisition of human capital can be sustained as one of multiple equilibria. [UMI ADG89-03016] Cohort: B.

661 FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D.
"Educational Levels, Aspirations and Expectations of Military and Civilian Males, Ages 18-22." *Armed Forces and Society* 10,2 (Winter 1984):211-228.

Based on the 1979 data from the NLSY, this article examines differences between 18-22 year-old servicemen and males of the same cohort who have never served with respect to three dimensions of manpower quality: educational levels, aspirations, and expectations. Blacks, whites and Hispanics are considered separately. Blacks and whites are also disaggregated by branch of service in some analyses. Two purposes are served. First, information on these three dimensions provides insight into the quality of those who serve in comparison with those who do not. Educational level is the most often cited quality measure in the debate over the efficacy of the all-volunteer force. Second, educational aspirations and expectations are also a measure of quality but, in addition, are valuable in assessing the utility of postservice educational programs as a recruiting attraction. It was found that, among whites, the military group has less education than the civilian group; however, the military group contains more high school graduates. Further, when the samples are confined to those having 12 or fewer years of education, the military group averages more education. Finally, because the sample is truncated at age 22, and because military service is an alternative to more schooling, the finding of a greater mean educational level for the civilian group is not surprising. In short, if amount of education is taken as an index of intellectual ability, it is difficult to argue that the military attracts much lower-quality whites than the average. It is particularly difficult to argue that the quality of white servicemen is lower than average, when the civilian group excludes those who have gone on directly from high school to college and graduate school. The results for blacks and Hispanics are much clearer. Blacks and Hispanics who enlist are (as of 1979) clearly superior to the average of their age group, when educational level is the criterion of quality. The most interesting results of this study concern educational aspirations and expectations. It was found that whites, blacks, and Hispanics in the military desire, on average, significantly more years of schooling than their civilian counterparts. Also, the servicemen, on average, actually expect to complete more years of schooling. These results hold even when the civilian group includes those who have gone on directly from high school to college, and they prevail more dramatically when the college group is excluded. They also obtain in the context of a multivariate model. Cohort: Y.

662 FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D.
"Job Satisfaction Determinants: Differences Between Servicemen and Civilians." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 11 (Fall 1983):265-280.

Univariate analysis indicates that job satisfaction in the military is lower than in the civilian sector. Multivariate analysis demonstrates that military service itself or the personal characteristics of servicemen exert little independent influence. Rather, specific elements of satisfaction which have policy implications--feelings that the experience will be valuable later, for example--account for most of the difference. Racial differences and the likelihood of being married also suggest some policy alternatives. A small segment of each service who report being very satisfied with their military job appear to be influenced by different job satisfaction factors than the majority. Cohort: Y.

663 FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D.
"Long Term Returns to Vocational Training: Evidence from Military Sources." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Winter 1980):49-66.

This study investigates long- run returns of mid-career white male workers who received military vocational training during WWII and immediately thereafter. The cross-section earnings regressions strongly suggest that those who utilized their vocational training receive long-term premiums. In contrast, those individuals who did not use their training in subsequent employment did not appear to earn premiums, which indicates that the training effects are job specific. Cohort: M.

664 FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D.
"Psychic Income and Self Employment." *Journal of Private Enterprise* 1,1 (Fall 1985):121-127.

This paper reports on preliminary longitudinal empirical research on the characteristics of self-employed workers using the Older Men's cohort for 1966 to 1971. The self-employed, with greater human capital on average, work longer hours for the same income, while reporting equal or better job attitude, greater job commitment, and less immediate retirement plans. Those who have recently become self-employed do not appear to be better off in terms of income, but their reported job attitude and commitment show marked improvement and they postpone their retirement plans. Thus, there is a strong suggestion that their switch to a self-employed status was accompanied by the accrual of a measure of "psychic" income. Cohort: M.

665 FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D.
"Self-Employed Workers: Returns to Education and Training." *Economics of Education Review* 1 (Summer 1981):315-337.

An empirical investigation of human capital returns to owners of unincorporated nonfarm businesses is described, and the results are compared with those for a similar cohort of employees. Data are from the Older Men's cohort of the NLS. A single-equation semi-log regression model is employed throughout. Results show that human capital returns to self-employed workers are basically consistent with results for employees, but some differences emerge. As hypothesized, returns to general training are somewhat larger and returns to specific training somewhat smaller for self-employed workers. The time path of returns associated with job tenure also differs. Cohort: M.

666 FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D.
"Socioeconomic Characteristics of the All Volunteer Force: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey, 1979." Final Report, U.S. Dept of Defense, 1982.

This report contains six separate, although related, studies. Each study compares young male members of the all- volunteer force as of 1979 either with men of the same age cohort who are not serving or with those too young to serve at the time of the survey. The studies are cross-sectional. They address the following areas: socioeconomic characteristics, attitudes and intentions to serve of 14 to 17 year old males, vocational training, educational levels, aspirations, and expectations, job problems and characteristics, job satisfaction. Cohort: Y.

667 FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D.
"Socioeconomic Status of World War II Veterans by Race: An Empirical Test of the Bridging Hypothesis." *Social Science Quarterly*: 534-551.

Reasons for positive returns to military duty for World War II veterans 20 years after discharge are explored. The bridging hypothesis appears to be overly broad: what matters most for white veterans is education, training, and personal independence. In contrast to the bridging literature, black veterans generally benefited less than white veterans from bridging experiences, but gained substantially from employment in government, which may be associated with the veterans' preference status of ex-servicemen. Cohort: M.

668 FREDLAND, J. ERIC and LITTLE, ROGER D.
"World War II Veterans. Pecuniary and Non-Pecuniary Returns to Service." Presented: San Diego, Western Economics Association Meetings, 1980.

This paper investigates some specific attributes of the bridging hypothesis by comparing groups of white and black World War II veterans with their contemporaries who did not serve. Contrary to literature of the 1960s, some studies during the 1970s lend support to the proposition that military service can improve one's place in the income distribution or enhance socioeconomic attainment particularly for members of minority groups. These improvements, some sociologists have argued, may be explained by the "bridging" environment which the military service occupation provides. The authors conclude that the bridging hypothesis is not a satisfactory explanation of the difference between veteran and non-veteran positions in the income distribution or their socioeconomic attainment in the long run. Educational differences are important, but occupational choice and other labor market factors need further investigation. Cohort: M.

669 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Black Economic Progress after 1964: Who Has Gained and Why?" In: *Studies in Labor Markets*, Sherwin Rosen, ed., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981.

This study used three types of evidence to analyze the nature and cause of black economic progress in post-World War II years: (1) aggregate evidence on the timing and incidence among skill groups of changes in the relative earnings or occupational position of blacks; (2) cross- sectional evidence on the family background determinants of the socioeconomic achievement of blacks; and (3) information from company personnel offices regarding personnel policies toward black (and other) workers affected by civil rights legislation. Cohort: B M.

670 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Career Patterns of College Graduates in a Declining Job Market." Discussion Paper 850, Harvard Institute of Economic Research, 1981.

This study examines the earnings growth of college graduates relative to high school graduates in the depressed market of the 1970s. Evidence does not support the conclusion that young graduates who suffered economic losses will recover the traditional college advantage as time proceeds. Finally, divergencies between cross-section and longitudinal income profiles in the period were found, which raises doubts about the use of cross-sectional data as a method of approximating true longitudinal income profiles. Cohort: B.

671 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"The Effect of Unionism on Worker Attachment to Firms." *Journal of Labor Research* 1 (Spring 1980):29-61.

Findings from an investigation of the effect of unionism on job tenure show that: (1) trade unionism is associated with greater job tenure and lower probabilities of separation; (2) the increase in worker attachment to firms resulting from unionism is due to changes in worker behavior caused by union work settings; and (3) some of the union effect on tenure appears due to grievance systems which give unions a voice in the job market. In addition, findings suggest that unions have non-monopoly wage effects on the job market. Cohort: M.

672 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Employment and Earnings of Disadvantaged Young Men in a Labor Shortage Economy." Working Paper No. 3444, National

Bureau of Economic Research, 1990.

This study contrasts the economic position of youths across local labor markets that differ in their rates of unemployment using the annual merged files of the Current Population Survey and the NLSY. The paper finds: (1) Local labor market shortages raise the employment-population rate and reduce the unemployment rate of disadvantaged youths by substantial amounts. (2) Shortages also raise the hourly earnings of disadvantaged youths. In the 1980s, the earnings gains for youths in tight labor markets offset the deterioration in the real and relative earnings of the less skilled that marked this decade. (3) Youths in labor shortage areas had greater increases in earnings as they aged than youths in other areas, implying that improved labor market conditions raise the longitudinal earnings profiles as well as the starting prospects of youths. These findings show that despite the social pathologies that plague disadvantaged youths, particularly less educated black youths, and the 1980s twist in the American labor market against the less skilled, tight labor markets still operated to substantially improve their economic position. Cohort: Y.

673 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"The Exit-Voice Tradeoff in the Labor Market: Unionism, Job Tenure, Quits and Separations." Mimeo, Harvard University, 1977.

This paper examines the effect of trade unionism on the exit behavior of workers in the context of Hirschman's exit-voice dichotomy. Unionism is expected to reduce quits and permanent separations and raise job tenure by providing a "voice" alternative to exit when workers are dissatisfied with conditions. Empirical evidence supports this contention, showing significantly lower exit for unionists in several large data tapes. It is argued that the grievance system plays a major role in the reduction in exit and that the reduction lowers cost and raises productivity. Cohort: M.

674 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Job Satisfaction as an Economic Variable." *American Economic Review* 68 (May 1978):135-140.

Satisfaction is shown to be a major determinant of labor market mobility, in part, it is argued, because it reflects aspects of the workplace not captured by standard objective variables. Satisfaction is also found to depend anomolously on some economic variables (such as unionism) in ways that provide insight into how those factors affect people. Most variables like age, wages, and a race dummy had the expected opposite coefficients on satisfaction compared to quits. Overall, the results of comparing satisfaction as a dependent variable with quits indicates that, consistent with economists' suspicions, satisfaction cannot be treated in the same ways as standard economic variables. The divergent effects the unions and to a lesser extent tenure have on satisfaction and quits suggests that at least some economic institutions and variables have very distinct effects on the subjective way in which individuals view their job satisfaction. The empirical analysis finds job satisfaction to be a major determinant of labor market mobility and turns up puzzling relations between certain economic variables, notably unionism, and satisfaction that appear attributable to the subjective nature of the variable. Cohort: B M.

675 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Longitudinal Analyses of the Effects of Trade Unions." *Journal of Labor Economics* 2,1 (January 1984):1-26.

This paper examines how measurement error biases longitudinal estimates of union effects. It develops numerical examples, statistical models, and econometric estimates which indicate that measurement error is a major problem in longitudinal data sets. There are three major findings: (1) the difference between the cross-section and longitudinal estimates is attributable in large part to random error in the measurement of who changes union status. Given modest errors of measurement, of the magnitudes observed, and a moderate proportion of workers changing union status, also of the magnitudes observed, measurement error biases downward estimated effects of unions by substantial amounts; (2) longitudinal analysis of the effects of unionism on nonwage and wage outcomes tends to confirm the significant impact of unionism found in cross-section studies, with the longitudinal estimates of both nonwage and wage outcomes lower in the longitudinal analysis than in the cross-section analysis of the same data set; and (3) the likely upward bias of cross-section estimates of the effect of unions and the likely downward bias of longitudinal estimates suggests that, under reasonable conditions, the two sets of estimates bound the "true" union impact posited in standard models of what unions do. Cohort: B.

676 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Occupational Training in Proprietary School and Technical Institutes." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 56 (August 1974):310-18.

The effect of occupational training in proprietary schools on job status and earnings of male workers is examined. Similar patterns in earnings between proprietary training and formal schooling appear. Proprietary training costs compare to those of colleges and universities, but the social rate of return is higher because of a lack of public subsidies. This type of occupational training differs among workers and job markets. The earnings of older black men, in comparison to those of their white counterparts, increase more with proprietary training and job tenure. Those who use their training at work also obtained higher returns than those whose training was less job specific. Cohort: B M.

677 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Parental Family Stability and Socioeconomic Success: Effects of the Broken Home." Mimeo, Harvard Institute of Economic Research Discussion Paper, 1972.

This study analyzes the impact of family structure on educational, occupational, and income achievement in the U.S. during the 1960s. The results indicate that coming from a broken family has a modest negative effect on the socio-economic achievement, more so for whites than blacks. This is largely because of the lesser educational attainment achieved by youth from broken households. Secondly, intergenerational mobility patterns are less significant for blacks than for whites reflecting the same phenomenon Third, a majority of the reduction in educational attainment associated with broken homes results from the lower family income in those families. Finally, prevalence of broken homes in the black community is not a major factor behind black-white economic differences. Cohort: B.

678 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Social Mobility in the New Market for Black Workers." Mimeo, Harvard Institute of Economic Research Discussion Paper, 1974.

This paper examines the effect of the improved labor market for black Americans on longstanding patterns of intergenerational social mobility. It finds that the impact of parental status on blacks has increased substantially in recent years and that black/white background differences have become the critical factor in economic disparities among young workers. The results contrast sharply with traditional findings on the "failure" of black families to transmit socio-economic status to their children and on the relative importance of background and discrimination as determinants of economic differences between black and white men. Cohort: B M.

679 FREEMAN, RICHARD B.
"Who Escapes? Relation of Church Going and Other Background Factors to the Socio-economic Performance of Black Male Youths from Inner-City Poverty Tracts." Presented: Cambridge, MA, Conference in Inner City Black Youth Unemployment, August 1983.

This paper examines factors which determine "escapes" from the socioeconomic spiral of a ghetto with data from the 1979-80 National Bureau of Economic Research-Mathematica surveys of inner-city black youth (NBER) and from the 1979-81 National Longitudinal Survey of Young Men. The NBER Survey had the advantage of gathering information on youths' allocation of time in a day and on socially deviant behavior (crime, drug use) in addition to standard school and work questions. The NLS data permit comparison of young blacks and whites not possible with the NBER Survey. The primary finding is that even in relatively homogeneous inner city poverty areas there is enough diversity in the measured backgrounds of youths for certain aspects of youths' background to provide remarkably good predictions about 'who escapes.' There is also some indication that at least part of the background- achievement relation among young black men represents a 'true' causal link rather than a sorting of youths by background and achievement. The principal variable on which the paper focuses, church-going, is associated with substantial differences in the behavior of youths, and thus in their chances to "escape" from inner city poverty. It affects allocation of time, school-going, work activity, and the frequency of socially deviant activity. In addition to church-going, the background factors that most influenced 'who escapes' are whether other members of the family work and whether the family is on welfare. Youth's allocation of time and other activities are significantly influenced by market opportunities (or perceptions thereof), with those who believe it would be easy to find a job if they had to find one more likely to engage in socially productive activities than others, and youths who see many opportunities to make illegal money less likely to engage in socially productive activities than other youths. Cohort: B.

680 FREEMAN, RICHARD B. and MEDOFF, J. L.
"The Impact of Collective Bargaining: Can the New Facts be Explained by Monopoly Unionism?" Discussion Paper 886, Harvard Institute of Economic Research, 1982.

In this paper we focus our attention on the question of whether union-nonunion differences in nonwage outcomes can, in fact, be explained in terms of standard price-theoretic responses to real wage effects, as opposed to the real effect of unionism on economic behavior. We reach three basic conclusions. First, unions and collective bargaining have real economic effects on diverse nonwage variables which cannot be explained either in terms of price-theoretic responses to union wage effects or be attributed to the poor quality of our econometric "experiments." Second, we find that while sensitivity analyses of single-equation results and longitudinal experiments provide valuable checks on cross-sectional findings, multiple-equations approaches produced results which are too sensitive to small changes in models or samples to help resolve the questions of concern. Finally, on the basis of these findings we conclude that the search for an understanding of what unions do requires more than the standard price theoretic "monopoly" model of unionism. New (and/or old) perspectives based on institutional or industrial relations realities, contractarian or property rights theories, or other potential sources of creative views are also needed. Cohort: B M.

681 FREEMAN, RICHARD B. and MEDOFF, J. L.
"Why Does the Rate of Youth Labor Force Activity Differ Across Surveys?" Presented: Arlie House, Virginia, Conference on Youth Joblessness and Employment, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1979.

One prerequisite for analysis of the economic problem of youth is a set of sound estimates of the employment and labor force status of the young. Existing estimates of the extent of labor market involvement and the extent of work activity of the young based on the monthly Current Population Survey and from special longitudinal surveys of the young give strikingly different pictures of the labor market for young men. The purpose of this study is to answer these questions by providing a detailed quantitative analysis of the divergences between the rates of labor force activity for male youths indicated by these surveys. Cohort: B.

682 FREEMAN, RICHARD B. and WISE, DAVID A.
"The Youth Labor Market Problem: Its Nature, Causes, and Consequences." In: *The Youth Labor Market Problem: Its Nature, Causes, and Consequences*, R. Freeman, et al., eds., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

This article elaborates on the findings of the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) on the nature of youth employment, the causes of changes in youth employment rates over time, the causes of individual differences in employment experiences, and the consequences of youth unemployment. The authors find that lack of employment is not a severe problem for the vast majority of youth. Black youths are less likely to be employed than white youths, but once employed the two groups have similar wage rates. Vocational training in school, in contrast to work experience and academic performance, is shown to be unrelated to employment and wages. The authors also find that early employment experience has virtually no effect on later employment after controlling for persistent characteristics of individuals, and that wages earned upon entry into the labor force do not affect wage rates earned a few years later. Not working in earlier years is shown to affect subsequent wages negatively. Cohort: B.

683 FREIMAN, MARC P.
"Empirical Tests of Dual Labor Market Theory and Hedonic Measures of Occupational Attainment." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1976.

Dual labor market theory was tested by examining the occupational mobility patterns (and their determinants) for whites, nonwhites, and nonwhites with fewer than twelve years of education. The primary data source was the NLS of Young Men, although the Survey of Economic Opportunity (1967), and job data from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles were also used in the analysis. Occupational status was defined by two measures: the hourly wage rate and a measure of occupational prestige derived from an estimated hedonic price index for occupational characteristics. The primary focus was on the effect of initial job quality on subsequent mobility. Cohort: B.

684 FURSTENBERG, FRANK F.; BROOKS-GUNN, J.; and MORGAN, S. PHILIP.
"Adolescent Mothers and Their Children in Later Life." *Family Planning Perspectives* 19,4 (July/August 1987):142-151.

Reviews the results of a longitudinal study of over 300 primarily urban black women who gave birth as adolescents in the 1960s with follow-up results obtained from reinterviews in 1972 and 1984 with both the mothers and their then teenage children. This study found that a substantial majority of the mothers completed high school, found regular employment, and escaped dependence on public assistance. However, while many teenage mothers do break out of the cycle of poverty, the majority did not fare as well as they would have had they been able to postpone parenthood. Data from the 1982 NLSY, 1983 Current Population Survey, and 1982 National Survey of Family Growth are used to provide comparisons with national samples of women. Interviews with the teenage children of the mothers originally interviewed in 1966 revealed that: (1) mother's economic status had pervasive effects on the child's academic performance; (2) receipt of welfare in the first five years after the child's birth had a negative impact on preschool behavior and temperament; and (3) mother's marital status was clearly associated with poor academic performance and behavior problems among adolescents. Cohort: Y.

685 FURSTENBERG, FRANK F. and THRALL, CHARLES A.
"Counting the Jobless: The Impact of Job Rationing on the Measurement of Unemployment." *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* (March 1975):45-59.

This paper argues that the official definition of unemployment does not accurately consider the actual population available for work. The behavior involved in actively seeking employment is subject to a normative bias resulting from expectations, from feelings of obligations, sense of right to a job, and ease in accomplishing the job search. These expectations are a part of "job rationing ideology" which is present in Social Security regulations, which conceals the level of job shortage while alleviating strain which would otherwise result. Secondary analysis of data for women 30 to 44 supports a model of continuum of attachment to employment. Finally, normative considerations must be recognized in order to improve methods of determining labor supply; otherwise a failure to use such methods would be a barrier to intelligent economic and social planning. Cohort: M W.

686 FURSTENBERG, FRANK F. JR.
"As the Pendulum Swings: Teenage Childbearing and Social Concern." *Family Relations* 40,2 (April 1991):127-138.

This article assesses the evidence for revisionist views of teenage childbearing. These theories suggest that the perception of teenage pregnancy as a growing social problem has been caused by the political agendas of certain interest groups; the consequences of early childbearing have been exaggerated; and that pregnancy among disadvantaged teens may be an adaptive response to poverty. The article first considers demographic patterns and fertility trends that point to why teenage pregnancy and childbearing was regarded as a growing problem in the 1970s. Next, the consequences of early childbearing are considered. Finally, the notion that early childbearing is the desired outcome of a rational choice is considered in light of survey and ethnographic data. Cohort: N.

687 FURSTENBERG, FRANK F. JR.
"Teenage Childbearing and Cultural Rationality: A Thesis in Search of Evidence." *Family Relations* 41,2 (April 1992):239-243.

Cohort: Y.

688 FURSTENBERG, FRANK F. JR.; BROOKS-GUNN, J.; and MORGAN, S. PHILIP.

*Adolescent Mothers in Later Life*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 1987.

The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) are a set of studies designed to examine the sources of variation in labor-market experience and behavior among four age and sex groups in the United States population: women 30-44, men 45-59 and men and women 14-24. The surveys began in 1966 and have been continued through 1984. In 1979 a new cohort was added, youth ages 14-21. In the analysis presented in Table 2.2 the data from the Survey of Young Women aged 29-36 are used. The women were interviewed for the first time in 1968 and followed through 1982. The cohort is represented by a multistage probability sample of 5,533 women, designed to represent the civilian, noninstitutional population of the United States at the time of the initial survey. A weight is used to correct for noninterviews, oversampling of certain population subgroups, sample attrition and chance variation from population distributions. Included in the NLS is information about labor-market experience: current employment status, characteristics of current or more recent job, and work experience; human-capital and other socioeconomic variables: early formative influences, migration, education, training, health, marital and family characteristics, financial characteristics, job and work attitudes, educational and job aspirations, retrospective evaluation of labor-market experiences, social-psychological measures; and environmental variables. Cohort: G.

689 FURSTENBERG, FRANK F. JR.; LEVINE, JUDITH A.; and BROOKS-GUNN, JEANNE.
"The Children of Teenage Mothers: Patterns of Early Childbearing in Two Generations." *Family Planning Perspectives* 22,2 (March/April 1990):54-61.

Twenty years after a mostly black group of Baltimore women became adolescent mothers, the majority of their first-born children had not become adolescent parents, a finding that challenges the popular belief that the offspring of teenage mothers are themselves destined to become adolescent parents. Almost all of the offspring had had intercourse by age 19. About half of the young women had experienced a pregnancy before that age, and approximately one-third of the young men reported having impregnated a partner before age 19. The Baltimore youths were just as likely to have had a live birth before age 19 as were the children of teenage mothers in a national sample of urban blacks, and both of these groups were more likely to have done so than were the children of older mothers in the national sample. In the Baltimore sample, maternal welfare experience only increased a daughter's likelihood of early childbearing if welfare was received during her teenage years. Within the Baltimore sample, a direct comparison of the daughters who became adolescent mothers with their own mothers at a comparable age reveals that the daughters have bleaker educational and financial prospects than their mothers had, and are less likely to ever have married. These results suggest that today's teenage parents may be less likely than were previous cohorts of adolescent mothers to overcome the handicaps of early childbearing. This trend could portend the growth of an urban underclass, even though only a minority of the offspring of teenage mothers go on to become adolescent parents. Cohort: C.

690 GABRIEL, PAUL E.; WILLIAMS, DONALD R.; and SCHMITZ, SUSANNE.
"The Relative Occupational Attainment of Young Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics." *Southern Economic Journal* 57,1 (July 1990):35-46.

The proposition is examined that young blacks and Hispanics encounter discrimination resulting in occupational segregation in the labor market. A multinomial logit model was utilized to construct hypothetical occupational distributions for young black and Hispanic males and females, based on estimated white male and female occupational structures from the NLSY. A comparison of hypothetical distributions with actual distributions permitted an estimate of the extent to which minority youth face different processes for occupational attainment than whites. The findings suggest that, for all minority cohorts examined, occupational distributions improved when adjusted to the white occupational structure. Overall, the impact of disparate treatment on occupational segregation was most pronounced for black males and least pronounced for Hispanic females. The difference was statistically significant only for black males. It is noticed that policy measures designed to decrease occupational segregation among black males should focus on the unionized sectors of the economy. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

691 GAGEN, MARY G.
"Job Displacement of Established Women Workers: Correlates and Employment Consequences." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1987.

The theories, correlates and consequences of permanent job loss were investigated, for the NLS Mature Women's cohort, using a subset of workers who were established in their jobs over the years 1969 to 1981. This approach focuses on the job loss event itself, in contrast to the prevailing practice of studying displaced workers from cases of plant shutdowns or from a population of unemployed workers. Theories which could explain labor force reductions were surveyed from across disciplines in order to derive a set of variables for use in a displacement model. The theories tend to focus on either characteristics of the firm or on characteristics of individual workers to explain the incidence of displacement across the workforce. It was shown that there was a fairly high degree of convergence among theories in terms of predictor variables. Displacement was found to be related more closely to structural features, associated with firms, than to characteristics of the individuals who lost their jobs. The industry of employment was the single largest predictor of displacement. Specifically, manufacturing, traditional services and wholesale/retail trade displaced workers at approximately equal rates. In contrast, professional and business services confer relative immunity to job loss, at least over the period studied. This finding offers a different profile of displaced workers from that described in the large body of plant shutdown literature, but supports findings from other national samples. Recent layoffs are also strong predictors of displacement. Education tended to prevent displacement. Consequences of displacement were similar to that described in the plant closing literature: unemployment, wage erosion and leaving the labor force were typical, and persistent. Multinomial logit of employment status was used to analyze displacement's effects on unemployment, labor force leaving and employment rates. The model explains more about labor force leaving than it does of unemployment, although displacement significantly affects both. Policy implications were discussed. [UMI ADG87- 26632] Cohort: W.

692 GALLIGAN, RICHARD J. and BAHR, STEPHEN J.
"Economic Well-Being and Marital Stability: Implications for Income Maintenance Programs." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 40 (May 1978):283-90.

The authors examine the effects of economic well-being on marital stability. The results show that income by itself has only a negligible effect on marital dissolution; however, the level of assets has a significant effect even after relevant variables are controlled. The dissolution rate of blacks is significantly higher than for whites as is the rate for less educated women. The results suggest that direct income supplements may have little effect on marital dissolution unless they increase the level of family assets. Cohort: G.

693 GARCIA, FEDERICO.
"The Determinants of Drug and Alcohol Use at Work: A Test of the Efficiency Wage Theory." Ph.D. Dissertation, SUNY--Albany, NY, 1993.

Use of alcohol and illicit drugs at work costs American business and industry billions of dollars each year in productivity losses. These losses result from work errors, wasted materials and supplies, as well as tardiness and "on-the-job absenteeism". They also result from the poor decision making at all levels of management. These productivity losses are compounded by the increased re-hiring and training costs. Browne Miller (1991) classifies the effects of employee drug use on productivity in three: (1) Poor job performance. (2) Increased absenteeism. (3) Poor interpersonal relationships on the job. In this paper I will analyze the determinants of the use of illicit drugs and alcohol at work. I use a sample of youth cohort drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) of the Work Experience of Youth in the year 1984. Cohort: Y.

694 GARCIA, JOHN A. and AVALOS, MANUEL.
"Hispanic Youth in the Labor Market: Explorations into the Job Search Process." Report to the National Council of La Raza, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982.

The job search process for Hispanic youths is examined according to four interrelated areas: (1) labor market knowledge; (2) type of job search method utilized; (3) search extensiveness; and (4) search time. Results of the analysis show Hispanic youth tend to rely on informal methods of job search. Given these sources, the kinds of jobs these youth secure may be lower paying and less occupationally mobile positions. Since Hispanic youth limit their method options, levels of search extensiveness are also lower. Cohort: Y.

695 GARCIA, PHILLIP and HURTADO, AIDA.
"Differences in Unemployment and Job Turnover Rates Among Young Hispanic, Black, and White Workers." Report, National Council of La Raza, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982.

The primary objective of this study is to investigate the determinants of Hispanic youth unemployment through the use of multivariate techniques on data from the 1979 NLSY. The specific statistical aims are to estimate the parameters of these determinants and to explain more precisely why Hispanic unemployment figures among young workers are often five to ten percentage points higher than for like-aged white labor force participants. The findings suggest that an over-representation in highly unstable jobs, regardless of relevant background characteristics, contributes to higher rates of Hispanic youth unemployment. Other results also suggest that Hispanic teens demonstrate a relatively high degree of labor force attachment; thus higher rates of voluntary job separations among Hispanic youth do not contribute to observed Hispanic-white unemployment differences. Cohort: Y.

696 GARDNER, JOHN A.; CAMPBELL, PAUL B.; and SEITZ, PATRICIA.
"Influence of High School Curriculum on Determinants of Labor Market Experiences." Report, Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, The Ohio State University, 1982.

Previous research on labor market effects of vocational education is extended by explicitly modeling the intervening factors in the relationship between secondary vocational education and labor market outcomes. The estimated model shows that vocational education may have both direct and indirect effects on earnings, income, and unemployment, and that the indirect effects operate through such intervening factors as unionization, industry, occupation, job tenure, labor market experience, and postsecondary education. Cohort: Y.

697 GARDNER, WILLIAM; MEYER, MARION; and KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.
"Discrete-Time Event History Analysis Using Segmented Hazards." *Experimental Aging Research* 17,4 (1992):251-259.

Event history analysis is a means of explaining variation in the timing of events in individual life histories. This article describes methods for overcoming two difficult problems likely to be encountered in applications of event history analysis to studies of aging and human development. First, in many studies the ages of occurrence of critical life events are recorded in discrete units such as years, but the probability distributions of life events are usually specified in continuous-time form. In this paper, the authors show how to estimate models for discrete-time data based on an underlying continuous-time specification. Second, the standard distributions for life events often fail to capture the complex age- dependence seen in actual data. Also shown is how to construct a model using segmented hazards, that is, a composite of different functions for different segments of time. To illustrate these points, the authors examine the age of first intercourse of 11,883 subjects from the NLSY. Cohort: Y.

698 GAREN, JOHN E.
"The Effect of Firm Size on Wage Rates." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1982.

A substantial amount of empirical work in the economics literature has verified the correlation between firm size and wage rates is positive and significant, even after controlling for standard measures of worker quality. However, little theoretical work has been done to explain this regularity. A model of wage rate determination is developed which yields implications about wage structure in large and small firms. The model focuses on the desire of firms to evaluate the abilities of their workers. It is assumed that self-selection devices do not sort workers perfectly, thus a substantial variation in ability remains for a given set of observable characteristics. The firm can insure the retention of its highest ability workers, as well as those of lower ability, by paying everyone the opportunity wage of the most able. Alternatively, it can save on its wage bill by attempting to evaluate workers' abilities and paying each his opportunity wage. It is shown that the wage required to maintain the quality of the firm's labor force is smaller, the more accurate the firm's evaluation is. Due to hierarchical "loss of control," large firms encounter higher costs of evaluating workers, thus rely more on paying wage premiums. The model is consistent with the observed correlation between firm size and wages, but it also is supported by other evidence. It is shown that larger firms' less accurate evaluations lead to a smaller return to measured ability for workers in large firms. Results using the NLS of Young Men indicate this is the case, where IQ is used as a measure of ability. Furthermore, wage dispersion should be smaller among workers in large firms because large firms, having inaccurate evaluations, cannot differentiate well among workers. Again, the data support this. The model is also consistent with findings regarding the educational attainment and productivity of workers in large firms. Cohort: B.

699 GAREN, JOHN E.
"The Trade-Off Between Wages and Wage Growth." *Journal of Human Resources* 20,4 (1985):522-539.

This paper tests the theory of compensating differentials by estimating the sacrifice in current earnings necessary to acquire employment leading to future wage growth. Utilizing longitudinal data from the Young Men cohort, the predicted value of each individual's actual wage growth subsequent to the current period is related to the current wage. The results indicate a strong, inverse relationship between current earnings and the amount of future wage growth "purchased." The magnitude of this trade-off between current and future earnings varies with schooling, as does the total amount of current earnings capacity invested in wage growth. These findings are then compared to related results in the human capital production function literature. Cohort: B.

700 GAREN, JOHN E.
"Worker Heterogeneity, Job Screening, and Firm Size." *Journal of Political Economy* 93,4 (August 1985):715-739.

A model of job screening is constructed in which firms make wage offers to workers on the basis of an imperfect evaluation of their abilities. If large firms have higher costs associated with acquiring information about workers, they screen workers with less accuracy and choose a wage compensation scheme different from the one small firms choose. This produces the often observed positive correlation between firm size and wages. The model also predicts that wage structure, and possibly wage dispersion, will vary by firm size and that individuals who acquire more schooling will opt to work in a large firm. These hypotheses are tested using disaggregate data on individual workers from the 1969 NLS panels of Young and Older Men. The empirical results are quite supportive of the model. Thus, the cost of acquiring information about personnel rises with firm size, and large firms face numerous information problems that small firms do not. Cohort: B M.

701 GARFINKEL, IRWIN and MCLANAHAN, SARA.
"The Effects of the Child Support Provisions of the Family Support Act of 1988 on Child Well-Being." *Population Research and Policy Review* 9,3 (September 1990):205-234.

A review of the history of the child support system in the US, the role of the Family Support Act of 1988, and empirical research on children from disrupted families and children born out of wedlock. Potential consequences of the 1988 law--e. g., increases in child support payments, in father-child contact, and in parent-parent contact with possible conflict--are discussed. A model for evaluating child support reform is developed, and it is emphasized that a critical problem will be to identify, over time, other variables that may affect the seven outcome variables identified. Advantages of utilizing and supplementing existing nationally representative data sets such as the Child Support Supplements to the March Current Populations Survey, the National Survey of Families and Households, and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, are explicated. 1 Figure, 65 References. (Copyright 1991, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

702 GARRETT PATRICIA; FERRON, JOHN; NG'ANDU, NICHOLAS; and BRYANT, DONNA.
"A Structural Model for the Development Status of Young Children." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 56,1 (February 1994):147-163.

This study uses structural equation modeling to explore the determinants of the developmental status of young children. Data pertain to 1,742 children under the age of 48 months in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). The literature reviewed suggests that characteristics of mother, household, and child collectively influence the quality of the home environment, which mediates the influence of demographic and socioeconomic variables on child outcomes. The study assesses this model on an experimental and a reserve sample for all children and for specific subgroups. Fit indices were satisfactory, and anticipated subgroup differences were not found. Cohort: Y.

703 GARRETT, PATRICIA; LUBECK, SALLY; and WENK, DEEANN.
"Childbirth and Maternal Employment: Data from a National Longitudinal Survey." In: *Parental Leave and Child Care*, Janet S. Hyde, ed., Philadelphia, Temple University Press, 1989.

This chapter explores the relationship between maternal employment around the time of childbirth and the socioeconomic characteristics of women and their families. Research is based on the NLSY, a nationally representative sample which contains many ethnic minorities and poor mothers, so data analysis systematically evaluates ethnicity and income as predictors of maternal employment behavior. Special attention focuses on the reincorporation of mothers with infants into the labor force in order to highlight the overlap between parental leave and childcare policies. The conclusion emphasizes the differential impacts of alternative policies on disadvantaged groups and illustrates the merits of a comprehensive work and family policy. The NLS data are also used to provide a conservative estimate of the proportion of mothers who would be covered if international norms for maternal leave were applicable in the United States. Cohort: Y C.

704 GARRETT, PATRICIA; WENK, DEEANN; and LUBECK, SALLY.
"Working Around Childbirth: Comparative and Empirical Perspectives on Parental-Leave Policy." *Child Welfare* 69,5 (September-October 1990):403-413.

An examination of international parental-leave policies, legislation, and trends. Statistics regarding women's reincorporation into the workforce after child delivery are analyzed, as well as infant day care needs. It is concluded that parental-leave policies need to incorporate job protection and wage replacement; an insurance fund is also recommended. Cohort: Y C.

705 GARRY, STEPHEN L.
"Report to the Illinois General Assembly on Missing Young Adults." Chicago, IL: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, March 1984.

This report to the Illinois General Assembly summarizes the results of a six-month investigation into a wide range of topics concerning missing young adults. Data from the NLSY, in conjunction with other information sources, were used to study the unique problems of missing 17 to 21 year-olds. Recommendations include: (1) immediate and official elimination of the so-called "24-hour rule" for delaying action in a missing persons report; (2) computer entry regarding a missing person as soon as all information needed to make the entry has been collected; (3) enhancing current law enforcement systems so they will have more precise and more useful statistics about missing persons; (4) redirecting efforts to develop a profile toward improved and faster information gathering by police. Cohort: Y.

706 GARVEY, NANCY.
"Job Investment, Actual and Expected Labor Supply, and the Earnings of Young Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1980.

Using human capital theory, this thesis investigates the relationship between patterns of work experience, actual and planned and the wages of young women. The results support the hypothesis that more attached workers invest more in general training and consequently earn more than less attached workers. The initial earnings capacity of more attached women is also found to be greater. Consequently, their wage profiles are not only steeper but also consistently above the wage profiles of less attached women. In addition, the labor force withdrawal associated with the birth of the first child is found to significantly decrease earnings; the size of this depreciation effect diminishes after women return to work and are able to restore their previous skills and make additional investment. Young men were found to invest more than young women in both general and specific training, but the relative magnitude of their investments is most similar to that of young women with stronger lifetime labor force attachment. Finally, very little of the wage gap between young women and men is explained by differences in work experience or investments. Cohort: B G.

707 GARVEY, NANCY and REIMERS, CORDELIA.

"Predicted vs. Potential Work Experience in an Earnings Function for Young Women." *Research in Labor Economics*, Volume III (1980).

When an earnings function is estimated and data on actual work experience are unavailable, potential work experience--age minus educational attainment minus 5 (or 6)--is often substituted for actual experience. This paper explores the biases introduced by this procedure and proposes that predicted experience, based on demographic information, be used instead. Using NLS data, we estimate a predicting equation, by both OLS and Tobit methods, for women under age 30. We then compare the estimated earnings functions using potential, predicted, and actual work experience, and we find that the coefficients estimated using potential experience differ substantially from those estimated using either predicted or actual experience, whereas the latter are very close together. Moreover, the bias introduced by using potential experience varies by race. Cohort: G.

708 GEBREGZIABHAIR, TEGEGNE.
"A Comparative Study of Migration: Depressed and Non-Depressed Regions." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1993.

This study examines differences in migration behavior between depressed and non-depressed regions. The analysis is motivated by the literature which reported a lower propensity of mobility for the people from depressed regions and by the failure of migration to endure that income converges between regions over time. The study uses individual data from the youth cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) and develops a synthesis model of migration. The central premise of the models is a systematic differentiation between the people of depressed and non-depressed region to location specific and non-location specific human capital location preference, contextual factors, and overall behavior. Cohort: Y.

709 GEER, EDWARD M.
"The Relationship between Participation in Vocational Education, Pay, and Employment of 16- to 21-Year-Olds in the Continental United States." Doctoral Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1984.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between participation in vocational education and pay and employment of civilian 16-to 21-year-olds in the continental United States. Data were collected from 11,406 civilian non-institutionalized NLSY respondents who were not enrolled in school at the time of the 1979, 1980, and 1981 interviews. Three criterion variables were used in this study: labor force status, employment status, and hourly rate of pay. The following variables were used: age, race, gender, marital status, responsibility for the support of dependents, high school diploma (or GED), location of current residence, whether residence is urban or rural, collective bargaining, local unemployment rate, and participation in vocational education. This study utilized the self-reported method of participation in vocational education as well as transcript data contained on the NLS computer tapes. Three methods of analysis were applied to the data: cross-tabulation to determine the relationship between participation in vocational education and labor force status; least squares regression to determine the relationship between the variates and the criterion variable hourly rate of pay; logistic regression to analyze the relationship between the variates and employment status. The findings were of two types: variates that showed a distinct relationship with the criterion variable; and those which were significant because they did not show any relationship with the criterion variables. Of the former the total for males and females shows a positive relationship for each additional Carnegie Unit earned in vocational education when regressed on labor force participation. Males and the total for males and females showed a positive relationship for each additional Carnegie Unit earned when regressed on employment. Males who gave self-reports for participation in vocational education, showed a negative relationship when regressed on employment. No relationship exists between the other variates and the criterion variables. Cohort: Y.

710 GEORGELLIS, JOHN.
"Three Essays on Search Theory." Ph.D. Dissertation, West Virginia University, 1990.

The purpose of this study is to examine theoretical and empirical issues that arise when relaxing the Poisson assumption for the rate of arrival of job offers in sequential models of labor dynamics. When it is assumed that job offers are determined exogenously then aspects of market interaction, self-selection, and offer heterogeneity are suppressed. Theoretical models of search have recognized the major importance of these issues, but new econometric techniques have a major difficulty in addressing them, because relaxation of the Poisson assumption increases their computational requirements. The effort of this study has been made to overcome this difficulty by using a priori estimates of the probabilities that particular types of searchers will prefer particular types of occupations, so that the rate of arrival of offers is endogenized. Such a model depends on the assumption of correlation between employees' personal characteristics and their preferences for particular job attributes. Testing this hypothesis will be helpful before incorporating it into any theoretical model. Chapter 2 presents a non-parametric way for deriving such data by utilizing a unique piece of information provided by the NLS for Young Men. Chapter 3 presents the two-state model of sequential job search and focuses on the effects of relaxing the assumption of the Poisson distribution for the rate of arrival of job offers by introducing a behavioral model for the hiring activity of the employer. Chapter 4 presents a two-period model of labor supply, savings, and search which highlights the notion of search as an investment which has to be compared with alternative investments in an optimal portfolio framework. Cohort: B.

711 GERHART, BARRY.
"How Important are Dispositional Factors as Determinants of Job Satisfaction? Implications for Job Design and Other Personnel Programs." *Journal of Applied Psychology* 72.3 (August 1987):366-373.

According to recent research, including a 1985 study by Staw and Ross, worker attitudes are, to a large degree a function of stable individual traits, not situational characteristics. This implies that job redesign and related personnel programs are prone to failure because they only change the job situation. Problems with this study, which used men 45 to 59 and 50 to 64 years of age, prompted another study designed to examine the relationship of job satisfaction with dispositional and situational factors in younger adults. The NLSY, a national probability sample interviewed annually, provided data for the study. Two measures of job complexity were analyzed in order to determine how changes in complexity impacted job satisfaction. The study found that changes in complexity and other situational factors are important predictors of job satisfaction, while dispositional factors present measurement problems that preclude their use as accurate predictors. These results are contrary to the findings of Staw and Ross. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

712 GERHART, BARRY.
"Sources of Variance in Incumbent Perceptions of Job Complexity." *Journal of Applied Psychology* 73.2 (May 1988):154-162.

Substantive research in the job design area has relied heavily on incumbent-based perceptions of job complexity (IPJC) measures (e.g., the Job Characteristics Inventory and the Job Diagnostic Survey). However, little research has addressed the construct validity of IPJC measures. The present study used longitudinal data to assess the convergent validity of an IPJC measure by examining its relation with an independent measure of complexity derived from the fourth edition of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT-complexity). In addition, discriminant validity is assessed by examining the relation between the IPJC measure and a relatively broad range of individual (e.g., education) and situational (e.g., pay level) variables, controlling for DOT-complexity. The data are taken from the NLSY (ages 16-21 in 1979; 19-24 in 1982). Results indicated that IPJC did converge significantly with DOT-complexity. Moreover, the set of individual and situational factors did not add significant explanatory power to an equation predicting IPJC using only DOT-complexity, thus providing support for the discriminant validity of the IPJC measure as well. These results may help alleviate reservations concerning previous substantive job design research that has relied almost exclusively on IPJC measures. [MGMT CONTENTS] Cohort: Y.

713 GERHART, BARRY and CHEIKH, NABIL EL.
"Earnings and Percentage Female: A Longitudinal Study." *Industrial Relations* 30.1 (Winter 1990):62-78.

Though advocates of comparable worth assume that the relation between earnings and percent female in an occupation is due to crowding or other forms of discrimination, an alternative explanation is that the relation stems from females freely choosing different occupations. Cross-sectional and longitudinal data drawn from the 1983 and 1986 NLSY (total N = 16,418 respondents ages 18-28) reveal that, although males' estimated penalty is not reduced, the percent female penalty falls substantially for women and is not statistically significant. These results imply that estimates of the percent female effect based on cross-sectional data may be inflated for females-except for those with intermittent labor force participation, who do experience a sizeable penalty for working in female-dominated occupations. Hence, a comparable worth policy would most likely benefit women with discontinuous employment. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

714 GERONIMUS, ARLENE T. and KORENMAN, SANDERS.
"Maternal Youth or Family Background? On the Health Disadvantages of Infants with Teenage Mothers." *American Journal of Epidemiology* 137,2 (January 1993):213-225.

The health disadvantages of infants with teenage mothers are well documented. Because poor and minority women are disproportionately represented among teen mothers, differences in infant health by maternal age may reflect family background pre-childbearing) characteristics rather than the effects of maternal age. To control for differences in family background, the authors compared birth outcomes and maternal behaviors that could affect fetal or infant health among sisters in the US National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1979-1988). They compared sisters who had first births at different ages in order to study the relation between maternal age and low birth weight, prenatal care, smoking and alcohol use during pregnancy, breast feeding, and well-child visits. The authors found evidence that maternal family background accounts for many of the health-related disadvantages of the firstborn infants of teenage mothers. The findings suggest that disadvantaged black primiparous women in their twenties may be an important and possibly underemphasized target population for interventions designed to reduce excess black low birth weight and infant mortality rates. child-care services. Higher reservation costs reflecting higher estimates of household-productivity lower the household's dollar-expenditures on market-produced child-care services. Among females but not male youths higher reservation costs also lower the labor force participation rate. For illustration the minimum subsidy requirement associated with a ten percentage point increase in the female youths' labor force participation rate is calculated. Higher reservation costs increase the minimum subsidy requirement. Cohort: Y.

715 GERONIMUS, ARLINE T.
"Teenage Childbearing and Social Disadvantage: Unprotected Discourse." *Family Relations* 41,2 (April 1992):244-248.

Cohort: Y.

716 GERONIMUS, ARLINE T.
"Teenage Childbearing and Social and Reproductive Disadvantage: The Evolution of Complex Questions and the Demise of Simple Answers." *Family Relations* 40,4 (October 1991):463-471.

Scientific progress in understanding the nature of associations between teen childbearing and social or reproductive disadvantage has increased the complexity of this knowledge offered some surprising findings and led to expectable confusion. Assessing these new research findings and incorporating them into appropriate policy debate and development is a challenge complicated by the failure of those translating them for practitioners to do so accurately. Examples of such inadequate translations are discussed in the context of recent findings raising doubts about traditional estimates of the contribution teen childbearing per se makes to social and public health problems. A call for unbiased assessment and open discussion of new research findings is made. Cohort: Y.

718 GERONIMUS, ARLINE T. and KORENMAN, SANDERS.
"The Socioeconomic Consequences of Teen Childbearing Reconsidered." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 107 (November 1992):1187-1214.

Teen childbearing is commonly believed to cause long-term socioeconomic disadvantages for mothers and their children. However, earlier cross-sectional studies may have inadequately accounted for marked differences in family background among women who have first births at different ages. We present new estimates that take into account unmeasured fa background heterogeneity by comparing sisters who timed their first births at different ages. In two of the three sets we examine, sister comparisons suggest that biases from family background heterogeneity are important, and, therefore, that earlier studies may have overstated the consequences of teen childbearing. Cohort: Y.

719 GERONIMUS, ARLINE T. and KORENMAN, SANDERS.
"The Socioeconomic Costs of Teenage Childbearing: Evidence and Interpretation." *Demography* 30,2 (May 1993):281-290.

Until recently, the belief that teenage childbearing makes a substantial causal contribution to persistent socioeconomic disadvantage was pervasive. The scientific evidence used to support this interpretation was open to the criticism by failure to account for unobserved heterogeneity; fertility timing varies across populations, and early fertility is much more common in socioeconomically disadvantaged communities. Investigators therefore made efforts to control for background differences among mothers who had first births at different ages. We were concerned, however, that measures of family background used in these studies might have been inadequate. We undertook a sibling approach as a matched comparison group study in which the set of match characteristics is more complete than that provided by matching measured or observable family background characteristics. The recent replication of our study by Hoffman, Foster, and Furstenberg (1993) supports our principal conclusions that standard cross-sectional estimates of the consequences of teen childbearing are biased by failure to control adequately for family background differences between women who have first births as teenagers and those who have first births at later ages, and that previous estimates are likely to have exaggerated the costs of teen childbearing. Cohort: G Y.

720 GERONIMUS, ARLINE T.; KORENMAN, SANDERS; and HILLEMEIER, MARIANNE M.
"Does Young Maternal Age Adversely Affect Child Development? Evidence from Cousin Comparisons." Research Report No. 92-256 (September 1992). Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Population Studies Center.

We use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) 1979-1988 to estimate relations between maternal age at first birth and measures of early socioemotional and cognitive development of children. We compare cross-sectional estimates to estimates based on comparisons of first cousins to gauge the importance of bias from family background heterogeneity. Cross-sectional estimates suggest moderate adverse consequences of teen motherhood for child development. However, children of teen mothers appear to score no worse on measures of development than first cousins whose mothers had first births after their teen years. The evidence suggests that differences in far background of mothers (factors that precede their childbearing years) account for the low scores on measures of socioemotional and cognitive development seen in young children of teen mothers. Cohort: Y C.

724 GESCHWENDER, LAURA E.
"Why do Southern Children Have Lower Verbal Facility Scores Than Children in Other Regions?" M.A. Thesis, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This paper seeks to explain regional differences in young children's scores on standardized tests of verbal facility. Using a sample of 3 to 6 year old children of employed mothers in 1986 from the NLSY, the author regresses children's verbal facility on region, and adds explanatory variables in sets. It was found that factors explaining much of the regional variation in verbal facility include: maternal ethnicity, maternal measured mental ability, mother being raised fundamentalist, maternal religious attendance, home environment, maternal hourly pay, and maternal work hours. These factors are discussed as possible indicators of environmental complexity. The findings have implications for regional differences in social inequality. Cohort: Y C.

726 GEWEKE, JOHN; MARSHALL, ROBERT C.; and ZARKIN, GARY A.
"Mobility Indices in Continuous Time Markov Chains." *Econometrica* 54,6 (November 1986):1407-23.

The axiomatic derivation of mobility indices for first-order Markov chain models in discrete time is extended to continuous-time models. Many of the logical inconsistencies among axioms noted in the literature for the discrete time models do not arise for continuous time models. It is shown how mobility indices in continuous time Markov chains may be estimated from observations at two points in time. Specific attention is given to the case in which the states are fractiles, and an empirical example is given. Cohort: B.

727 GILL, ANDREW M.
"Drug Use and the Value of Life." Working Paper, California State University, Fullerton, May 1993.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate the relationship between illicit drug use and compensating wage differentials for risk of job-related death. The motivation for this paper proposes the following three conditions: 1. Heterogeneity in individual willingness to bear job risks. 2. Correlation between drug use and willingness to bear job risks helps to identify this heterogeneity. 3. Hersch and Viscusi (1990) found that cigarette smokers and nonseatbelt wearers received lower compensating differentials for risk of nonfatal lost workday injuries than nonsmokers and seatbelt wearers. The findings are discussed and tend to support the above conditions. Cohort: Y.

728 GILL, ANDREW M.
"The Role of Discrimination in Determining Occupational Structure." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 42,4 (July 1989):610-623.

This study attempts to isolate the role of discrimination in determining racial differences in occupational structure. Logit techniques are used to identify and distinguish between determinants of the probability that an individual will choose an occupation and the probability that an individual will be hired for a desired job. The empirical results indicate that much of the under-representation of blacks in managerial, sales and clerical, and craft occupations can be attributed to employment discrimination. These findings thus seriously challenge human capital models, which treat occupational distribution as resulting from individual choice. Cohort: B.

729 GILL, ANDREW M.
"Social Security and Life-Cycle Labor Supply." Ph.D. Dissertation, Washington State University, 1985.

This dissertation examines the labor supply consequences of the Social Security earnings test and benefit structure in a life-cycle setting. Specifically, the research addresses the contention that the implicit tax on earnings at the age of social security acceptance induces a substitution of market work to younger ages of the life-cycle by changing an individual's relative wage pattern. Using a sample of middle-aged men from the NLS, this study will present new microeconomic evidence related to the full life-cycle adjustment to the social security system. A recently developed empirical model of labor supply that incorporates the life-cycle considerations mentioned is implemented. The empirical methodology includes the use of panel data to estimate marginal utility of wealth-constant demand functions. Estimation of the model provides parameter estimates needed to construct intertemporal substitution elasticities, as well as responses to parametric changes in wealth and wages over the life cycle. Cohort: M.

730 GILL, ANDREW M. and MICHAELS, ROBERT J.
"The Determinants of Illegal Drug Use." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 9,3 (July 1991):93-105.

Drug use is analyzed using a model in which an individual's time is allocated among labor, non-drug consumption, leisure, and drug use, where the individual is cognizant of the effect of drug use on wages. Comparative static results are analyzed, and data from the NLSY are used to estimate a probit model of the individual decision to use drugs. It is found that noneconomic factors dominate the decision for both harder drugs and for drugs more broadly defined. Wages and the associated difference in wages between users and nonusers do not influence the likelihood of drug use. Variables indicating underlying personality problems, such as those associated with problem drinking, and a predisposition to illegal acts exert strong influences. Because drug price data are not available, these findings cannot be taken as being conclusive. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

731 GILL, ANDREW M. and MICHAELS, ROBERT J.
"Does Drug Use Lower Wages?" *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 45,3 (April 1992):419-434.

This study, using microdata from the 1980 and 1984 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, examines the effects of drug use on wages and employment. Contrary to most previous researchers' findings that illegal drug use negatively affects earnings, this analysis suggests that, once an allowance is made for self-selection effects (that is, unobservable factors simultaneously affecting wages and the decision to use drugs), drug users actually received higher wages than non-drug users. A similar analysis of employment effects shows that the sample of all drug users (which included users of "hard" and "soft drugs) had lower employment levels than non-drug users, but the smaller sample consisting only of users of hard drugs, surprisingly, did not. Cohort: Y.

732 GILL, ANDREW M. and WOLFSON, MURRAY.
"Market Opportunities and the Job-Risk Choices of Black Men." Working Paper, California State University, Fullerton, May 1993.

In this paper, we attempt to shed light on these differences by analyzing risk behavior in the labor market. We present a model of the demand for safety that emphasizes the role of human capital, personal and family background, and differential labor market opportunities in determining the job-risk choices of black males. Job-Risk choices are analyzed by combining a measure of job risk for three-digit occupations with data drawn from the 1984 wave of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). We find that human capital differences between whites and blacks are important in determining job risk through their effects on white-collar employment, but also that a large part of the risk differential is unexplained. Cohort: Y.

733 GILL, ANDREW, M.; MICHAELS, ROBERT J.; REGISTER, CHARLES A.; and WILLIAMS, DONALD R.
"Employment and Earnings Effects of Drug Use: Two Studies." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 45,3 (April 1992):419-448.

In Does Drug Use Lower Wages? Andrew M. Gill and Robert J. Michaels examine the effects of drug use on wages and employment, based on microdata from the 1980 and 1984 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey. In contrast to previous research, these findings indicate that, if an allowance is made for self-selection effects, drug users actually received higher wages than nonusers. Another surprising finding is that, while all drug users as a sample population had lower employment levels than nonusers, users of hard drugs did not. In Labor Market Effects of Marijuana and Cocaine Use among Men, Charles A. Register uses data from the 1984 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (N = 12,686 respondents) to examine the hypothesis that drug use reduces labor market productivity, as measured by wages. Controlling for the probability of employment and the endogeneity of drug use, it is found that, although long-term and on-the-job use of marijuana negatively affects wages, the net productivity effect for all marijuana users is positive. It is concluded that no statistically significant association exists between cocaine use and productivity. In Employment and Earnings Effects of Drug Use: Discussion by the Authors Gill and Michaels discuss questions left unanswered by Register and Williams, e.g., how drug use might reduce employment and the long-term labor market effects of drug use, and explore future research strategies to estimate fixed-effects specifications of the drug use-earnings relationship. Register and Williams comment on the consistency between their findings and those of Gill and Michaels, but also point out differences, including their divergent methodological styles, Gill's and Michaels's inclusion of women in their study, and different definitions of drug use. Policy implications are briefly discussed. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

734 GILL, DAVID HENRY.
"Aspects of Vocational Development in Older Males: An Exploratory Study." Ph.D. Dissertation, Texas A & M University, 1981.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relevance and descriptive applicability of vocational development theories for the later lifestages of maintenance and decline in older males. The following objectives guided the research: (1) To determine whether or not the maintenance period is characterized by limited occupational change. (2) To determine whether or not the decline stage is characterized by withdrawal from paid work, followed by continued lack of participation in work. (3) To develop a model that would predict the predisposition to withdraw from working life among older males. Pertinent data were obtained or derived for 5020 Older Men from the NLS. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, cohort analysis, and multiple regression analysis and an extension of MRA, commonality analysis. Major findings: (1) occupational stability increases with age, (2) about fifty-eight percent of the respondents changed occupations at least once during the ten-year time frame of the study, (3) the initial decision to retire attained a peak rate of incidence of thirty-one percent at age 66 but displayed an earlier sharp rise around the age of 62. (4) Thirty-six per cent of the men aged 62-66 who reported their first retirement in 1973 later reported being employed. (5) factors that performed best as predictors of attitude toward retirement were: the effect of dependent others; occupational mobility; and socioeconomic status. Findings of this study suggest that those men who did not feel financial obligations for dependent family, who were more occupationally mobile and had higher socioeconomic status were more positively disposed to retire. Cohort: M.

735 GILROY, CURTIS.
"A Demographic Profile of Minimum Wage Workers." In: *Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission*, Volume II (1981):153-213.

This paper examines the demographic characteristics of minimum wage workers over the 1966-77 period using the Young Men's and Young Women's cohorts. Age, sex, race, and labor force status are the variables of primary interest. Cohort: B M.

736 GLASS, JENNIFER.
"Job Quits and Job Changes: The Effects of young Women's Work Conditions and Family Factors." *Gender and Society* 2,2 (June 1988):228-240.

Labor force exits are conceptualized as a parallel option to employer changes in the gender-specific opportunity structure for employed young women, and it is hypothesized that the same working conditions should predict both. In addition, it is hypothesized that family characteristics (including pregnancy and the presence of preschool children) rather than working conditions should differentiate between job changers and job leavers. Logit analyses of data on a random subsample from the 1970-1980 Young Women's Panel of the NLS (sample = 2,740) indicate that employment conditions do affect decisions to change jobs or exit the labor force in similar ways. However, household factors affect labor force exits more strongly than they do job changes: pregnant women are more likely to leave the labor force, though improved job conditions and existing preschool children (implying prior experience with substitute care) enhance their likelihood of remaining continuously employed. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: G.

737 GLEASON, PHILIP M.; VEUM, JONATHAN R.; and PERGAMIT, MICHAEL R.
"Drug and Alcohol Use at Work: A Survey of Young Workers." *Monthly Labor Review* 114,8 (August 1991):3-7.

This article uses data from the 1984 NLSY to examine the incidence of drug use on the job among young workers in the United States. It is found that drug use is higher among men than women, among whites than minorities, and among workers aged 19 to 23 than those aged 24 to 27. Blue-collar workers have higher rates of drug use than white-collar workers. Also, drug use is most common among young workers in entertainment/recreation and construction industries, and least common among those in professional services and public administration industries. Cohort: Y.

738 GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K.
"Women's Family Constraints and Flexible Employment." (In-Progress Research). NSF. Brown University, Department of Sociology, Providence, RI 02912.

This project studies women having at-home and jobs in traditional work places. Comparisons will be drawn between women occupying the two types, in terms of their attitudes, incomes, division of family and work responsibilities, and movement between the types of jobs. The investigators will extend and test a theoretical model which leads them to predict that at-home women will hold more traditional gender role attitudes, receive lower wages and fewer benefits, receive less job training and slower promotion rates, and spend greater time in child care and other household responsibilities. Model testing uses data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young and Mature women, the first national data set providing information about at-home work. Cohort: G W.

739 GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Housework in the Family Economy: Division of Labor between Wife, Husband, and Children." In: *Work in the Home: The Productive Context of Family Relationships*. South, Scott J. and Tolnay, Stewart E., eds. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1992. Presented: San Francisco, American Sociological Association, 1989 and Albany, Conference on Demographic Perspectives, 1990.

This paper examines how families allocate the labor of their members to the productive activities that constitute housework, focusing on trade-offs between adults and children, and between spouses, using data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Mature and Young Women, including questions on responsibility for a series of household tasks, asked in 1982 and 1983. Consistent effects of limitations of the wife's time available for housework are found; both hours of work and disability increase the amount of housework done by husbands and children. Nontraditional attitudes about sex roles in the family also increase the contribution of husbands and children to housework. Finally, families headed by remarried couples share housework in different ways than do others; stepfathers appear less involved in the family division of labor than other men, leaving children to pick up the slack. Clearly, family members can and do substitute for each other in housework economy; how they do so depends on the availability of various members, attitudes, and past family experiences. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: G W.

740 GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Nestleaving Patterns and the Transition to Marriage for Young Men and Women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 49,3 (August 1987):507-516.

Young adults have been leaving the parental home at increasingly early ages over recent decades. They have also been delaying marriage. This article argues that the increase in independent living during young adulthood may have caused some of the delay in marriage and examines this question on the basis of data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women. It tests the hypotheses that: (1) living independently during young adulthood delays marriage; (2) the effects of nonfamily living are smaller for those in group quarters than for others; (3) living away has larger effects if it occurs relatively early in adulthood; and (4) the effects are stronger for women than for men. The results provide some support for these hypotheses, especially among women. Cohort: B G.

741 GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K. and WAITE, LINDA J.
*New Families, No Families?: the Transformation of the American Home*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1991.

Based on the National Longitudinal Survey data, this 303 page book examines the process of social change, focusing on the effects of marriage and divorce on the family. In the context of the development of egalitarian gender roles, the authors ask whether trends in nonmarriage, nonparenthood, and divorce are leading to a future of "no families" or whether the family can become a sharing partnership thereby forming "new families." The book is a systematic assessment of family patterns that have emerged in the 1970s and 1980s as a result of increased employment of women, divorce, nonfamily living, and declining fertility. Detailed analyses of marriage, parenthood, divorce, the division of household labor, husbands' and children's share in household tasks, and the role of husbands, wives, and children in the domestic economy are provided. Family differences by race, region, and community size are also indicated. In light of broader social and demographic processes that affect the family, future trends, e.g., an increasing number of dual career families and alternative families, are projected. Cohort: Y.

742 GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Sex Differences in the Entry into Marriage." *American Journal of Sociology* 92,1 (July 1986):91-109.

Among the many transitions young people make as they enter adulthood, marriage is perhaps the most important. This paper uses data from the NLS of Young Women and Young Men to examine the transition to marriage and how it differs by sex, testing the extent of variation in the desirability of marriage for men and women, and the effects of marriage market factors and marital and nonmarital roles. The design of the analysis allows the effects of these factors to vary over the young adult years. The pattern of findings suggests that recent declines in the marriage rate have not resulted from increased barriers to marriage but from declines in relative preferences for marriage. Cohort: B G.

743 GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Sex Differences in the Transition to Marriage: Evidence about Change." Report, NICHD Center for Population Research, 1985.

Among the many transitions young people make as they enter adulthood, marriage is perhaps the most important. This paper uses data from the NLS Young Women's and Young Men's cohorts to examine the transition to marriage and how it differs by sex, testing the extent of variation in the desirability of marriage for men and women, and the effects of marriage market factors and marital and nonmarital roles. The design of the analysis allows the effects of these factors to vary over the young adult years.

The pattern of findings suggest that recent declines in the marriage rate have not resulted from increased barriers to marriage but from declines in relative preferences for marriage. Cohort: B G.

744 GOLUMB, SUSHA.
"Changing Patterns of Employment in Agriculture in the United States." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1981.

This study examines the change in the distribution of agricultural employment over a ten-year period that has also been marked by significant changes in the structure of agriculture. The data that are used are from the NLS, Mature Women, in both the first year (1967) and the latest year (1977) for which data are available. A sample of 549 respondent households in agricultural employment has been created from an original 5,000 respondents in 1967. This study involves the development and use of a typology of agricultural employment that divides farming occupations into two broad groups, namely those with declared farm occupations and those without farm occupations but for whom there is evidence of farm income or assets. These two groups are called primary and secondary occupation farming, respectively. The third category of agricultural employment used in this study is paid farm labor. The general change in agricultural employment from 1967 to 1977 seen in the NLS shows a decrease in primary occupation farming and in paid farm labor that is comparable to the decline in small- to medium-sized farms and in the farm labor force seen in the Census of Agriculture. The data also show an increase in secondary occupation farming, and this adds a dimension to the increase in very small farms, under 50 acres, seen in the 1974 Census of Agriculture (vol. 1, part 51, pg. XIV). A dualism in the scale of agriculture to very large and very small farm size appears to be developing as primary occupation farming decreases and as secondary occupation farming increases. Cohort: W.

745 GONUL, FUSAN.
"Comparison of Hazard Functions with Duration Dependence and Stayer-Mover Structure with an Application to Divorce." Paper, Graduate School of Industrial Administration, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1988.

Performances of hazard functions with an implicit stayer-mover structure are examined in Monte Carlo samples. The results are then applied to data on duration of first marriages from the NLS of Young Women. The Monte Carlo experiments conducted in this study uncover the cases when the built-in stayer-mover structure of the flexible hazard function is useful and when it is not. Only in some cases, the flexible hazard function yields a plausible estimate of the stayer proportion, and in other cases it either under- or over-estimates it. It is important to be aware of this bias if one uses flexible hazard functions to obtain estimates of life time behavior where a change may never take place, as in, for example, divorce for those married. Cohort: G.

746 GONUL, FUSAN.
"An Empirical Analysis of the Effects of AFDC on Work, Childbearing, and Marital Status Decisions of Young Women." Paper, Graduate School of Industrial Administration, Carnegie-Mellon University, 1988.

This paper presents an empirical analysis of labor force participation, marital status and fertility patterns of young Hispanic, black and white women over the observed portion of their life cycle with special attention to the effect of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) on their decisions. While prior literature has primarily considered effects of AFDC payments on these decision variables separately, there is no comparable evidence when these choices are considered simultaneously. In this study three choice variables, marital status, labor force participation, and fertility, are interacted with each other in a hazard function framework. Estimation is done using data from the NLSY. The main findings are such that a favorable change in the basic AFDC guarantee gives incentives to have a child, and incentives not to work. Impact of AFDC on changes in marital status is found to be insignificant. There is some evidence that the insignificant effect of AFDC on marriage probability is due to the interaction of work and childbearing decisions with the marriage decision. Cohort: Y.

747 GONUL, FUSAN.
"New Evidence on Whether Unemployment and Out of the Labor Force are Distinct States." Discussion Paper 90-6, Economics Research Center-NORC, 1989.

This paper focuses on the question of whether or not people who are out of the labor force (OLF) should be included in unemployment measures. If people who are OLF can obtain jobs as often as the people who are unemployed, then there is no real distinction between the two states of nonemployment. There have been two studies dealing with this issue in an empirical framework: Clark and Summers (1982) conclude that for teenagers, unemployment and OLF are not distinct states while Flinn and Heckman (1982) find the opposite for white male high school graduates. New evidence for high school graduates is presented by gender, and it is found that while for young women the two states are distinct, for young men they are not. The methodology adopted in this paper enables one to use the incomplete transition data in the NLSY on unemployment and OLF, and to obtain estimates of the full transaction matrix between three labor force states. Cohort: Y.

748 GONUL, FUSUN.
"Astructural and Structural Methods in the Estimation of Models of Labor Force Participation and Search Behavior." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1986.

This dissertation consists of three essays. The first is an attempt to determine whether or not unemployment and out of the labor force are distinct states. Using data from the NLSY, and the two states are tested for equivalence using a restricted sample where transitions between unemployment and out of the labor force are deleted due to insufficient information on beginning and ending dates of these passages. Contrary to previous results, unemployment and out of the labor force are equivalent states for young men. However, they are not equivalent for young women. The second essay discusses the implications and various interpretations of a defective Gompertz-like hazard function widely employed by economists. A nondefective distribution is derived, the performance of both distributions is compared, and the predictive power of each distribution is analyzed. The third essay builds a wealth maximization model of labor force participation in a nonstationary environment with layoffs and uncertain job offers. Given the structural parameter estimates, experiments are performed to ascertain the impact of changes in forcing variables on unemployment and employment duration. Cohort: Y.

749 GONUL, FUSUN.
"Determining Whether Unemployment and Out-of-the-Labor Force are Distinct States." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

This report focuses on the question of whether or not unemployment and out-of-the-labor force are equivalent. It is shown, using data from the 1979 survey of the NLSY, that for males the two states are not distinct while for females the states are distinct. These findings raise serious questions about the meaning of official unemployment statistics. Cohort: Y.

750 GONUL, FUSUN.
"Dynamic Labor Force Participation Decisions of Males in the Presence of Layoffs and Uncertain Job Offers." *Journal of Human Resources* 24,2 (Spring 1989):195-220.

This paper presents a utility maximization model of workers who make decisions to work or not over a life time. When they work they earn wage income, when they do not work they have leisure time but earn no income. The objective is to maximize the presented discounted value of utility arising from the participation decisions. In addition to duration probabilities, state dependence enters the model by the existence of a different risk while working, namely, the dismissal risk, than the one while not working, namely, the possibility of no job offers. The method used in solving and estimating this problem is to embed a dynamic programming algorithm within a maximum likelihood routine. The data are from the NLSY. Given the structural parameter estimates, experiments are performed to ascertain the impact of changes in forcing variables on unemployment and employment duration. Cohort: Y.

751 GOOD, DAVID H. and PIROG-GOOD, MAUREEN A.
"Child Support Enforcement for Teenage Fathers: Problems and Prospects." Presented: Meetings of the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, 1990.

Each state administers a Child Support Enforcement (CSE) program which establishes paternities, obtains and enforces child support orders and distributes the child support collected. The treatment of teenage fathers by the CSE program varies widely across states and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction within states. Data from the NLSY indicate that about 7.4 percent of teenage males become fathers, very few live with their children, and most of the absent fathers never come into contact with the CSE program. The authors show that teen fathers who live with their children enter the labor market earlier that other teenage males to the long-run detriment of their earnings. However, the earnings of absent teen fathers are at least as high as that of teens who never become fathers and that the potential of teen fathers to contribute to the support of their children increases with time. National guidelines for the treatment of teenage fathers by the CSE program are recommended with specific recommendations concerning the early establishment of paternity and the setting of child support award amounts. Cohort: Y.

752 GOODWIN, LEONARD.
"Poor Youth and Employment: A Social Psychological Perspective." *Youth and Society* 11 (March 1979):311-51.

This paper researches nonemployment of poor youth and its psychological impacts. The results illustrate high unemployment rates for poor youth. Youth programs such as supported work demonstration projects show that work effort increases markedly; however, this activity tends to decrease over time as the youths leave the programs and have to make their way in the regular labor market. In addition, loss of employment bears a negative psychological impact which discourages poor persons from further work effort. Such discouragement may underlie the findings of Becker and Hills (1979) and Corcoran (1979) that low employment during the teenage years seems to affect negatively the subsequent earnings of black teenaged males and the short term employment rate and longer- term earnings of poor teenaged women. Cohort: B.

753 GORDON, HOGAN.
"The Role of Part-time Jobs in the Labor Supply Choices of Young Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1987.

This dissertation examines young women's weekly hours choices with models in which part-time jobs may pay lower wages than full-time jobs for someone with equal qualifications, using data from the NLS of Young Women. In part one, data on a cross-section of married women from the 1973 survey are used to estimate the determinants of the choice between part-time work, full-time work and not working, and the full-time/part-time wage differential. All three models predict that the part-time wage available to the average married woman is much lower than the full-time wage. Blacks and Southerners have especially poor part-time opportunities. In part two, event history analysis is used to analyze the determinants of transitions between full-time jobs, part-time jobs, and spells of nonwork for a sample of women just entering the labor market, followed for up to two years. Controlling for observed characteristics, the rate of exit from part-time jobs is twice as high as the rate of exit from full-time jobs. The exit rate from full-time work to nonwork declines steadily with spell duration, while the exit rate from part-time work to nonwork falls and then rises. These results support the hypothesis that part-time jobs offer lower wages, and less wage growth. While part-time jobs more easily accommodate the care of young children, there is only modest evidence that full-time workers move to part-time jobs after a birth. Full-time workers leave their jobs at a much higher rate close to childbirth, but almost always exit to nonwork. Cohort: G.

754 GORTMAKER, STEVEN L.; MUST, AVIVA; PERRIN, JAMES M.; and SOBOL, ARTHUR M.
"Social and Economic Consequences of Overweight in Adolescence and Young Adulthood." *The New England Journal of Medicine* 329,14 (September 1993) 1036-1037.

Special Article: Reprinted from the New England Journal of Medicine 329, 1993. Background and Methods. Overweight in adolescents may have deleterious effects on their subsequent self-esteem, social and economic characteristics, and physical health. We studied the relation between overweight and subsequent educational attainment, marital status, household income, and self-esteem in a nationally representative sample of 10,039 randomly selected young people who were 16 to 24 years old in 1981. Follow-up data were obtained in 1988 for 65 to 79 percent of the original cohort, depending on the variable studied. The characteristics of the subjects who had been overweight in 1981 were compared with those for young people with asthma, musculoskeletal abnormalities, and other chronic health conditions. Overweight was defined as a body-mass index above the 95th percentile for age and sex. Results. In 1981, 370 of the subjects were overweight. Seven years later, women who had been overweight had completed fewer years of school (0.3 year less; 95 percent confidence interval, 0.1 to 0.6; P = 0.009), were less likely to be married (20 percent less likely; 95 percent confidence interval, 13 to 27 percent; P<0.001), had lower household incomes ($6,710 less per year; 95 percent confidence interval, $3,942 to $9,478; P<0.001), and had higher rates of household poverty (10 percent higher; 95 percent confidence interval, 4 to 16 percent; P<0.001) than the women who had not been overweight, independent of their base-line socioeconomic status and aptitude-test scores. Men who had been overweight were less likely to be married (11 percent less likely; 95 percent confidence interval, 3 to 18 percent; P = 0.005). In contrast, people with the other chronic conditions we studied did not differ in these ways from the nonoverweight subjects. We found no evidence of an effect of overweight on self-esteem. Conclusions. Overweight during adolescence has important social and economic consequences, which are greater than those of many other chronic physical conditions. Discrimination against overweight persons may account for these results. Cohort: Y.

755 GORTMAKER STEVEN L.; PERRIN, JAMES M.; WEITZMAN, MICHAEL; and HOMER, CHARLES J.
"An Unexpected Success Story: Transition to Adulthood in Youth with Chronic Physical Health Conditions. Special Issue: Late Adolescence and the Transition to Adulthood." *Journal of Research on Adolescence* 3,3 (1993):317-336.

Examined the relationship between having a chronic physical health condition during the ages 14-21 yrs and the subsequent transition to adulthood, using data gathered from 10,485 youth in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Analyses suggested that adolescents and young adults with chronic physical health conditions were at a slightly higher risk of problems in early adult life, but these effects were overshadowed by more potent social, economic, and demographic characteristics of both the youths and their families of origin. The great majority of youths with chronic health conditions appear to be successful in their early transitions to adulthood. Multivariate regression models were used to examine educational attainment, marriage, income, unemployment, and self-esteem. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1994 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) Cohort: Y.

756 GOTBAUM, SARAH C.
"Gender and First Job: Ticket for a Life Journey." Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1989.

Entry into the labor force reinforces the social stratification process for the entire society, thereby marking a critical point in the life course of women and men. This dissertation examines one element in the chain of gender differences in labor market placements and rewards: the relationship between first job and the occupational destinations of women compared with men. Previous research has shown that career entry jobs are not as important as education in predicting the occupational attainment of men over the course of their working lives. For women, however, research has produced conflicting findings. This thesis argues that occupational entry early in the work history of women is a stronger determinant of their ultimate occupational status attainment than is that of men. In contrast to the research findings for men, the education and parental socioeconomic status of women have weaker effects than occupational entry status on occupational destination. The data for this analysis are drawn from the NLS of Mature Women and the Occupational Changes in a Generation survey of men (OCG). The subsamples represent white women, aged 30-44 in the workforce in 1967, and white men, aged 30- 44 in the workforce in 1962. This historical cohort, a generation in transition, represents women and men who spent their early childhood or schooling during the Great Depression of the 1930s and entered adulthood during or post World War II. The Blau-Duncan model of status attainment was replicated for both samples, using path analytic regression equations for the variables: paternal education and occupation, and respondent's education, first and current job occupational status. The findings reveal that for women born in the 1920s/1930s era, unlike their comparable cohort of men, career beginnings operate as the most important influence on their future occupational status. A woman's first job, more than her education, is the strongest predictor of her occupational destination. As women and men move through their working life course, women experience a decreased influence while men experience an increased influence of education on ultimate occupational status. Cohort: W.

757 GOTTFREDSON, LINDA S.
"Aspiration-Job Match: Age Trends in a Large, Nationally Representative Sample of Young White Men." *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 26 (1979):319-328.

Age trends in the match between vocational aspirations and actual jobs were studied, in a nationally representative sample of 3,730 white men 16-28 years old who were interviewed yearly over a 5-year period. As the men aged, higher agreement between jobs and aspirations (classified according to Holland's typology) occurred. In addition, the distributions of both aspirations and actual jobs differed with age. Larger proportions of the older men were engaged in enterprising work, and the distribution of aspirations, which at age 16 diverged markedly from the distribution of jobs, resembled that distribution more closely by age 28. Implications for changing strategies of vocational counseling and research are discussed. Cohort: B.

758 GOTTFREDSON, LINDA S.
"Change and Development in Careers." Final Report, National Institute of Education. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University, 1980.

Sociological and psychological approaches are important in explaining why people end up with different occupations, but the two traditions continue to develop separately, stressing different issues and ways of looking at the occupational world. These differences can be summarized by saying that sociologists focus on vertical differences among jobs and psychologists on horizontal differences. One objective of this volume is to make a case for using both dimensions of jobs when studying career development. Another feature of this volume is to study the development and change in careers. Three types of changes can be identified: (1) changes in jobs and behavior that occur as people mature and age (developmental change):(2) culture changes that alter the opportunities and attitudes of people born at different times in history (cultural change resulting in cohort differences); and (3) changes in environment that affect the opportunities and behavior of many people currently in the labor market (differences because of period in time that may affect many cohorts or ages). Cohort: B G M W.

759 GOTTFREDSON, LINDA S. and BECKER, HENRY J.
"A Challenge to Vocational Psychology: How Important are Aspirations in Determining Career Development?" *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 18 (April 1981):121-37.

This study assesses the relative importance of previous aspirations and previous jobs in determining later jobs held. The results supported the hypotheses that: (1) men more often achieve congruence between their aspiration and their field of employment by changing aspirations to match the job rather than vice versa; and (2) aspirations for field of work generally are not as useful as actual job field for predicting the field of jobs held 1 to 5 years later. In addition, middle-class young men were no more able to attain their aspirations either for field of employment or for status level of occupation than were lower-class male youths. Cohort: B.

760 GOTTFREDSON, LINDA S. and BROWN, VICKY C.
"Occupational Differentiation among White Men in the First Decade after High School." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 19 (December 1981):251-89.

Results from an examination of the rate at which occupational differentiation proceeds among young white men (16- 28) suggest that the rate of labor force participation stabilizes in the early twenties, differentiation among men by education and the distribution of men among different broad levels and fields of work stabilizes by the mid twenties, and the sorting of men with different socioeconomic backgrounds into different occupational groups continues through the late twenties at which age it appears to have been largely completed. Although socioeconomic background helps to differentiate men in various fields and levels of work, academic achievement is the major dimension by which men are sorted. Cohort: B.

761 GOTTSCHALK, PETER.
"Correlations Between Mothers' and Daughters' Welfare Experiences." Working Paper, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1989.

This report describes the previous work on intergenerational correlation of welfare experiences of mothers and daughters and presents new evidence based on the NLSY. Previous studies artificially limited the time period over which mothers and daughters were observed by focusing on the mothers' and daughters' experience during limited windows during the beginning and end of the survey. The descriptive duration tables and multivariate equations presented in this report overcome this drawback by using all the information in the survey. The results show a strong degree of correlation between mothers' and daughters' welfare experiences. The daughters of mothers who received assistance were more likely to have a child at every given age and were much more likely to start an AFDC spell after the birth of their first child. The facts presented are consistent with two competing theories--daughters may have experiences similar to their mothers' because they face similar constraints or because tastes or information are passed from one generation to the next. Since these two theories have very different policy implications, this study is only an intermediate step in the study of intergenerational welfare dependency. Cohort: Y.

762 GOTTSCHALK, PETER.
"Earnings Mobility of Primary Earners." Final Report. Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

Data from five cohorts of the NLS were used to determine the degree of earnings mobility in the lower tail of the earnings distribution. The study documents that a substantial proportion of the low earnings population was immobile. Two major policy conclusions result from this study. First, there is a demonstrated need for programs for the chronically underemployed. Earnings poverty is more than a transitory or life-cycle phenomenon. Likewise, it is a problem that affects more people than the stereotypical teenager, ex-offender or welfare mother. Second, programs should be targeted at people with histories of low earnings over more than one year. However, if long work histories are not available it is better to target programs on people with recent low earnings than to use other attributes such as race, region or educational attainment as proxies to identify the long-term earnings poor. Cohort: B G M W Y.

763 GOTTSCHALK, PETER.
"Earnings Mobility: Permanent Change or Transitory Fluctuations?" *Review of Economics and Statistics* 64 (August 1982):450-456.

Analysis of always married, middle-aged males indicates that a considerable amount of variability in measured earnings reflects transitory variation. When these transitory fluctuations are eliminated, 43 percent of the persons with low earnings in a random year are seen to have low earnings in all of six years. This indicates a good deal of permanence within the low earnings population. Mobility patterns are found to vary with the person's place in the earnings distribution. The greatest amount of transitory variation in earnings is seen to have been experienced by those at the top and the bottom of the earnings distribution. Examination of demographic characteristics indicates that being non-white, older, having low education, or living in the Southern United States or outside an SMSA all increase the probability of having permanently low earnings more than they increase the probability of having temporarily low earnings. Households with a husband receiving permanently low earnings are seen to have been more unlikely to have a wife or other member working, and are more likely to receive public assistance. However, these other sources of income are not found to be sufficient to compensate for the head's low earnings in many cases. Cohort: W.

764 GOTTSCHALK, PETER.
"The Intergenerational Transmission of Welfare Participation: Facts and Possible Causes." *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management* 11,2 (Spring 1992):254-272.

Two methodological issues in measuring intergenerational correlations in welfare participation are explored. One controls for differences in eligibility as well as participation, the other uses event history analysis on mothers' and daughters' welfare histories. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth is used to measure the intergenerational correlation among whites, blacks, and Hispanics. It is concluded that: (1) parental participation in Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) is correlated with daughters' AFDC participation for whites and Hispanics; (2) parents' participation does not seem to be capturing solely the effects of low income, which leads to a correlation in mothers' and daughters' eligibility; and (3) the loss of income if the parent does not participate raises the probability that the daughter will receive assistance. The effect of this income loss offsets nearly half of the participation effect for whites. Cohort: Y.

765 GOTTSCHALK, PETER and MOFFITT, ROBERT.
"Earnings Mobility and Earnings Inequality in the United States." (In-progress Research).

This in-progress research seeks to determine whether the increase in earnings inequality noted over the past decades has arisen from an increase in the variance of transitory or permanent individual earnings. In statistical terminology, the distinction made is between the "within-individual" and "between-individual" earnings variance. Those analyzing the issue thus far have universally assumed that the variance of permanent earnings has increased--that is, that the permanent earnings level of different individuals has become more dispersed. Yet this cannot be determined with data from the Current Population Surveys (CPS) or with any other cross-sectional data set because the same individuals are not followed over time. The increase in the cross-sectional variance in the CPS could also have arisen from an increase in the transitory, or within-individual, earnings variance--that is, an increase in the fluctuations of individual earnings over the lifetime. The relative importance of the two possible causes of the observed CPS variance increase can only determined with panel data such as the NLS. This analysis will use data from two NLS cohorts, the NLSY and the NLS of Young Men, and will illustrate the way in which NLS data can answer an important question that the CPS cannot. Cohort: B Y.

766 GOYDER, JOHN C.
"Income Differences Between the Sexes: Findings from a National Canadian Survey." *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* 18 (1981):321-342.

Data from a recent national Canadian survey are used to address the question of income differences between working males and females. The proportion of the inequality attributable to interruptions in the female work career is estimated, along with the importance of factors such as education, occupational SES, and hours worked per year. Actual (before adjustments) income inequality between males and females is found to be less in Canada than in comparable American data. This difference is found to be understandable in terms of the factors included in the model of income attainment rather than the level of residual discrimination against female workers in the two societies. The income difference by gender among nativity and language minorities in Canada is examined, and it is shown that the inequality between the sexes is smaller among French-speaking Canadians than among others. Cohort: M W.

767 GRANT, BRIDGET F.; HARFORD, THOMAS C.; and GRIGSON, M. BETH.
"Stability of Alcohol-Consumption Among Youth--A National Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 49,3 (1988):253-260.

Using data from the NLSY, this study examines patterns of alcohol use during 1982 and 1983 among young adults. Changes in the incidence, remission, age chronicity, and abstinence of two groups of consumers were analyzed. It was found that: (1) consumption levels for each group increased between the ages of 17 and 22 but thereafter declined; (2) there was continuity of drinking behavior over time; and (3) important sex and age differences were observed in the various factors studied. Cohort: Y.

768 GRASSO, JOHN T.
"The Contributions of Vocational Education, Training, and Work Experience to the Early Career Achievements of Young Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1975. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1975.

The study of non-college-attending, male high school graduates examines vocational, general and college preparatory high school curricula and certain post-school training opportunities to uncover differences in their effectiveness, either alone or in conjunction with post-school programs, in preparing youth for careers. Based on data from the NLS of Young Men 1966-69, the following serve as criterion measures in a multivariate framework: a general occupational information test, attitudes toward adequacy of preparation, participation in post-school training, skill level of jobs, wages, measures of career potential, overall job satisfaction, and unemployment experience. Multiple regression is used to identify and measure the net effects of educational and training variables by controlling statistically for other influences, with separate analyses conducted for white and black youth. The empirical findings reported and discussed for each criterion measure are summarized and provide the basis for specific conclusions which do not support the view that vocational education at the secondary level is superior preparation for the world of work. Four major implications for secondary education are drawn from the findings. A 14-page bibliography, a discussion of statistical tests of the significance of intergroup differences in regression, and tabulated regression results are appended. Cohort: B.

770 GRASSO, JOHN T.
"On the Declining Labor Market Value of Schooling." Presented: New York, American Educational Research Association Meeting, 1977.

This paper reviews existing work and presents new analyses on changes in the labor market effects of higher education. Attention was devoted principally to the work of Margaret Gordon and Richard Freeman in order to gain perspective on recent changes in college-labor market effects. Reanalyses of published data from the Current Population Reports as well as analysis of microdata from the NLS lead to new and consistent findings. Results indicate: (1) declines in relative earnings among new labor market entrants as a group; and (2) declines in relative earnings among older and more experienced college graduates. Results do not support the hypothesis that a recent oversupply of college graduates has led to declines in relative earnings among new college graduates. Cohort: B.

771 GRASSO, JOHN T.
"Vocational Education, Training, and Job Skills for Youth." Presented: San Francisco, American Educational Research Association Meeting, 1976.

This is a report of research concerning the role of high school education in preparing youth for the world of work. Its undertaking is related to many events in the past fifteen years: the persistence of high rates of youth unemployment, even during relatively good economic times; the passage of major legislation at the national level on vocational education and training; and, of course, the inception of "career education." The relevance of findings of much existing research to policy questions is sharply circumscribed by limitations in the design, data and methodology of such studies. One example of a problem area involves comparing groups of youth with respect to earnings to determine the "payoff" to "investment" in vocational education. Not only can an emphasis on earnings lead to disregard for other important questions (and it appears that it has) but there are literally a host of complicating factors relevant to appraising results based on the first year's earnings of young persons. Using data from a national sample of youth, the analysis focuses on graduates of various high school curricula who did not continue their education with college. Specifically, data are examined with respect to: (1) their desires for additional training after having gained work experience; (2) the kinds of further training desired; (3) the actual acquisition of such training; and (4) the kinds of first jobs as well as subsequent jobs which were obtained by the youth. In the latter case, variables relating to jobs are based on several ratings of occupations. Cohort: B.

772 GRASSO, JOHN T.
"Vocational Education, Training, and Work Experience as Investments for Youth." Presented: Princeton, Workshop on Current Research in Economics of Education, ETS and NBER, 1975.

This is a report on recent research on the career preparation and early career achievements of male high school graduates. This review raises questions on the conceptual and methodological differences between the NLS study and previous research. Restricting attention to the case of male high school graduates who did not attend college, the author examines three major means for the development of skills: (1) secondary education, including its several distinct curricula; (2) post-school training and learning opportunities of various kinds; and (3) informal training and learning associated with actual work experience. At the same time, the study explores facets of the labor market activities of the youth, using a series of measures of "success." Findings of the study relate primarily to questions concerning the relative effectiveness of the different means of preparation--individually and in combination. Thus, the scope of the study permits comparisons to previous research which utilize cost-benefit analysis to ascertain the effectiveness of vocational education. A brief overview of recent cost-benefit studies is presented. Cohort: B.

774 GRASSO, JOHN T. and SHEA, JOHN R.
"The Effects of High School Curriculum on Age-Earnings Profiles." *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association* (1972):265-70.

Within a multivariate framework this paper examines the relationship between high school curriculum and one important indicator of labor market success, hourly rate of pay subsequent to graduation. In view of our failure to find a statistically significant difference in starting wages for any curriculum group, for either whites or blacks, it appears that the vocational high school curriculum per se does not provide skills which lead to immediate market advantages. Cohort: B.

775 GRASSO, JOHN T. and SHEA, JOHN R.
"Effects of Vocational Education Programs: Research Findings and Issues." In: *The Planning Papers for the Vocational Education Study*. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Education, 1979.

This paper contains a review of available data and evidence from selected national surveys bearing upon vocational education issues. After a brief introduction to the national surveys, the identification of the high school curriculum of respondents is discussed, revealing shortcomings and weaknesses that have indeterminate effects upon findings based on these data. The case of female vocational students suggests that the vocational programs in high schools should be interpreted separately by sex. Findings presented on the high school students include curriculum differences in students' backgrounds and aptitudes, in attitudes toward school, in educational aspirations, in occupational goals, in occupational information, and on career development issues. This review includes topics concerning curricular effects in basic skills, on retention in high school, in transition to college and on educational attainment, and in acquisition of post-school training. Finally, the review discusses the effects of curriculum and training upon post-school labor market and psychological or attitudinal outcomes. Cohort: B G.

776 GRASSO, JOHN T. and SHEA, JOHN R.
*Vocational Education and Training: Impact on Youth*. Berkeley: Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, 1979.

The report examines: (1) choice of high school curriculum; (2) relations between curriculum, on the one hand, and aspirations, occupational information, and highest year of school completed on the other; (3) psychological reactions to the high school experience of those who have followed various tracks; and (4) the early labor market and further training experiences of former vocational students as compared with their general program peers with equivalent years of schooling (10-11; 12; 13-15). Multivariate techniques, including path analysis of the educational attainment process, are used extensively. The experience of men and women, blacks and whites, is treated separately. The analysis is based on data from the NLS of Young Men (1966-73) and Young Women( 1968-72). Cohort: B G.

777 GRAY, KENNETH C. and WANG, DAN SHANG.
"An Analysis of the Firm Size Variable in Youth Employment Using the NLS-Y Data Base." *Journal of Vocational Education Research* 14,4 (Fall 1989):35-49.

A study investigated the distribution of young workers among firms of various sizes using the National Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience, New Youth Cohort, 1980-1985. The majority of young workers aged 15- 29 were employed by small firms. Distribution was affected by gender, race, and educational attainment, but not by residence or high school curriculum. Cohort: Y.

778 GREENSTEIN, THEODORE.
"Human Capital, Marital and Birth Timing, and the Postnatal Labor Force Participation of Married Women." *Journal of Family Issues* 10, 3 (September 1989):359-382.

An examination of how human capital factors (education, income, and prebirth labor force experience) and marriage and birth timing factors (marriage rates, childbirth rates, intervals between marriage and childbirth) affect female labor force participation and labor force reentry after childbirth, based on a review of the literature and data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience of Young Women, conducted by the US Bureau of the Census between 1968 and 1985 (N = 736 married women). Survival and three proportional hazards analyses show that prebirth work experience, prestigious occupation, being black, early age at marriage, early age at first birth, favorable attitudes toward working wives, high educational levels, high wife's income, and husband's low income, all contributed to early reentry to the paid labor force. Human capital factors had more effect on reentry than timing factors: high levels on human capital factors meant a much quicker return to the work force after the first birth, even if offset by marriage and birth timing factors that tend to delay reentry (eg. late marriage, late birth, and long interval between marriage and birth). Policy implications of these results are discussed. 2 Tables, 35 References. (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: G.

779 GREENSTEIN, THEODORE.
"Marital Disruption and the Employment of Married Women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 52,3 (August 1990):657-676.

This paper examines the widely-held belief that the recent increase in women's labor force participation is responsible for the increase in marital disruption. Using data from the NLS of Young Women on a sample of women whose first marriage took place after 1968 and who had not been widowed before 1983, the author found that the rate and timing of marital disruption was negatively related to wife's income and positively related to the number of hours worked and to the amount of premarital work experience. Implications of these findings for current and future marriage cohorts are discussed. Cohort: G.

780 GREENSTEIN, THEODORE.
"Social-Psychological Factors in Perinatal Labor-Force Participation." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 48,3 (1986):565-571.

Using data from the NLS of Young Women, this study analyzes eight years of panel data from 895 white married women, with husband present, who had a first birth prior to the 1978 interview. The purpose of this research was to investigate social-psychological factors that may affect exit from the labor force prior to the birth event and reentry following the birth event. Covariance analyses suggest: (1) that there is a large and statistically significant effect of attitude toward married women in the work force on labor-force participation throughout the perinatal period (women with more favorable attitudes were more likely to be in the labor force); and (2) that the effect of attitude toward married women in the work force on perinatal labor-force participation is stronger than that of proximity to the birth event, age, age at first marriage, husband's income, or education. Cohort: G.

781 GREENSTEIN, THEODORE and CLAYTON, KAREN J.
"Labor Force Participation of Young Married Women." American Sociological Association, 1987.

Using panel data from the NLS of Young Women, the labor force participation of 1,747 white married females is examined from the time of first marriage until the birth of first child. Multiple regression analyses indicate that the factors having significant effects on labor force participation during this period (in order of magnitude of effects) are: husband's attitudes toward wife's labor force participation, wife's most recent income, wife's education, wife's age, premarital labor force experience, husband's current income, and wife's mother's work experience. Implications and suggestions for further research are discussed. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: G.

782 GREENSTEIN, THEODORE N.
"Maternal Employment and Child Behavior Problems: A Household Economics Analysis." Working Paper (March 24). Department of Sociology and Anthropology, North Carolina State University, 1992.

This research employs the household economics approach to study the effects of maternal employment and alternates of child care during infancy on the social behavior of a national sample of children ages four and five years. Mothers from the National Longitudinal Survey's Youth Cohort were asked to rate their child's social behavior using items the Behavioral Problems Index. Four major hypotheses derived from the household economics approach were tested: (1 that household income will interact with indicators of maternal employment in producing effects on child behavioral outcomes; (2) that there is an interaction between household income and use of alternate child care such that children in alternate care from high-income households will tend to have more behavioral problems than children from low-in households; (3) that emotional support level will interact with indicators of maternal employment during infancy; (4) that level of emotional support will interact with type of child care used during infancy. The results of the support the first three hypotheses. Overall, the data do not support the contention that maternal employment or alternate care during infancy--by themselves or in conjunction with characteristics of the home environment such a household income and emotional support--have long-term negative effects on the behavior of young children. Cohort: Y C.

783 GREENSTEIN, THEODORE N.
"Maternal Employment and Child Behavioral Outcomes--A Household Economics Analysis." *Journal of Family Issues* 14,3 (Sep 1993):323-354.

This research employs the household economics approach to study the effects of maternal employment and substitute child care on the social behavior of a national sample of 4- and 5-year-old children. Mothers from the National Longitudinal Survey's youth cohort were asked to rate their child's social behavior using items from the Behavioral Problems Index. The household economics approach predicts that behavioral outcomes for children of employed mothers will differ from those of children whose mothers were not employed to the extent that the substitution of market goods and services for nonmarket goods and services is imperfect. The study tests three hypotheses analyzing the interactions of family income and emotional support level with indicators of maternal employment and use of substitute child care. In general, the findings do not support the contention that maternal employment is associated with negative behavioral outcomes for young children. The findings of this and related studies suggest redirecting the research agenda on maternal employment and families to include analyses of the beneficial aspects of maternal employment for child well-being and to develop policies designed to promote the well-being of children with employed parents. Cohort: Y.

784 GREENWELL, LISA.
"Early Determinants of Heterogeneity and Work Commitment Among Women Near the Time of Childbirth." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

People with unstable labor force participation are often assumed to be weakly committed to work. Such assumptions have been made of women, and of minority groups who have high rates of unemployment. There is particular concern with potential "cultures of dependence," through which intergenerational transmission of attitudes is thought to affect subsequent work behavior, particularly among single welfare mothers with children. Research necessary to address the "culture of dependence" hypothesis remains inconclusive about the relations between work commitment attitudes and subsequent work behavior. This is partly because determinants of work commitment and work behavior have not been examined independently of life-cycle changes. Therefore, this paper examines early determinants of work in a particular life-cycle stage-one year following first childbirth, when working is likely to be especially difficult for women. With an extract of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) containing data on women who had a first birth between 1980 and 1986, logit regression is used to determine how labor force participation a year after the first birth is related to: 1) work commitment (measured between the ages of 14 and 22); 2) family and local context characteristics that have been hypothesized to affect work commitment (e.g., whether the mother worked, whether the young woman lived in a single-parent household, whether the family received welfare, unemployment rates in the county where the young woman grew up); 3) other characteristics, such as region of residence and personal characteristics, including self-esteem. The paper also estimates how measures of work commitment relate to background and area-level characteristics. Cohort: Y.

785 GREENWELL, LISA; LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; and KLERMAN, JACOB ALEX.
"Women's Early Work Commitment, Welfare Background, and Employment After Childbirth." Working Paper No. 4644, National Bureau of Economic Research, February 1994.

A RAND Research preliminary draft, Working Paper Series 93-35, DRU-427-NICHD was published in August 1993 and previous drafts of this paper were made at the Population Association of America Meetings, April, 1993, Cincinnati, Ohio, and at a RAND Population, Aging, and Development Seminar, February, 1993, Santa Monica, California. This study investigates women's subjective work commitment in adolescence, and how this commitment relates to women's objective employment status a year after their first childbirth. It also examine whether or not there is evidence of a "culture of dependence"; specifically, whether having a welfare background affects women's work commitment, or whether either having a welfare background or early willingness to use welfare affects women's later employment. Applying logistic and OLS regression to National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data for women who had a first childbirth between 1980 and 1986, we find that willingness to combine family and work, and other early background and social psychological characteristics, predict employment after childbirth. Though having a welfare background lessens the chance of employment after childbirth, this does not appear to occur through the formation of attitudes about work or welfare. This provides evidence against the "culture of dependence" model. Cohort: Y.

786 GREGORY, PAUL R.
"Educational Input and Fertility Response." Final Report, National Institute of Education, 1975.

This report summarizes the most important findings in a study designed to investigate the linkages between education and fertility in the United States. The basic hypothesis is that education will affect fertility and that fertility and marriage decisions will affect educational choice. Results indicate that a woman marrying and having her first child at age 16 will complete 3.5 fewer years education than a woman who never marries. Educational choice is significantly affected by the individual's socioeconomic status--as reflected in parents' education and occupation--and by attitudes towards housework and child care activities. The total cost of children, both explicit and implicit, varies not only with family size, but also with the timing of family formation. It is apparent that if child births are delayed until the mother has completed her formal education, then the foregone education costs of fertility will be minimal. Cohort: W.

787 GREGORY, PAUL R. and MOORE, WILLIAM J.
"Earnings, Occupational Choice, and the Early Years of Family Formation, White and Black Women: A Study from the NLS." Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1977.

This project emphasizes the impacts of children and economic variables upon the labor force participation, hours and weeks worked, occupational and educational choices, and market wages of young women (NLS Young Women, 14-24). We find that the presence of young children in the home has a more important impact on the labor supply of young married women than do standard economic variables and that the impact of children and economic variables such as wages and husband's income is greater for young than for the mature women NLS sample. As to market wages, we find that the presence of a child under three reduces market wages and results in a lifetime earnings loss equal to roughly two years earnings. We also find differential child effects on white and black wages. We find that occupational and educational choices of young women are strongly interrelated and are influenced by home environment and family assets. Comparisons of married and singles and whites and blacks reveal significant differences. Cohort: G.

788 GREGORY, PAUL R. and THOMAS, R. WILLIAM.
"An Eclectic Model of Fertility: Economic, Attitudinal, and Demographic Factors." Fertility, Education, and Labor Force Project, Working Paper #1. Houston, TX: University of Houston, 1975.

The authors examine fertility determinants of married women (30-44) with spouse present. First, findings show economic variables are significant; however, non-economic variables dominate the explanation of variation in complete fertility. Second, evidence is lacking of a strong positive income effect on complete family size; however, there is substantial evidence of price effects on fertility. Third, wife's age at marriage is the single most important factor in the analysis, and attitudes toward children have a substantial effect. Finally, being black has an impact on family size in that blacks have more children. The hypothesis that completed family size varies directly with relative intergenerational income is not supported by the results. Cohort: W.

789 GREGORY, PAUL R. and THOMAS, R. WILLIAM.
*The Economics of Fertility, Educational Choice and Labor Force Behavior.* Draft of National Institute of Education Monograph, 1976.

This monograph summarizes the findings of the investigation of the relationships among family size, educational choice, marital patterns, and labor force behavior of American women between the ages of 30 to 44 in 1967. This study, which concentrates on the linkages between fertility and other aspects of household activity, seeks to integrate models of fertility and home and market activities into a comprehensive model of household behavior. To this end, we attempt to develop a household behavior model which reveals the simultaneous linkages among family size, education of parents and children, female earnings patterns, the timing of marriage, and the allocation of time for working, caring for children, and other activities. Cohort: W.

790 GREGORY, PAUL R. and THOMAS, R. WILLIAM.
"The Fertility Behavior of Black and White Families: Some Evidence from the NLS." Fertility, Education, and Labor Force Project, Working Paper #2. Houston, TX: University of Houston, 1975.

This analysis estimates separate black-white models of fertility using an expanded version of the Chicago-Columbia fertility model. Attitudes toward children (ATC) do not significantly affect black families; however, white families with positive ATC have larger families than those with negative ATCs. The husband's education exerts little effect on black fertility; however, it exerts a strong negative impact on white fertility. For couples without children, involuntary sterility and lack of contraception have a greater incidence among blacks. Income also plays a more important role in determining blacks not having children than black family size. Finally, black-white endowments account for close to one half of the differential; coefficient difference and an unexplained residual accounts for the remainder. This finding suggests that if blacks were to achieve economic parity with whites, only one half of the fertility differential would disappear. Cohort: W.

791 GREGORY, PAUL R. and THOMAS, R. WILLIAM.
"A Model of Educational Choice Responses to Economic, Attitudinal, and Family Responsibility Factors." Fertility, Education, and Labor Force Project, Working Paper #3. Houston, TX: University of Houston, N.D.

This paper examines the impact of socioeconomic background, attitudes, and family responsibilities on the educational choices of women. Women who undertake family responsibilities early in life tend to sacrifice education and acquisition of human capital. Striking differences occur when comparing black and white educational choice models: (1) rural blacks acquire one year less education than rural whites; (2) different black-white attitudes exist toward children: (3) the black model fails to be affected by the father's occupation; (4) black females' education is retarded more by early births and less by early marriage than is white female education; and (5) parent's education has similar effects on both black and white educational choice. Cohort: W.

792 GREGORY, PAUL R.; THOMAS, R. WILLIAM; and MOORE, WILLIAM J.
"Relationship Between Fertility and Labor Participation of Married Women, White and Black Women." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1976.

The report contains results of a study of the impact of fertility (number of children and child spacing) on the labor force participation, labor supply, and hourly earnings of married women 30-44 in 1967. Literature surveys are included. The data source is the NLS of Mature Women. Regression models (OLS and Probit) of labor force participation, hours (weeks) worked, lifetime labor supply, and hourly earnings are estimated for white and black samples to determine the impacts of children, attitudinal and socioeconomic variables on labor supply and earnings. The sources of the black earnings differential are analyzed. Cohort: W.

793 GRIFFITH, JEANNE E.
"Unemployment, Occupational Mobility, and Retirement: A Survey of Policies and Experiences." Ph.D. Dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 1984.

This dissertation examines the relationships among late-life unemployment, occupational mobility, timing of retirement, and financial need following retirement, using data from the NLS Older Men's cohort. The major hypotheses tested were that: (1) late-life unemployment leads to a long-term reduction in status and income; (2) late-life unemployment and declines in occupational status reduce the age of retirement; and (3) late-life unemployment and declines in occupational status increase income needs following retirement. The findings concerning the effects of unemployment were consistent and strong for the white men in the sample. Unemployment led to reduced occupational status and income even at the end of men's careers. For the most part, men with recent unemployment experiences had higher probabilities of retirement in their early sixties, and a substantially greater probability of receiving post-retirement public assistance income. Unemployed men, however, showed a much lower probability of working after they retired, probably as a result of prior negative labor force experiences. The hypothesized effects of changes in status were not supported by this analysis, with the sole exception that men with preretirement increases in status were much less likely to work following retirement and, conversely, those with decreases in status were more likely to work. Floor effects operating on the observed behaviors for the population of older black men are suggested to account for the racial differences in results. Policy implications suggest the need for much greater attention to the interplay among manpower, income security, and retirement policies. Attention must be paid to how older workers and their families are affected by rapidly changing conditions often beyond their control. Cohort: M.

794 GRILICHES, ZVI.
"Earnings of Very Young Men." In: *Income Distribution and Economic Inequality*, Z. Griliches, et al., eds., New York: Wiley and Sons, 1978.

This study replicates the author's earlier (1976) results on newer data from the NLS of Young Men, discusses the distribution of earnings as opposed to wage rates, and outlines a model for the analysis of time series on individuals. The effect of schooling on wage rates is far stronger than is the effect of IQ, and this difference is even stronger when the effects of these two variables on earnings are considered. Only half of the observed variance in completed schooling is explained by family background and IQ, so other forces affecting schooling remain to be identified. In the late 1960s, young black men were completing more schooling than white of similar background and ability. Cohort: B.

795 GRILICHES, ZVI.
"Estimating the Returns to Schooling: Some Econometric Problems." *Econometrica* 45 (January 1977):1-22.

This study surveys various econometric issues that arise in estimating a relationship between the logarithm of earnings, schooling, and other variables and focuses on the problem of "ability" as an omitted variable. The paper shows that in optimizing models the "ability bias" need not be positive. Using recent analyses from the NLS of Young Men, when schooling is treated symmetrically, is allowed to be subject to errors of measurement, and is correlated with the disturbance term, the usual conclusion of a significantly positive "ability bias" in the estimated schooling coefficients is not supported and possibly even reversed. Cohort: B.

796 GRILICHES, ZVI.
"Expectations, Realizations, and the Aging of Young Men." *Research in Labor Economics* 3 (1980):1-21. Also: Harvard Inst. of Economic Research, Discussion Paper 710, 1979..

This paper exploits the fact that educational and occupational expectations were asked in the NLS, and that by 1975 a significant fraction of this cohort had actually reached the point at which the success of their forecasts could be evaluated ex post. It was hoped that this work would indicate how good are such expectations and what they can tell us about the unmeasured aspects of the individuals. Unfortunately, the following data and sample design problems were encountered: (1) the sample turned out to be smaller than originally expected; and (2) the educational expectations question was asked only of those still in school, about one-third of the total. The major findings of this study are: (1) the quality of such expectations is not impressive. The R2 between expected and actual schooling (for those with valid expectations) was 0.47 and between expected occupation in 1966 and actual in 1975 less than 0.25; (2) even though unimpressive as far as accuracy of forecasting is concerned, these expectations were close to being rational, in the sense that it is difficult to improve on them by using variables that were known to the respondents as of 1966; and (3) constructing an alternative occupational scale and reweighting the observations made little difference to the results. Cohort: B.

797 GRILICHES, ZVI.
"Schooling Interruption, Work While in School and the Returns from Schooling." *Scandinavian Journal of Economics* (1980):291-303.

Recent suggestions for expanding the work experiences of school age youth make sense only if such experiences are in fact valuable or can be had at little real cost. These issues are explored using data form the NLS of Young Men, focusing on the effects of school interruption and of work while in school on subsequent wage rates. While the interpretation of the results is clouded by self-selection problems, there is no evidence in the data that interruptions or work while in school lead to any negative effects. Expanding work opportunities for the young is unlikely to detract from their future academic and economic achievement. Cohort: B.

798 GRILICHES, ZVI.
"Sibling Models and Data in Economics: Beginnings of a Survey." *Journal of Political Economy* 87,5 (October 1979):S37-S64.

This paper reviews a number of recent studies of the income-schooling-ability nexus using sibling data and discusses the problem of identification in such studies. Special emphasis is placed on the role of errors in variables, concluding that modest error levels can account for much of the observed difference between total and within-family estimates of returns to schooling. It also suggests that the family may not contribute as much to the transmission of inequality as is commonly thought, since it is a force for equality within (among siblings). Cohort: B.

799 GRILICHES, ZVI.
"Wages of Very Young Men." *Journal of Political Economy* 84 (August 1976):S69-S85.

The purpose of this paper is to replicate the results of an earlier study of "Education, Income, and Ability" (Griliches and Mason 1972) on a new set of data, the NLS of Young Men, focusing on the estimation of economic returns to school in the presence of individual differences in ability, errors in variables in the ability measures and the endogeneity of the schooling variable. The major conclusions are: (1) the treatment of "experience" matters. Using estimated experience instead of age changes the relative size of the estimated "ability bias"; (2) this bias is quite small, on the order of .01; (3) the contribution of the ability measures to the fit of the equation is miniscule; (4) family background variables are not significant on top of the schooling and ability variables, and (5) allowing for the endogeneity of schooling raises its coefficient significantly. There is no evidence of a "net" ability bias when the estimation method treats schooling and experience symmetrically with test scores. Cohort: B.

800 GRILICHES, ZVI; HALL, BRONWYN H.; and HAUSMAN, JERRY A.
"Missing Data and Self-Selection in Large Panels." *Annales de l'INSE*E 30-31 (April-September 1978):137-76.

Two problems which occur in analyzing large panels of cross section data are considered: missing data and self- selection. In the case of randomly missing data, using only the complete data subsample results in unbiased but inefficient estimates. We demonstrate that in large panels the efficiency gains from using efficient methods are likely to be quite small. For non-random missing data, we present a methodology which corrects for the bias which occurs if only the complete data subsample is used. Lastly, we formulate and estimate a model where the missing data arises from self-selection in the decision to remain in school. Using the NLS of Young Men, we find that accounting for self-selection increases the estimated returns to schooling by 50%. Cohort: B.

801 GRILICHES, ZVI and YATCHEW, ADONIS.
"Sample Selection Bias and Endogeneity in the Estimation of a Wage Equation: An Alternative Specification." *Annales de l'INSE*E 43 (July-September 1981):35-46.

This paper re-estimates a model previously estimated by Griliches, Hall, and Hausman in order to determine the effects of introducing additional information. The model contains a wage equation, together with two equations that determine the observed level of schooling. Schooling appears endogenously in the wage equation. Furthermore, account is taken of the sample selection problem that arises because some members of the sample are still in school, so that their wage and desired schooling levels are not observed. The results correspond closely to those previously obtained by Griliches, Hall, and Hausman. Cohort: B.

802 GRITZ, R. MARK.
"The Impact of Training on the Frequency and Duration of Employment." Working Paper, University of Washington, 1990.

The purpose of this study is to determine whether training will increase the amount of time an individual spends in employment over an extended period. Training can influence this quantity through an effect on either the frequency or the duration of employment spells. A natural framework for modeling the influence of training on both the number and length of employment episodes is provided by continuous time duration models. Using data from the NLSY, the estimation results obtained indicate that participation in a private training program improves the employment prospects of women by increasing both the frequency and duration of employment spells. The implications are less clear for men in that participation in private programs increases the length of both employment and nonemployment episodes. In the case of government programs, participation in training leads to a decline in the amount of time spent employed by both women and men; however, this effect is based upon a small number of observations. Cohort: Y.

803 GRITZ, R. MARK and MACURDY, THOMAS.
"Participation in Low-Wage Labor Markets by Young Men." NLS Discussion Paper No. 93-16, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992. See also, Addendum To Participation in Low-Wage-Labor Markets by Young Men.

This in-progress research uses data from the NLSY to analyze the process of earnings mobility during the early stages of the life-cycle, with the main effort devoted to understanding the role that participation in low-wage labor markets plays in this process. This research will develop a comprehensive picture of where low-paying jobs fit into the career paths of individuals, including an assessment of both the short-term and the long-term consequences of involvement in low-wage employment on subsequent mobility. This picture will identify the characteristics of workers who participate in low-wage labor markets, the extent to which these workers remain in or return to such markets, and the routes of escape from low- paying jobs. This research has two major objectives. (1) The first task will be to formulate an integrated data set incorporating information on experiences in employment distinguished by level of pay, on schooling and training activities, and on periods on nonemployment. The NLSY offers an unparalleled source for constructing a data set of this type. Part of this task includes several analyses designed to check the reliability of our earnings and employment quantities. (2) The second task will be to develop an empirical model that will summarize youths' experiences in four distinct activities: high-earnings employment, low-earnings employment, educational pursuits, and nonemployment. The estimation of this model will provide a complete characterization not only of the average amounts of time that individuals spend in these activities during the initial years of their working lifetimes, but also of the likelihood that they will move between activities in a particular sequence and for specific durations. To present the implications of this model in a readily understandable format, this project will implement a simple simulation strategy that directly assesses the relationships linking the various categories of employment and time spent not working for different demographic groups. Cohort: Y.

804 GRITZ, R. MARK; MACURDY, THOMAS; and MROZ, THOMAS.
"An Evaluation of the NLSY." Working Paper, Batelle Memorial Institute, Seattle, February 1994.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) has become one of the most widely used data sources for investigating many of the economic and demographic circumstances faced by young adults during the 1980s. As the NLSY enters its second decade, some researchers may be concerned about the current representativeness of the NLSY due to attrition which has plagued other longitudinal data sets. There has been surprisingly little attrition from the NLSY, but there has been little research done to date to determine the relevance of the researchers' concern. This study will investigate the nature and potential consequences of attrition in the NLSY, by carrying out an empirical study of the reliability of these data focusing on three groups of questions: 1. Does the sample selection from the NLSY on the basis of attrition status alter the distributions of earnings and other labor-market variables in a way that changes our picture of youths' employment experiences? 2. How well does the NLSY replicate the labor-market experiences of various demographic segments of the youth population in the US? 3. What are the characteristics of those who miss surveys in the NLSY? Also, what are the characteristics of those who return to the sample? Cohort: Y.

805 GROGGER, JEFF.
"Arrests, Persistent Youth Joblessness, and Black/White Employment Differentials." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 64,1 (February 1992):100-106.

Economists have long been concerned with the labor market problems of young men. Recently, research has indicated that one-fourth to one-half of all men are active in crime at some point during their youth. Furthermore, joblessness and criminal activity vary similarly by age and race. I analyze two data sets containing arrest and employment information to assess whether criminal activities may underlie persistent joblessness and black/white employment differentials among young men. Two different approaches are taken to control for individual heterogeneity. Arrests generate some persistence in non-employment. Moreover, arrests account for nearly two-thirds of the black/white employment differential in a sample of arrestees, and nearly one-third of the difference m a more general sample. Cohort: Y.

806 GRUBBS, TERESA J.
"Child Care Expenditure and Mothers' Labor Supply: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Maryland--College Park, 1989.

This dissertation addresses four major shortcomings in the literature on cost of work and on the effect of child care expenditure on women's work effort. The previous literature has assumed costs associated with child care expenditure are either fixed or variable, rather than testing the nature of the costs. The bias associated with missing data on child care expenditures for non-participants has not been addressed. Using Heckman's (1979) methodology, this study addresses this. The endogenity of child care expenditures in a model of hours of work will be considered. Finally, the effects of actual expenditures, as well as the effects of family composition, on mother's labor force participation and labor supply will be explored. Empirical implementation of a simultaneous model of child care expenditures, the decision to work, and the hours supplied is crucial to evaluating proposals for government subsidy of child care. Advocates of employment-oriented day care believe the government can take a role in promoting full employment and family self-sufficiency by subsidizing custodial day care slots for children or by providing subsidies to parents in the form of vouchers or tax credits. The rational for providing such assistance lies in lessening the work disincentive effect of high cost child care. Using data from the 1982-1986 panels of the NLSY, this dissertation clarifies the effect of child care expenditure on women's work effort. Cohort: Y.

807 GUSTAFSON, THOMAS A.
"The Retirement Decision of Older Men: An Empirical Analysis." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982.

This study explores the sensitivity of estimates of the probability of retirement to variations in empirical specifications. An evaluation of the recent microeconomic literature relating to the retirement decision and to the labor supply of older workers stresses the wide divergence of results from different studies, including a controversy about the relative roles of bad health and retirement benefits in explaining the decision to retire. This study uses a simple theoretical and empirical model of the retirement decision, viewed as a binary choice. Various possible definitions of both dependent and independent variables are explored in detail. The model is estimated with a number of variations in the empirical specification using the sample of Older Men from the NLS. These variations include different formulations of the key variables, corrections for selectivity bias, and use of sub-samples of different demographic groups. The study concludes that both bad health and retirement benefits affect the retirement decision; this result is robust in the face of changes in specification. In contrast, a number of other variables hypothesized to be important, including the wage rate, do not consistently have much explanatory power. Cohort: M.

808 GUSTAFSON, THOMAS A.
"The Retirement Decision of Older Men: An Empirical Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1982.

This study explores the sensitivity of estimates of the probability of retirement to variations in empirical specifications. An evaluation of the recent microeconomic literature relating to the retirement decision and to the labor supply of older workers stresses the wide divergence of results from different studies, including a controversy about the relative roles of bad health and retirement benefits in explaining the decision to retire. This study uses a simple theoretical and empirical model of the retirement decision, viewed as a binary choice. Various possible definitions of both dependent and independent variables are explored in detail. The model is estimated with a number of variations in the empirical specification, using the sample of Older Men from the NLS. These variations include different formulations of the key variables, corrections for selectivity bias, and use of sub-samples of different demographic groups. The study concludes that both bad health and retirement benefits affect the retirement decision; this result is robust in the face of changes in specification. In contrast, a number of other variables hypothesized to be important, including the wage rate, do not consistently have much explanatory power. Cohort: M.

809 GUSTAFSSON, SIV and STAFFORD, FRANK P.
"Three Regimes of Childcare: the United States, the Netherlands and Sweden." In: *Social Protection Versu Economic Flexibility: Is There a Tradeoff?* Rececca Blank, ed. Chicago: NBER Working Paper Series, University of Chicago Press, 1993.

Differences in social protection across countries have received far more attention as national economies have become more interconnected through trade and finance.In this paper we study the nature and functioning of childcare policies in Sweden, the Netherlands and the United States. These three countries, despite being at what might be regarded as similar levels of industrialization, have dramatically different regimes under which families secure childcare to facilitate labor market activity of young women. Perceived economic pressures and wage slowdowns in all three countries will undoubtedly shape the debate on the expansion or reduction of the public policy role in these and other areas of social protection. Our thesis is that to understand both the context and features of these specific programs one needs a broader framework to understand the historical and conceptual origins of the welfare concept in each country. The welfare concept, in turn, shapes the system of social protection and its modification in light of emerging economic forces. The basic descriptive differences in the use of public programs and market and informal arrangements which constitute the childcare subsystem of the larger social welfare system in the three countries are presented. We summarize some of the existing research findings on the use of the systems, and utilizing three separate microdata sets, one for each country, we provide some comparative differences in earnings growth and behavioral responses in terms of labor force participation and price sensitivity. Finally, we offer a summary and some conjectures on possible pressures to modify the systems and ways in which the systems might enhance or inhibit a country's position in the world economy. U.S. data used: Young Women from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth as of 1988. Cohort: G.

810 GUSTMAN, ALAN L. and STEINMEIER, THOMAS L.
"The Relation between Vocational Training in High School and Economic Outcomes." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 36 (October 1982):73-87.

This paper examines the relationships between various economic outcomes and vocational training in high school for those who have completed exactly twelve years of schooling. The authors attempt to determine whether the findings remain robust when different surveys and time periods of analysis, different measures of the quality and kind of vocational training, and other variations in specifications are used. Using some samples with particular specifications, the authors find evidence of positive returns to vocational schooling. For white females enrolled in business programs the evidence is strongest. For white males the evidence is much weaker, but the authors do find that trade and industry courses may have a positive influence on subsequent yearly earnings. Sample sizes for minorities are small, and so the findings for them remain unclear. Within specific sex and race groups the findings vary, sometimes widely, depending on the samples, time periods, and dependent variables used and on the specification of the estimating equation. Cohort: B.

811 GUSTMAN, ALAN L. and STEINMEIER, THOMAS L.
"Retirement in a Family Context: A Structural Model for Husbands and Wives." NLS Discussion Paper No. 94-17, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1994.

This paper specifies and estimates a structural model of the retirement decisions of husbands and wives. The feature of the data that is of central interest to us is the tendency of husbands and wives to retire together. An econometric approach is developed for estimating preferences of both spouses jointly and is implemented using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women (NLS), a survey that provides the most recent data available for a joint retirement study. Alternative specifications of joint decision making are tested, and the importance of various sources of interdependence in decision making are investigated. Cohort: W.

812 HACHET, KIMBERLY A.
"Determining Infants' and Toddlers' Home Environments: A Comprehensive Model of Children of Employed Mothers." M.A. Thesis, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This paper examines determinants of the home environments of six to thirty-five month old children of employed mothers, using data from the 1988 NLSY Merged Child-Mother Data Set (N=554). Multiple regression reveals that male children, younger children, children with health problems, and children living in poverty have lower HOME scores. Children of black and Mexican-Hispanic mothers, mothers with low self-esteem, and mothers living in the South have weaker home environments While greater occupational complexity of mothers results in a stronger home environment, the same for fathers results in a weaker home environment. Finally, fewer children and greater interaction of the mother with her spouse lead to stronger home environments. Cohort: Y C.

813 HAHN, ANDREW and FRIEDMAN, BARRY.
"Did the CETA System Work for Disadvantaged Youth? An Overview of Program Impacts after Program Participation." In: *The CETA Youth Employment Record*. A.Hahn and R. Lerman, eds., Final Report to U.S. Department of Labor, 1983.

An analysis of comparison between the CETA group and a matched comparison group showed one consistent result: CETA youth worked less in unsubsidized jobs than their matched counterparts. A two part explanation is presented to account for this finding: (1) the unsubsidized work of the CETA group was low because of continuing subsidized work; (2) as subsidized jobs ended, unsubsidized jobs did not replace them immediately since they were found only slowly. The unsubsidized work of the CETA group consequently remained below that of their counterparts. One can surmise that the CETA group shortfall should be only temporary and that eventually unsubsidized jobs will be found, but this assumption remains to be tested when later NLSY interview waves become available. Also examined were the positive CETA effects for particular subgroups. No single pattern emerged for who gains, but findings include: (1) slightly more CETA youth enrolled in school in both follow up years; (2) total weeks worked was greater among CETA youth in 1979; (3) minority CETA participants who were in school in the follow up year worked more weeks of unsubsidized jobs than their matches in 1979 but not in 1980; (4) by 1980 more CETA young women (enrolled in school and working) worked than their counterparts in unsubsidized jobs; and (5) generally, the only unsubsidized employment variable for which a CETA advantage appeared is earnings per week. Cohort: Y.

814 HAIRE, JAMES BENTON.
"An Investigation of Selected Sociopsychological Variables in Relation to the Traditional or Nontraditional Occupational Choices of Middle Age Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, 1981.

This study attempted to identify the power of a small set of sociopsychological predictor variables and combine them into models which could demonstrate their relationship to an individual's choice of occupational strata. To accomplish this, the data were treated statistically using Pearson Moment-Coefficients of Correlation between measures of the independent and the dependent variables. Additionally, coefficients of multiple correlation were used to determine the value of independent variable combinations in the prediction of occupational choice strata. Data for this research were obtained from a cohort of 1203 women, 30 to 44 years of age who participated in the ten year NLS. Coefficients of correlation consistently yielded "insignificant or negligible" or "low" results. The conclusions of this study are that these selected variables should not be used either singly or in any combinations as the sole choice of predictors of occupational strata. This does not preclude the possibility of using them with some other independent variable or combination of variables. The results of this research demonstrate that the occupational choice process is far more complicated than can be accounted for by the predictor variables chosen. Cohort: W.

815 HALL, ROBERT E. and KASTEN, RICHARD A.
"The Relative Occupational Success of Blacks and Whites." *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* 3 (1973):781-95.

Within the labor market, blacks suffer relative to whites in two ways: first, blacks are less likely to have high- paying occupations than whites; and, second, within each occupation, they are paid less. The authors divide the total deficit in black earnings into components attributable to the occupational and wage dimensions. They find that they are approximately equal in size. They study the occupational component in detail, attempting to subdivide it into two parts; differences arising from the unequal treatment of blacks and whites in the labor market and differences arising from the unequal endowments of the two groups. Cohort: B.

816 HAMEL, HARVEY R. and GOLDBERG, MARVIN.
"Wage Expectation." In: *Youth Unemployment and Minimum Wages*, Bulletin 1657, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1970.

This chapter addresses teenagers' wage expectation using the Young Men's cohort of the NLS and also the Urban Employment Surveys of six U.S. cities. Both wages earned and wage expectations increase with age for both racial groups and are higher for whites than for other races. Contrary to the hypothesis of unreasonable expectations, the average wage expected by unemployed young men is, within any age-color group, lower than that for the employed. However, the proportion of unemployed teenage males willing to accept employment at a wage below $1.40 an hour (the minimum wage at that time) was less than the proportion of employed teenagers actually receiving less than $1.40, except among black and other races 15-17 years old. The tendency for wage expectations for most unemployed teenage groups to fall in the $1.40-$1.99 range to a greater extent than is true of wages received by employed teenagers suggests the possibility that expectations may be affected by the level of the minimum wage. For the 1517 year old group, wage expectations and wage levels received are about the same. Among the 18-19 year old group, however, wage expectations among unemployed whites are above the wage levels received by those employed. For blacks and other races in that age group, average age expectations and wages received are almost the same. Unemployed 18-19 year olds of both white and other races are less willing to take low wage jobs. It seems that the average wage expected by the unemployed teenager is below that received by those employed. The unemployed teenager appears, however, slightly disinclined to accept the lowest wage jobs compared, at least, with his employed counterpart. However, there are large numbers of teenagers, both unemployed and out of the labor force, who did indicate a willingness to accept low-wage employment--at least if the right job came along. Cohort: B.

817 HAN, KEE OK KIM.
"Determinants of Choice of College Major among Women and Men: Comparisons of Cohorts in the Late 1960s and 1970s." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1985.

The primary purpose of this study is to examine factors related to the choice of college major among young women. The study compares a cohort of women in the late 1970s with one in the late 1960s to explain the dramatic increase in the relative representation of women in nontraditional fields during the 1970s. This study also examines samples of men in the late 1960s and 1970s to analyze sex differences in the determinants of the choice of college major. The data are taken from three NLS cohorts: NLSY, Young Women, and Young Men. College major is specified as a function of aspirations for market work and home work and of personal characteristics such as family background, race, and attitudes toward women's roles. The equations are estimated by three statistical methods: (1) ordinary least squares (OLS); (2) multinomial logit maximum likelihood (MLML); and (3) trichotomous (or ordered) logit maximum likelihood (TLML). It is found that in the past, women from low income families and money- oriented women tended to choose male-dominated fields; today, however, women from high income families and those with aspirations for high earning occupations tend to choose nontraditional fields. Among women in the late 1960s, those who intended to be working at age 35 chose female-dominated fields, whereas a decade later work aspirations had no significant impact on choice of major field. In addition, family-related variables such as expectations of early marriage and high fertility are positively related to the choice of female-dominated fields among the older cohort, but not the younger cohort. Comparisons between males and females show a decrease in sex differences over time. In the older cohort, high family income influenced both women and men to choose college majors traditionally proper for their sexes; high family income in the younger cohort had an equal effect on both sexes toward male fields. In sum, the rapid increase in enrollment by women in male-dominated fields of study during the 1970s is explained in large part by their increased aspirations for better-paying occupations. This study clearly shows that the aspirations of today's women are changing toward nontraditional roles in the society. Cohort: B G Y.

818 HANNA, E.Z.; FADEN, V.B.; and HARFORD, T.C.
"Marriage: Does It Protect Young Women from Alcoholism?" *Journal of Substance Abuse* 5,1 (1993):1-14.

The literature is replete with conflicting articles about the relationship of marital status and drinking in women. This study is an analysis of the drinking practices of women, 24 through 32 years old, who were respondents in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Variations in drinking patterns for the years 1982 through 1988 as a function of changes in marital status are detailed. Findings indicated that women who married or remarried decreased drinking, whereas those who became separated or divorced increased drinking. In the present study, women with alcoholic spouses exhibited similar changes in drinking as did other young women. Our conclusion was that the instability created by a change in social position, namely marital status, led to changes in drinking patterns during the study interval in the direction of those associated with the new social position. Cohort: Y.

819 HANNAN, KRISTI and LUSTER, THOMAS.
"Influence of Parent, Child and Contextual Factors on the Quality of the Home Environment." *Infant Mental Health Journal* 12,1 (Spring 1991):17-30.

The purpose of this study was to examine factors related to the quality of the home environments mothers provide for their infants. Data from the Children of the NLSY on 602 mothers with infants between 12 and 23 months of age were used for this study. Consistent with Belsky's model of the determinants of parenting, the quality of the home environment was influenced by maternal characteristics, child characteristics and contextual factors. A positive linear relation was found between scores on a family risk index and the probability that infants were experiencing a relatively unsupportive home environment. Cohort: Y C.

820 HANNON, NATALIE RODKIN.
"The Influence of Individual Factors, Economic Sector, and Sex Stereotyping on Women's Occupational Mobility and Status Attainment." Ph.D. Dissertation, Fordham University, 1986.

This study, using data from the Mature Women cohort, examines the relationship between human capital and structural variables on the status attainment of women and the extent of their intragenerational occupational mobility. Multiple regression is employed to assess the relative influence of the various factors on: whether a woman experiences upward or downward mobility or no mobility; the amounts of upward and downward mobility; and on status attainment. Defining mobility in terms of movement between the gross occupational categories, about one half of the women experienced intragenerational mobility; whereas about two-thirds of the women were mobile when mobility was defined as movement between deciles of a socioeconomic score based on detailed occupations. Compared with men, the women were more likely to experience no mobility, or to be downwardly mobile. The structural variables do a better job of explaining mobility and status attainment than do the individual variables. However, economic sector and sex-typing explained different proportions of the variance depending upon the dependent variable. For type of mobility, economic sector explained slightly more of the variance than sex stereotyping; for status attainment, the opposite was true. Almost all of the variance explained by the structural factors for amount of upward mobility was due to sex stereotyping; whereas sex stereotyping contributed almost nothing toward explaining downward mobility. Cohort: W.

821 HAO, LINGXIN.
"Developmental Problems of Children Aged 6-11 in Mother-Only Families: The Effect of Welfare and Kin Support." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

This paper examined the effect of welfare and kin support on children in conjunction with the effect of poverty and single motherhood using the children of the NLSY. Standard assessments of home environment, behavior problems, cognitive and socioemotional development were used to measure developmental problems in middle childhood. AFDC was considered as a form of welfare assistance and kin coresidence as a form of kin support. Findings include: (1) poverty effect was the most adverse among all; (2) single motherhood produced a similar effect as the poverty effect, but when poverty levels were held constant, the single motherhood effect persisted only in home environment; (3) support status overlapped with poverty status and single mother status to a great degree; (4) different types of support made great differences in outcomes for children; kin coresidence usually yielded similar developmental outcomes as receiving no support whereas AFDC recipiency yielded much lower levels of outcomes for children; (5) the promoting effect of kin support and adverse effect of AFDC were particularly strong within mother-only families: kin coresidence not only enhanced the home environment and cognitive development to the mean level but also reduced behavior problems down below the average level; and (6) socioemotional development in middle childhood appeared not to be affected by poverty, single motherhood, and support status. Cohort: Y C.

822 HAO, LINGXIN.

"Kin Support, Welfare, and Out-of-Wedlock Mothers." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1990.

Using person-year data from seven waves of the NLSY, this research focuses on the causes and consequences of kin support in conjunction with public support. The dissertation addresses three primary research questions: (1) What is the relationship between kin support and welfare assistance? (2) What determines kin support? and (3) What impacts do the two support systems have on life course behaviors such as fertility/marriage, high school outcomes, and labor force participation of young women? The author concludes that kin support can play an important role in an individual's life. Four findings are noted: (1) parents' control through support in the form of coresidence and income support reduces the likelihood of out-of-wedlock birth, dropping out of school, and non-participation in the labor force; (2) although kin support and public support are not generally substitutes, AFDC benefits do reduce the likelihood of coresidence for blacks; (3) parents do not compensate daughters who experienced an out-of-wedlock birth but control daughters' behaviors to prevent undesirable events; and (4) increases in AFDC benefits encourage women to choose an out-of-wedlock birth over marriage for both black and white women and encourage non-participation in the labor market for black women only. Cohort: Y.

823 HAO, LINGXIN.
"Young Women's Entry Into and Exit from the Labor Market: The Effect of Governmental and Familial Support." Presented: Washington, DC, Population Association of America Annual Meeting, 1991.

This paper examines labor market entry and exit dynamics among young women and seeks to determine whether kin support and the welfare system influence young women's work differentially. Based on the socialization theory and an economic model of female labor force participation, three hypotheses are generated and tested: a Role Model Hypothesis, an Income Effect Hypothesis, and a Price-of-Time Hypothesis. Using 5,201 black and white women from seven waves of the NLSY (1979-85) in a discrete-time hazard analysis, this paper confirms that: (1) mother's education and AFDC status influence daughter's job entry more than work continuity and for whites more than blacks; (2) among the three alternative income sources--parental income, husband's income, and AFDC benefits--AFDC benefits discourage labor force participation (income effect) for black women only; and (3) kin support in forms of coresidence and financial support promotes job entry for both blacks and whites, and work continuity for whites only (price effect). These findings point to the promoting effect of familial support in contrast to the preventing effect of governmental support on women's labor force participation. Cohort: Y.

824 HARDY, MELISSA A.
"Effects of Education on Retirement Among White Male Wage-and-Salary Workers." *Sociology of Education* 57 (April 1984):84-98.

Education is generally recognized as a major determinant of occupational status, and its effect on career-entry positions as well as on subsequent locations within the occupational structure has been well documented in the status attainment literature. Using the more recent waves of the NLS of Older Men, this study focuses on labor force exits and examines the effect of education on retirement behavior. Results from a series of logistic estimations indicate that the net direct effect of educational attainment on the transition to a "retired" status primarily consists of discrete effects located within non-manual occupational categories. Having acquired a college degree reduces the likelihood of retirement among professional, technical, and kindred workers, and the presence of a high school diploma makes retirement less likely for sales and possibly clerical workers. Cohort: M.

825 HARDY, MELISSA A.
"Job Characteristics and Health: Differential Impact on Benefit Entitlement." *Research on Aging* 4,4 (December 1982):457-478.

This paper investigates the influence on eligibility criteria, current labor force participation, characteristics of current or last job, health, and age on the utilization of retirement benefits. Respondents were white males drawn from the 1975 wave of the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men. Estimates from multinomial logit models indicate that more highly educated workers and self-employed workers were more likely than other workers to be employed at older ages, one reason being their flexibility in defining retirement options. Self-employed workers and workers with low job tenure and low net assets were likely to combine benefit income and earnings in a given year. Workers with reported health limitations appeared to be predisposed to retire when eligible for benefits, with such workers aged 63 and over more likely to be dependent on Social Security benefits only. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

826 HARDY, MELISSA A.
"Occupational Structure and Retirement." In: *Current Perspectives on Aging and the Life Course*, Zena Beau, ed., Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1985.

The research literature on retirement has generally identified OASI and pension benefits as the major "pull" factors and mandatory retirement and health limitations as the major "push" factors determining retirement behavior. Descriptive data analyses of older workers suggested occupational differences in retirement determinants, and retirement studies that incorporated some form of occupational distinction into the analysis indicated some variation in retirement behavior. The research reported in this chapter was undertaken with the aim of developing systematic evidence relevant to this issue. Information from the NLS of Older Men, from 1973, 1976 and 1978 was analyzed in order to examine determinants of retirement with respect to the question of variations by occupational category. A retirement model that included health limitations, compulsory retirement, second pension coverage, Duncan's index of socioeconomic status, education, job tenure, wage, and age-eligibility variables was estimated by means of a logistic regression procedure within occupational groups. Occupational differences in retirement patterns primarily involved the pension-related variables; however, the similarity in the patterns of effects suggested that, once retirement-age differences were controlled, the variables that influenced retirement behavior were fairly consistent across occupational category. Cohort: M.

827 HARDY, MELISSA A.
"Racial Differences in Retirement." Presented: the Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1984.

Determinants of retirement for older black wage-and-salary workers are examined to assess the extent of racial differences in retirement patterns and status. Using 1976 and 1978 data from the NLS of Older Men, retirement models for blacks and whites are compared. The major differences involve job tenure, joint policies of compulsory retirement and second pension coverage, and Duncan's index of SES-factors that influence the amount of retirement income. In general, private pension coverage is more important to whites; blacks appear to be more heavily influenced by factors that determine Social Security benefits. Cohort: M.

828 HARDY, MELISSA A.
"Social Policy and Determinants of Retirement: A Longitudinal Analysis of Older White Males, 1969-1975." *Social Forces* 60 (June 1982):1103-1122.

This paper analyzed short-term changes in the retirement behavior of older white males. The 1969 to 1975 period straddles a major turning point in the Social Security system and allows examination of the hypothesis that older workers quickly respond to policy changes that alter their opportunity structures. Retirement is approached through labor supply, which allows maximum flexibility in analytic conception. Changes in the patterns of results during the 1969-1975 period reflect the interaction of the "pull" dynamic of liberalized benefits with other determinants of retirement behavior. The strongest shifts were observed for workers with health limitations and workers facing compulsory retirement but covered by second pensions. Cohort: M.

829 HARDY, MELISSA A.
"The Structure of Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Socioeconomic Factors that Influence the Retirement Decisions of Older Males." Ph.D. Dissertation, Indiana University, 1980.

This research attempts to integrate relevant theoretical perspectives and methodological techniques from economics into a sociological study of retirement behavior. Four waves of the NLS of Older Men are analyzed by means of both cross-sectional and longitudinal designs. The author looks at white males aged 45 to 59 in 1966 and places major emphasis on the influence of structural features that serve to organize the work experience of older men. Retirement is approached in two ways. First, it is approached through labor supply--that is, hours worked per year--which allows maximum flexibility in analytic conception of the retirement process. Second, retirement is approached through several categorization schemes of labor force participation which are devised to capture major choices in work behavior. These models are estimated by binary and multinomial logit analyses. The analytic designs make use of both an age cohort structure and a birth cohort structure. The author argues that the retirement process is more complex than the simple choice of labor force participation or withdrawal. Instead, retirement denotes a kind of occupational status that involves different kinds of costs and rewards for different categories of workers. The attempts of older workers to maximize the benefits and minimize the costs of retirement are limited by the opportunity structures they face. Of the factors considered, health limitations and retirement policies have the strongest negative effects on the work activity of older men. The strongest positive effect is associated with self employment. The over-time patterns of results suggest the importance of more general economic conditions and changes in Social Security legislation for work decisions. Cohort: M.

830 HARDY, MELISSA A. and PAVALKO, ELIZA K.
"The Internal Structure of Self-Reported Health Measures Among Older Workers and Retirees." *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 27,4 (December 1986):346-357.

This study investigates the internal structure of the self-reported health measures available in the 1976 wave of the NLS of Older Men. In assessing the relationship between a measure of work-limitations and a set of health factors based on reports of specific symptoms, activity limitations and problematic work conditions, it was found that physical symptoms and activity limitations were especially strong predictors of reported health conditions that limit the respondent's ability to perform on the job. The mix of specific symptom/condition/activity limitations associated with reported work limitations differs not only by occupational category, but by retirement status as well, in that employed workers in lower blue-collar positions were less likely to report work limitations when they said they experienced several symptoms of weakness/fatigue or mobility restrictions. The authors interpret the results as supportive of the notion that the evaluative context invoked by a health question can influence the consistency of the health reports obtained from respondents. Cohort: M.

831 HARDY-HAZELRIGG, MELISSA A.
"The Socio-Economic Structure of Retirement." Final Report, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

The study investigates the retirement behavior of older males from 1969 to 1975 within the more general context of labor supply. Using the NLS of Older Men for 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, labor supply models are estimated for all waves by Heckman's generalized version of Tobit analysis. The core variables in the analysis include health limitations, retirement policies of the work place, family composition, net family assets and hourly wage; measures of job status, education, employment sector, job tenure and unemployment are included as controls. Of the factors considered, health limitations and retirement policies of the work place had the strongest negative effect on the labor supply of older men; family composition variables and employment sector had strong positive effects in the older cohorts. The coordinated effects of compulsory retirement and relatively lucrative pension benefits as well as the existence of a health limitation also appear to interact with Social Security eligibility. The overtime patterns of results suggest the importance of more general economic conditions, prevailing economic trends, and changes in Social Security legislation for labor supply decisions. Cohort: M.

832 HARFORD, T. C.
"Stability and Prevalence of Drinking Among Young Adults." *Addiction* 88,2 (February 1993):273-277.

This data note draws upon the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) of Labor Market Experience in Youth beginning at ages 17-24 to describe the stability and prevalence of alcohol use over a 6-year up to ages 23-30. Approximately 70% of men and 58% of women maintained their drinking status throughout the study. The onset of current and heavier drinking decreased with increasing age while the offset of current and heavier drinking increased with increasing age. The absence of current drinking was unrelated to age for both men and women as was the presence of heavier drinking among men. search experience. Also it is found that blacks have higher search costs than do whites and that formal search methods are most costly. Simulation results are in agreement with the predictions of standard search theory: lowering search costs increases the reservation wage and extends the anticipated period of search. Tests of whether or not search and out-of-the labor force are distinct states lead to ambiguous results. While job offer probabilities and accepted wages appear to be the same, exit rates into employment differ between them. Cohort: Y.

833 HARFORD, T. C.; PARKER, D. A.; and GRANT, B. F.
"Family History, Alcohol Use and Dependence Symptoms Among Young Adults in the United States." *Alcoholism Clinical and Experimental Research* 16,6 (December 1992):1042-1046.

Drawing upon data from the National Longitudinal Survey of young adults, this paper examines the effects of family history of alcoholism and current alcohol use by the young adults. A multivariate analysis of the data from the study indicates that there are both main and interaction effects of family history and current alcohol use on dependence symptoms among the young adults. Cohort: Y.

834 HARRIS, D. W.
"Analysis of Youth Labor Force Transition Probabilities." Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1984.

Many of the enlisted supply research to date focuses on the transition of individuals from high school to the military. Little is known of those who have chosen other options, such as further education, employment, or to remain out of the labor force completely. With the decline of the 17-21 year old male population, research must be directed towards the entire labor market. This thesis uses data from the NLSY to estimate the transition probabilities among seven possible states for individuals aged 17-22. The states are high school, college, active service, employment full time, employment part time, unemployment, and out of the labor force. Tests are made to determine if the transition probabilities are stable across and independent of time. It was found that the system was generally stable across time but was not independent of age and labor force industry. [NTIS AD-A153-763-8-XAB] Cohort: Y.

835 HARRIS, ROBERT M. and HOLLINGSWORTH, DAVID K.
"Locus of Control and Work Limitations of Handicapped Women." *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling* 11,1 (Spring 1980):40-43.

Onset of a disabling condition whether it implies primacy or not usually brings with it a change in the person's perception of the environment. Traditionally, Rotter's locus of control has been used to describe an individual's psychological orientation to the environment. Studies which investigate the impact of disability on locus of control are all but lacking. This study investigates the relationships between women with work or activity limitations and their perception of personal and environmental control. Correlational and chi-square (contingency table) analysis are used to discuss the relationship. Cohort: W.

836 HARRISON, BENNETT and SUM, ANDREW.
"Data Requirements for 'Dual' or 'Segmented' Labor Market Research." In: Counting the Labor Force, Appendix Volume I: Concepts and Data Needs. Washington,D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1980.

This paper reviews 10 major current and/or previously administered labor force, employment, and earnings surveys to assess the extent to which they collected data on the types of variables relevant to research on segmented labor markets. Cohort: B M.

837 HARRISON, ELLEN R.; HAAGA, JOHN; and RICHARDS, TONI.
"Self-Reported Drug Use Data: What Do They Reveal?" *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse* 19,4 (December 1993):423-441.

This study examines self-reported marijuana and cocaine use responses from two nationally representative surveys. It compares prevalence rates across birth cohorts for multiple years of the National Household Survey of Drug Abuse (NHSDA) and also analyzes longitudinal inconsistencies in self-reported drug use between two waves of the National Longitudinal Survey Youth Cohort (NLSY). The percentages of respondents admitting use within the past month, year, and lifetime were comparable and consistent with the declining trend in drug use in the late 1980s. Using NLSY data, the study found that roughly one-fifth of the respondents who had admitted using marijuana or cocaine in their lifetime on the 1984 survey subsequently denied ever having used in 1988. The majority of these cases were people who reported having used infrequently. The subsample of women had similar patterns. In addition, the study discovered that women who had been pregnant between the two surveys were more likely to inconsistently deny having ever used, while those who were currently pregnant responded more honestly about their past use. Cohort: Y.

838 HARRISON, SCOTT G. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Mature Women's Kin Availability and Contact." *Sociology and Social Research* 71,4 (July 1987):266-270.

The frequency of contact that mature women have with their children, parents, siblings, and in-laws is examined based on data from the NLS of Mature Women, a longitudinal survey of approximately 5,000 females aged 30-44 in 1967 when the panel began. In 1981, the 3,677 respondents remaining (aged 44-59) were asked how often they had face-to-face or telephone contact with the different types of kin. A 7-point scale ranging from daily to never was used to measure frequency of contact. Respondents were most frequently in contact with their children, followed by parents, in-laws, and siblings. More than 95% of each subgroup who had kin were in contact with at least one kin member monthly. It is concluded that these findings may reduce the concern about a lack of family support among the next generation of elderly. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: W.

840 HASHIMOTO, MASANORI.
"Minimum Wage Effect on Training on the Job." *American Economic Review* 72 (December 1982):1070-1087.

This paper examines the theoretical argument for the adverse minimum wage effects and presents empirical evidence on the effects of minimum wages on the training of young male workers. The author finds that an effective minimum wage diminishes training in two ways. First, to the extent that the minimum wage results in lost employment, it deprives the disemployed workers access to training. This outcome is a definite side effect of decreased employment caused by the minimum wage. Second, even those workers who manage to remain employed at wages near the minimum wage may experience a reduction in on-the-job training. The second effect is the primary focus of this study. The author concludes that there should be youth differentials of exemptions in the minimum wage rates. By allowing young workers to pay for their training by accepting reduced current wages, youth differentials would help to alleviate the adverse minimum wage effects on future earnings. Cohort: B.

841 HAURIN, DONALD R.
"Women's Labor Market Reactions to Family Disruptions." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 71,1 (February 1989):54-61.

This paper examines the impact of different types of household disruptions on women's labor supply. Utilizing data from the Mature Women's cohort (1979, 1981, and 1982) it was found that newly discovered or separated women increase their work hours more than do new widows. If a woman worked 960 hours in 1982, the increase in work time for those women recently divorced or separated is 540 hours while the estimate for widows indicates a slight decline in work time. Non-significant reactions are found if the women's husband reports a new health limitation or the husband suffers ten weeks or more of unemployment during the year. Cohort: W.

842 HAURIN, DONALD R. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"The Migration of Youth and the Business Cycle: 1978 to 1984." *Economic Development Quarterly* 1,2 (May 1987):162-169.

This study investigates whether the relocational choices of youth correspond to the business cycle, and identifies other correlates with relocation decisions. Analysis is based on a state's viewpoint and policy questions are evaluated in this context. The authors find that the migration of youth is highly cyclical and that in a downturn relative to the rest of the nation, a state can lose a substantial proportion of its youth, the group forming the next generation of a state's labor supply. The coordination of redevelopment goals calls for states to not only concentrate on attracting desired types of employers, but also on retaining a labor force with the appropriate skills. In particular, the study indicates that midwestern states which have recently focused on attracting "high-tech" industries have simultaneously lost their brightest and most highly motivated youth. Some support was found for the hypothesis that a state supported jobs program can tide youth over the downturn and raise their long-term retention probability. Cohort: Y.

843 HAURIN, DONALD R. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Net Migration, Unemployment, and the Business Cycle." *Journal of Regional Science* 28,2 (1988):239-253.

An empirical test of the effects of exogenous shocks upon a region's population size is conducted in the framework of an equilibrium locational model. The model emphasizes the separation of endogenous from exogenous factors, a point omitted in most empirical studies of aggregate migration. Exogenous changes are manifested in the local relative cost of living and the local relative unemployment rate. Hypotheses are supported in analyses of data from both the NLSY as well as Census. Surprisingly, a simple measure of the size of a shock to a regional economy has the greatest explanatory power compared with more sophisticated measures based on prior business cycles. Cohort: Y.

844 HAURIN, DONALD R. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Youth Migration in Deindustrializing Regions of the United States." Presented: Cambridge, U.K., Regional Science Association Twenty-Ninth European Congress, August, 1989.

Because youth are the most mobile cohort in the U.S., theories about the causes of migration are best tested upon this subgroup. The focus of this research is to analyze the causes of out-migration and return migration of youth in a region of the U.S. that is in the process of decreasing employment in its manufacturing sector and increasing employment in its service sector, that is, the "rust belt". There are three major topics in the research. The first measures the aggregate amount of out and net youth migration from a deindustrializing region in the U.S. Migration in each year (1979-1987) in this region is compared to that in a similarly sized area where manufacturing employment increased. The second topic uses micro data to analyze the determinants of a youth's length of stay in a region. The empirical model allows for censoring and for time-varying explanatory factors and thus, corresponds to the temporal sequence of the locational decision-making process of youth. The third topic uses the same micro data set to analyze remigration to the home (deindustrializing) region. Here, the authors attempt to identify the characteristics of youth that are correlated with a successful out-migration. The empirical model again uses duration methods for analysis. Utilizing data from the 1979-1987 NLSY, the authors test for the factors that affect the migration decision of youth and then compare these results with their model of the remigration decision of previous out-migrants. The application is to a deindustrializing region of the U.S. and the results are contrasted with those for a region of similar spatial size which experienced growth in manufacturing employment. Cohort: Y.

845 HAURIN, DONALD R. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Youth Migration in the United States: An Analysis of a Deindustrializing Region." In: *Modelling Migration: Macro and Micro Perspectives*, J. Stillwell and P. Congdon, eds., London, Belhanen Press, 1990.

The focus of this research is to present a methodology appropriate for analyzing the causes of out-migration and return migration of youth. The application is to a region of the U.S. that is in the process of decreasing employment in its manufacturing sector and increasing employment in its service sector (the region is popularly known as the 'rust belt'). A longitudinal series of observations of individuals and families is used to analyze the determinants of the length of stay in a region. The empirical model allows for time-varying explanatory factors and thus corresponds to the temporal sequence of the locational decision-making process. Explanatory factors include measures of the potential benefits of migration (a higher expected wage or probability of employment) and measures that influence the cost of migration. Results indicate that the likelihood of outmigration is influenced by the probability of obtaining a job in the alternative area and some measures of the cost of relocation (for example, loss of job tenure). The same data set is used to analyze remigration to the home (deindustrializing) region. The empirical model uses duration methods for analysis and results indicate that remigration is only related to relatively long periods of personal unemployment in the new location. Cohort: Y.

846 HAURIN, DONALD R.; HENDERSHOTT, PATRIC H.; and KIM, DONGWOOK.
"Housing Decisions of American Youth." *Journal of Urban Economics* 35,1 (January 1994):28-45.

The relationship of household tenure decision with household formation and labor supply choices is examined. Primary data used was the 1987 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth which was filled out by respondents aged 22 to 29 years old. Results show that young adults' decisions whether to live alone (single/married), or to cohabit with parents or other adults is influenced by potential earnings and housing rental costs. Household tenure choice, on the other hand, depends on wealth, the relative homeowning cost and demographic variables such as gender, presence of children and race. Finally, housing demand is swayed by potential wage, wealth and owner cost, but not by demographic and family background factors. Cohort: Y.

847 HAURIN, DONALD R.; HENDERSHOTT, PATRIC H.; and KIM, DONGWOOK.
"The Impact of Real Rents and Wages on Household Formation." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 75,2 (May 1993):284-293.

Although the economic literature has analyzed some components of the headship decision, study of household formation has been primarily in the realm of demography. We expand the demographic model to include economic determinants of the decision to remain with parents or not, and to live with a group or separately. We focus on measuring the effect of spatial variations in rental costs on the probability of forming a household. Our results, based on a sample of 2,573 youths in their twenties, indicate that the cost of housing and potential labor earnings are important variables in explaining this probability. Cohort: Y.

848 HAURIN, DONALD R.; HENDERSHOTT, PATRICK; and KIM, DONGWOOK.
"Real Rents and Household Formation: The Effect of the Tax Reform Act of 1986." Working Paper, Department of Economics, The Ohio State University, 1990.

Although the economic literature has analyzed some components of the headship decision, study of household formation has been primarily in the realm of demography. The authors begin this analysis with a pure demographic model and expand it to include additional determinants of the decision to remain with parents or not, to marry or not, and to live with a group or separately. The results, based on a sample of 2355 youth in their twenties from the NLSY, indicate that (1) rental costs, wealth, and the potential wage that a youth could earn are important variables in explaining the outcomes of these choices and (2) inclusion of the economic variables significantly changes the estimated impacts of the demographic variables. One insight that the expanded economic model allows is the prediction that some public policies will affect headship rates of youth. This prediction is of interest because choices of living arrangements often have implications for demands upon public services and housing. Using as an example the 1986 Tax Reform Act, the authors focus on a single outcome: the expectation of higher rental costs. If rentals rise by 20 percent, as predicted by some tax analysts, there will be an estimated half million reduction in the number of 1986 households formed by youth ages 21 to 29. Cohort: Y.

849 HAURIN, DONALD R.; HENDERSHOTT, PATRICK; and KIM, DONGWOOK.
"Tenure Choice of American Youth." Working Paper, Department of Economics, The Ohio State University, 1990.

While there seems to be no end to estimates of housing tenure determinants, prior studies have not accounted for the simultaneity of tenure choice with household formation, labor supply or the marriage decision. Estimates presented here are superior to those in the literature both because the authors address these issues and because they better measure the cost of owning relative to renting. Accounting for simultaneity with the household formation and labor supply decisions matter. Using a household's predicted wage rate rather than its observed income doubles the response of tenure choice to the price of owning relative to renting. Including household formation selectivity correction variables cuts the response of tenure choice to the predicted wage by 25 percent. Moreover, the impact of variations in demographic variables on tenure choice is sharply reduced after correcting for selectivity bias. Cohort: Y.

850 HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Childhood Residence Patterns: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This report summarizes the nature and quality of information collected on the childhood residence patterns of respondents in the NLSY. Evaluation of the data indicate that overall patterns compare quite favorably to other national data. Internal comparisons with residence items collected at earlier survey points also confirm the generally high reliability and quality of the data. Descriptive analyses reveal major variability in residence patterns by race and ethnicity for this cohort of youth growing up in the decades of the 1960s and 1970s. Minority children are less likely to live with both biological parents at birth than are white children and appear more likely to lose a parent over time, particularly during the preschool and elementary school years, ages critical to early educational development. While in general, few children reside without at least one parent, especially at the pre-adolescent ages, when these situations do occur, residence with grandparents is the most frequently encountered arrangement. Childhood residence patterns for racial and ethnic subgroups are discussed. Multivariate analyses of the effect of childhood residence characteristics on early adult outcomes indicate that white youth benefit significantly from the presence of two parents. Suggestions are made for future data collection and research inquiry especially with regard to step-family processes. Cohort: Y.

851 HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"A Model of Educational Attainment from a Social Learning Perspective." Master's Thesis, The Ohio State University, 1985.

This paper develops a model of the individual educational attainment process using social learning theory as the framework. Hypotheses are developed concerning the influence of family background factors and significant others on educational achievement, aspirations, and educational attainment over a ten year period. Also considered are intervening life-cycle events such as marriage, fertility and military service which generally have not simultaneously been examined in previous research. Particular attention is devoted to sex differences in the educational attainment process. The model is empirically tested on nationally representative cohorts of males and females using two-stage least squares. The results provide support for the influence of the education of same-sex parent, income and parental encouragement as predicted by the social learning theory framework. However, further testing on data sets with greater detail on "significant other" relationships is advised. The results argue against using composites of parental characteristics. Mother's employment characteristics have little effect on the attainment process for either sex, while marriage and fertility events represent significant limitations only for females. Recommendations for future research include further development of attainment models for different race-gender groups. Particular attention should be given to investigating the impact of parental encouragement among these subgroups as well as to what differences in the educational attainment process obtain for youth from intact versus non-intact families. Cohort: B G.

852 HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Patterns of Childhood Residence and the Relationship to Young Adult Outcomes." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 54,4 (November 1992):846-880.

This study describes the childhood residence patterns of a national cohort of youth and analyses the effects of expanded measures of family structure on a variety of young adult outcomes. Results reveal major variability in residence patterns by race and ethnicity across a wide array of living arrangements and from birth through age eighteen. Family stress and socialization perspectives are used to examine the effect of summary measures of family structure across childhood on the likelihood of high school completion, teen parenting, delinquency, drug and alcohol use and later marital disruption. Results of logistic regressions indicate that white youth benefit significantly from the presence of two parents. Controlling for a variety of social and economic background factors, duration in mother-only families shows no significant consequences for these outcomes while residence with a step-parent has negative consequences for several outcomes across subgroups. Cohort: Y.

853 HAURIN, R. JEAN and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Adolescent Sexual Activity in the Family Context: The Impact of Older Siblings." *Demography* 27,4 (November 1990):537-557. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1989.

Using approximately 2,000 sibling pairs from the NLSY, this study examines the influence of an older sibling's age at first sexual intercourse upon the sexual initiation of a younger sibling. Hypotheses about differences by gender- composition of the pair are tested using a framework derived from social comparison theory and a two-stage failure-time model. Results provide evidence of a direct, but modest sized older sibling effect for white, but not black youth. This effect is approximately equal in magnitude for same- and opposite-sex siblings. Little support is offered for the greater salience and association of sexual activity for brother-brother as compared to sister-sister pairs. Cohort: Y.

854 HAURIN, R. JEAN and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Social Policy and Demographic Change: Trends in Survival for U.S. Males in the Years Preceding Retirement, 1966-1981." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

Using data from the NLS of Older Men (1966-1981), this paper examines the extent to which survival prospects for men in the years immediately preceding the normal retirement age have been affected by the many changes in medical and health care and in Social Security retirement and disability provisions during the period. Hypotheses relating both to generalized improvements in survival probabilities and to the narrowing of survival differentials between population subgroups defined by socioeconomic, marital, health and employment status are tested. Results indicate that many of the traditionally evidenced differentials narrow or vanish over the period. Consistent with expectations, the greatest improvement in survival is evidenced for the retired, particularly those with health problems. The selective improvement in survival chances for this group is related to ongoing transitions in medical and health care as well as retirement trends in general. Cohort: M.

855 HAURIN, RUTH JEAN.
"The Determinants of Fertility in Remarriage: An Analysis of White American Experience." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1992.

This study examines how the context of remarriage influences expectations about future childbearing and the probability and timing of first births in marriage. Using longitudinal data for a contemporary cohort of white males and females, a descriptive overview of how fertility expectations change with alterations in marital status and how completed fertility is distributed across the marital history is presented. The study develops a general model of the determinants of the transition to first birth in marriage. This model is tested for both first and second marriage. A major finding is that the general model of fertility determination for short-term fertility expectations and behavior is the same for first and second marriage. While the general model is similar between marriages, this study finds that second-married individuals are significantly more likely to have a birth within two years of marriage than are first-marriers. However, second-marrieds are not more likely to expect a birth within two years of marriage. Thus, while second-marriers make judgements about additional fertility in a similar fashion to first-marriers, they are more likely to end up having a child, suggesting considerable psychological uncertainty in the context within which they are making these decisions. Cohort: Y.

856 HAVEMAN, ROBERT H. and WOLFE, BARBARA L.
"The Decline in Male Labor Force Participation: Comment." *Journal of Political Economy* 92,3 (1984):532-541.

This article comments on Donald O. Parsons' "The Decline in Male Labor Force Participation" which concludes that the recent decline in labor force participation can be largely explained by the increased generosity of social welfare transfers, particularly Social Security disability payments. The magnitude of Parsons' estimate and its impact on the public debate over disability transfer policy require careful scrutiny of its basis. The authors describe Parsons' econometric model and construction of variables and test the robustness of Parsons' elasticity estimate by presenting alternative estimates based on corrections and extensions of his basic model. They conclude that Parsons' simulation says little about the causal relationships among these similar time-series patterns. Because of changes in the age composition of the labor force, labor market opportunities for older workers, the incidence of work-related impairments, the level of employment and earnings of spouses, the application of eligibility standards, and the coverage of private pensions, none of which are reflected in Parsons' simulation, his conclusion is unwarranted. Cohort: M.

857 HAWKINS, ALAN J.
"Patterns of Coresident Adult Men in Maritally Disrupted Families and the Verbal Intellectual Functioning and Psychosocial Dysfunctioning of Young Children." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1990.

Although fathers increasingly are absent from the households in which children reside, children in disrupted homes still have substantial experience with adult men in their daily lives. Demographic trends of remarriage, cohabitation, and single mothers returning to live with their parents suggest that many children in divorced families co-reside with adult men who, to greater or lesser extents, may assume the social and economic roles of the absent father. Using a sample of 865 4-6-year-old children from the Children of the NLSY data, five common patterns of children's experiences with co-resident adult men in maritally disrupted families were found: No Male, Grandfather, Stepfather, Reunited Father, and Chaotic. Of the 205 children who experienced a marital disruption, approximately 30% were in the No Male pattern, but more than two-thirds were in one of the disrupted patterns that included extended co-residential experience with an adult male. For white children in disrupted families, the Stepfather pattern was the most common, while for nonwhite children in disrupted families, the Stepfather pattern was rare; instead, the No Male and Grandfather patterns were the most common. Hierarchical regression models with dummy-coded pattern indicator variables were used to explore how these patterns were associated with children's verbal-intellectual and psychosocial functioning. The models controlled for confounding factors identified in previous bivariate analyses: ethnicity, child age, child gender, maternal resources (intelligence, education, income, age), and household size. No differences were found between children in intact families and children in any of the disrupted patterns for the measure of verbal-intellectual functioning. For the measure of psychosocial functioning, only children in the Grandfather pattern were significantly different from children in the Intact pattern. Further analyses revealed that it was white children in this three-generation living arrangement who experienced problems; black children in this pattern did not experience the same level of problems as did the white children. Moreover, white children in the Grandfather pattern primarily experienced problems of dependency and inhibition. Cohort: Y C.

858 HAWKINS, ALAN J. and EGGEBEEN, DAVID J.
"Are Fathers Fungible? Patterns of Co-Resident Adult Men in Maritally Disrupted Families and Children's Well-Being." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991):958-972.

This study addresses the relationship of biological and social fathers to young children's well-being. The authors outline three general positions in this debate: biological fathers are important to their young children's well-being and are hard to replace; fathers are important, but social fathers can effectively replace biological fathers; and fathers are peripheral to young children's lives and do not significantly impact children's well-being. To address this question, children who had differing experiences with co-resident adult men are compared using a sample of 865 four-to-six-year-old children from the Children of the NLSY. Children in five longitudinal patterns of experiences with co-resident adult men in maritally disrupted families were identified (No Male, Grandfather, Stepfather, Reunited Father, and Chaotic) and compared to children in intact families. Thirty-one percent of the disrupted children were in the No Male pattern, but more than two-thirds were in one of the other disrupted patterns. Hierarchical regression models found no differences in verbal- intellectual functioning between children in intact families and children in any of the disrupted patterns. For the measure of psychosocial dysfunctioning, only children in the Grandfather pattern were significantly different from children in the Intact pattern. Further analyses revealed that it was white children in this three-generation living arrangement who experienced problems. This study lends some support to the position that fathers, both biological and social, are peripheral to young children's intellectual and psychosocial functioning. Cohort: Y C.

859 HAWLEY, CLIFFORD B. and BIELBY, WILLIAM T.
"Research Uses of the National Longitudinal Survey Data on Mature Women." In: *Women's Changing Roles at Home and on the Job*. Special Report No. 26, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

This report on the research uses of data gathered on Mature Women from the NLS has several purposes. First, the authors provide a comprehensive survey of the research that has utilized the panel data on the cohort of mature women. Second, comparisons are made of the research done on the content of the surveys in order to identify neglected research opportunities. Third, judgments are formed with respect to the direction of future research based on this data set. Cohort: N.

860 HAYALA, MARY ANN.
"Household Productivity and its Effects on Labor Force Participation." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Miami, 1992.

A structural model of the head of the household's time and dollar-expenditures shares on child-care services is derived and estimated in order to determine whether the technology of household-production exhibits economies of scale and scope. The components of this structural model are used to assess the effects of household-productivity and child-care subsidization on labor force participation. The components of the structural model include the reservation costs and the costs of market-produced child-care services. The reservation costs derived in the study by relying on the duality theorems are used to estimate the effects of household-productivity on labor force participation. These price factors that are related to market-produced child-care are used to estimate the effects of subsidization on labor force participation independent of other factors. The study group consisting of 1906 young heads of households between fourteen and twenty-two years of ages was selected from the Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS-Y). The findings reveal the presence of scale economies in the head of the household's production of child-care services. Higher reservation costs reflecting higher estimates of household-productivity lower the household's dollar-expenditures on market-produced child-care services. Among females but not male youths higher reservation costs also lower the labor force participation rate. For illustration the minimum subsidy requirement associated with a ten percentage point increase in the female youths' labor force participation rate is calculated. Higher reservation costs increase the minimum subsidy requirement. and fathers and sons from the NLS to estimate the economic returns to schooling. Contrasting the earnings and education of brothers or fathers and sons provides a means of controlling for unobserved family attributes that could bias the estimated returns to schooling. The empirical findings suggest that estimated returns to schooling do not suffer from a significant upward omitted variable bias but rather a substantial downward bias due to measurement error in reported schooling. Cohort: Y.

861 HAYES, JILL RADER.
"Men in Female- and Male-Concentrated Occupations: A Comparative Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1984.

The study sought to determine what, if any, differentiating characteristics exist between men who enter atypical occupations compared with men who are employed in traditionally, male-concentrated occupations. The objectives were to examine whether the two groups differed in regard to: selected background characteristics, educational variables, current demographic variables, employment characteristics, job satisfaction/job attitudes, sex-role attitudes, and contribution to household work. Data from the NLS of Young Men were chosen for analysis. Female- and male-concentrated occupations were defined and resulted in a sample of 48 female-concentrated occupations with 171 respondents and 63 male-concentrated occupations with 181 respondents. Univariate methods of analysis were used to compare and contrast the groups with respect to 70 variables. Discriminant analysis was used on a selected group of 12 variables of the respondents' current characteristics. The results indicate that although there were differences between these samples, the groups were more alike than different. However, some of the lack of differences were helpful in providing empirical evidence which, for this sample, dispels some of the myths of anecdotal speculations and refutes some of the limited-sample findings of previous literature in the area. The males employed in female-concentrated occupations were not more likely than the males employed in male- concentrated occupations to have experienced "male-absence" or to have experienced "father loss." Valuable outputs of the study lie in its review of the literature, discussion of reasons males would want to enter or would not want to enter female-concentrated occupations, exploration of the measurement problems in the area, and its isolation of potentially significant variables for further study. The study concludes that the most important issue on pursuing investigations of occupational gender concentrations and individuals who enter cross-sex typed occupations is the development of methods to define and measure atypical or "nontraditional" occupations. Cohort: B.

862 HAYES, JILL RADER.
"Men in Female-Concentrated Occupations." *Journal of Organizational Behavior* 10,3 (July 1989):201-212.

This paper presents an analysis comparing characteristics of men in female- and male-concentrated occupations and investigating assumptions and stereotypes about gender-atypically employed men, based on data from the NLS Young Men (N=3,400 in 1981 who were ages 14-24 when first interviewed in 1966). The variables considered included male presence in the household, socioeconomic background, sex-role attitudes, marital status, education, and employment characteristics. The findings show that differences exist in female- versus male- concentrated occupations, but not in ways found in previous research using small local samples; i.e., men in female-concentrated jobs generally were more satisfied with their work, and they were not more likely to be black, or to have less education, lower socioeconomic backgrounds, and lower occupational status than men in male-concentrated occupations. Future research should investigate choice of occupation to enable encouraging appropriate male subjects to enter gender-atypical occupations. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: B.

863 HAYWARD, MARK D.

"The Effects of the Work Role on Early Retirement." Presented: the Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1984.

The influence of the occupational work role on the early retirement transition of older men is examined. Attention is focused both on the independent effects of work characteristics and on the extent to which these characteristics account for the effects of certain traditional determinants of early retirement. Using data from the NLS of Older Men and the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, a model of early retirement is specified in which two labor force continuation ratios reflecting dichotomous contrasts between early and late retirement are a function of major dimensions of the occupational work role (cognitive skill, manipulative skill, social skill, and physical and environmental demands), other job attributes (union membership, wage compulsory retirement regulations, and job tenure), and certain traditional explanatory factors (health, pension coverage). The results indicate that aspects of the occupational work role are major determinants of early retirement. Moreover, the findings suggest that when the nature of work is controlled, the influence of health increases while the effects of pension coverage decline. Past research may have overestimated the actual pecuniary influence of pension benefits while underestimating the influence of health limitations. Cohort: M.

864 HAYWARD, MARK D.
"The Influence of Occupational Characteristics on Men's Early Retirement." *Social Forces* 64,4 (June 1986):1032-1045.

This paper examines the influence of occupational characteristics on the early retirement of men, using data derived from the 1973-1981 interview waves of the NLS of Older Men. The results indicate that there is some age- grading of occupational "attractiveness" such that occupational characteristics gain or lose their direct salience for retirement depending on the age of incumbents. In addition, when the nature of work is controlled, the influence of pension coverage declines, suggesting that past research may have overestimated the pecuniary influence of pension benefits. Cohort: M.

865 HAYWARD, MARK D.
"Retirement From a Life-Course Perspective." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Aging. University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0191.

Conceptualizing retirement as a dynamic, age-dependent process, this study will investigate the impact of mid-and late-career events on retirement, disability and death. Particular attention wil focus on to the influence of the timing, direction, and magnitude of earlier career events on the relative frequency of those transitions that generally mark the end of the labor force career. This focus allows for an empirical evaluation of the bonds between major career events and directly addresses a theoretical concern with career-line vulnerability to aging and the ramifications for the retirement process of career deterioration or advancement. The consideration of three factors, timing, direction, and magnitude of occupational mobility, is especially important to achieve an accurate portrayal of the age-vulnerability of older men's careers. The analysis is a cohort-based prospective study based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men. Cohort: M.

866 HAYWARD, MARK D.; CHEN, HSINMU; and FRIEDMAN, SAMANTHA.
"Race Differences in Retirement Life Cycle Experiences and Labor Force Participation Rates." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

A Markov-based, multistate life-table model is used to examine how race differences in older men's labor force panicipation rates (LFPRs) are influenced by differences in labor force status transition rates, mortality, and population composition. Key missing information in the scientific literature is how the retirement life cycle experiences of blacks and whites determine race differences in LFPRs. In light of these results, the utility of labor force participation rates to assess race differences in retirement behavior is evaluated. Transition rates are derived from multivariate hazards models based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men. Race-specific multistate working life tables are estimated, showing the relationship between LFPRs and retirement life cycle experiences for a life table population. Simulations are used to examine changes in LFPRs and retirement life cycle experiences for a given race group produced by substituting transition rates from the other race group. Cohort: M.

867 HAYWARD, MARK D. and GRADY, WILLIAM R.
"Work and Retirement Among a Cohort of Older Men in the United States, 1966-1983." *Demography* 27,3 (August 1990):337-356.

Multivariate increment-decrement working life tables are estimated for a cohort of older men in the United States for the period 1966-1983. The approach taken allows multiple processes to be simultaneously incorporated into a single model, resulting in a more realistic portrayal of a cohort's labor force behavior. In addition, because the life table model is developed from multivariate hazard equations, we identify the net effects of sociodemographic characteristics on the potentially complex process by which the labor force career is ended. In contrast to the assumed homogeneity of previous working life table analyses, the present study shows marked differences in labor force mobility, and working the nonworking life expectancy according to occupation, class of worker, education, race, and marital status. Policy and substantive implications of these patterns are briefly discussed. Cohort: M.

868 HAYWARD, MARK D.; GRADY, WILLIAM R.; and HARDY, MELISSA A.
"Occupational Consequences for Men's Early Retirement." Seattle, WA: Battelle Human Affairs Research Center, 1985.

This study examines the consequences of the occupational work context for men's early retirement. The project consists of three major stages. The first stage focuses on the relationship between the nature of work in the occupation and the occupationally-based opportunity structure for older men's labor force participation. The intent is to identify those features of the occupational context that help define older men's opportunity structure. In the second stage of the project, the analysis focuses on the direct contributions of the occupational context to early retirement relative to traditional retirement determinants. The results indicate that while occupational characteristics are not the dominant force directly influencing early retirement, there is some age-grading of occupational effects such that both task and non-task occupational characteristics gain or lose their direct salience for retirement depending on the age of incumbents. Finally, in the third stage of the study, the analyses address whether the impact of traditional retirement determinants is shaped by the nature of the work. The analyses indicate that the occupation serves to structure the influence of several key determinants of early retirement--particularly the effects of health status and job tenure. In general, the results of this study substantiate the importance of considering the occupational context in analyses of men's early retirement. Cohort: M.

869 HAYWARD, MARK D.; GRADY, WILLIAM R.; HARDY, MELISSA A.; and SOMMERS, DAVID.
"Occupational Influences on Retirement, Disability and Death." *Demography* 26,3 (August 1989):393-409.

This research examines the alternative mechanisms by which occupations influence the nature and timing of older men's labor force withdrawal. In particular, the authors assess the extent to which occupational factors operate directly and indirectly on exiting events and whether occupations augment or constrain traditional determinants of labor force participation. Based on a discrete-time hazards modeling approach, the results substantiate that the occupational task activities, substantive complexity and physical demands, are key elements of the work environment that are evaluated against the set of non-work alternatives. In the case of retirement, these aspects of occupational attractiveness function as a dominant and direct force in retirement decision-making. With regard to disability, the occupational attribute of substantive complexity operates as an indirect advantage (through higher wage rates) by reducing the risk of a disability exit. Indicators of career continuity also determine the rate of retirement among older workers. Finally, results suggest that financial characteristics and health problems are central to the distribution of older workers across the alternative destination statuses of retirement, disability and death. Cohort: M.

870 HAYWARD, MARK D.; GRADY, WILLIAM R.; HARDY, MELISSA A.; and SOMMERS, DAVID.
"Retirement, Disability and Death Among Older Men in the U.S.: The Influence of Occupation." Presented: Chicago, IL, Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, 1987.

This research examines the alternative mechanisms by which occupations influence the nature and timing of older men's labor force withdrawal. In particular, this research assesses the extent to which occupational factors operate directly and indirectly on exiting events and whether occupations augment or constrain traditional determinants of labor force participation. Based on a discrete-time hazards modeling approach, the results substantiate that the occupational task activities, substantive complexity and physical demands, are key elements of the work environment that are evaluated against the set of non-work alternatives. In the case of retirement, these aspects of occupational attractiveness function as a dominant and direct force in the retirement decision- making calculus. With regard to disability, these factors operate directly by defining vocational opportunities. Other occupational attributes such as mandatory retirement regulations and measures of career continuity also are key and direct determinants of the retirement decision. Cohort: M.

871 HAYWARD, MARK D. and HARDY, MELISSA A.
"Early Retirement Processes Among Older Men: Occupational Differences." *Research on Aging* 7,4, (December 1985):491-515.

This study examines the influence of the occupational context on early retirement, focusing on the ways in which the nature of work constrains early retirement processes. Using data from the NLS Older Men and the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, a model of early retirement is estimated within occupational job families where a job family is a cluster of occupations grouped according to major task dimensions. The findings indicate that the effects of certain traditional determinants of early retirement vary substantially across occupations, demonstrating that the labor force opportunities of older men are defined within an occupational context, and that the impact of individual and job characteristics relevant to the early retirement decision are shaped by the nature of work. Cohort: M.

872 HAYWARD, MARK D.; HARDY, MELISSA A.; and CHIANG, MEI-CHUN LIU.
"Work After Retirement: The Experiences of Older Men in the U.S." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

A life-course perspective is used to guide an investigation of labor force reentry among male retirees, aged 56 years and older. Special attention is directed at the consequences for reentry on the history of the process, the circumstances which lead to retirement, and achieved characteristics. The authors also provide insights into the structure of opportunities for retirees by differentiating reentry according to two aspects of work that define employment flexibility--self employment vs. paid employment and part-time vs. full-time employment. Hazard models are estimated using data from the NLS of Older Men. Estimates show that, in general, the history of the process is not a significant factor in determining reentry. The circumstances under which older men exited the labor force, however, had substantial implications for reentry, although the specific nature of the effects varied according to the type of reentry. Duration of the retirement spell had the most consistent effect of any variable. The results reinforce the findings of prior studies, showing that retirement is not a permanent status for a large number of men. Furthermore, the analysis highlights the importance of bringing a life-course perspective to the problem of reentry. This imbues a developmental quality to the investigation. With respect to social policy, the results imply that differential manpower and training policies are needed for blue- and white- collar workers. Cohort: M.

873 HAYWARD, MARK D.; HARDY, MELISSA A.; and GRADY, WILLIAM R.
"Career Relinquishment Patterns Among Older Men in the United States." Presented: New York, the Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1986.

This study investigates the influence of the occupational context and other sociodemographic characteristics on men's rates of retirement, disability, and death in the U.S. The intent is to identify career relinquishment processes for major subgroups in the labor market to more firmly ground current theory building attempts. Using a hazards model approach, the authors estimate a dynamic model of career relinquishment and identify the effects of occupations and sociodemographic factors on the three events marking the termination of the labor force career. Estimates from the hazards models were used to construct multi-decrement working life tables. The results allow quantification of, for a cohort of older men, the implications of the occupational context and sociodemographic factors in terms of the relative frequency of retirement, disability, and death, the pace of labor force withdrawal, and the number of years workers of a given age can anticipate being in the labor force. To provide substantive direction for future research, possible mechanisms which may explain the observed subgroup differences in withdrawal patterns are discussed. Cohort: M.

874 HAYWARD, MARK D.; HARDY, MELISSA A.; and GRADY, WILLIAM R.
"Labor Force Withdrawal Patterns Among Older Men in the United States." *Social Science Quarterly* 70,2 (June 1989):425-448.

This study identifies sociodemographic differences in men's rates of retirement, disability, and death and assesses the influence of social contextual factors on the labor force withdrawal process. Using a hazard-model approach, a dynamic model of labor force withdrawal is developed. Parameter estimates from the hazard models are then used to construct multiple decrement working life tables. The results allow us to quantify for a cohort of older men the implications of social contextual factors in terms of the relative frequency of retirement, disability, and death, the pace of labor force withdrawal, and the number of years workers of a given age can anticipate being in the labor force. Cohort: M.

875 HAYWARD, MARK D.; HARDY, MELISSA A.; and LIU, MEI-CHUN.
"Work after Retirement: The Experiences of Older Men in the United States." *Sociological Methods and Research* 23 (1994):82-107.

The permeability of the work/retirement boundary is examined by investigating the labor force reentry process among a group of male retirees. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men, hazards models are estimated to identify the determinants of postretirement work. Reentry is distinguished according to part-time and full-time work to capture potentially important sources of diversity. The results show that reentry occurs quickly--typically within the first year or two after a labor force exit. Despite career interruption, several work career factors significantly alter the overall chances of reentry. Comparing reentry determinants of full-time versus part-time work suggests that postretirement, part-time work is a distinct state referencing partial retirement; it is not a middle ground on a continuum between career work and complete retirement. In addition, characteristics positively linked to an initial early retirement negatively affect reentry into full-time (although not part-time) work. The determinants governing moves into and out of the labor force, and into and out of partial retirement are quite different. Overall, the results demonstrate that the transition from work to retirement is neither uniform nor irreversible. Cohort: M.

876 HEATH, JULIA and KIKER, B.F.
"Determinants of Spells of Poverty Following Divorce." Working Paper, Memphis State University, 1990.

Using samples from the NLS Young Women and Mature Women and a two-limit tobit technique, this analysis focuses on marital disruption as a proximate cause of poverty for single mother households. The dependent variable was length of poverty spell after divorce. The results indicate that the strongest and most consistent positive predictor of poverty is number of children, while current market hours and wages were significant negative predictors. In the human capital model, education and job tenure were also significant. The results in the decomposition of the tobit results indicate that for each subsample (by race and age), the majority of the changes in the length of poverty spell were caused by changes in the probability of being thrown into poverty initially, not by changes in length once a woman was classified as poor. Cohorts W, G. Cohort: G W.

877 HECKMAN, JAMES J.
"The Common Structure of Statistical Models of Truncation, Sample Selection and Limited Dependent Variables and a Simple Estimator for Such Models." *Annals of Economic and Social Measurement* 5 (Fall 1976):475-92.

This study analyzes the bias that arises from sample selection, truncation and limited dependent variables within the familiar specification error framework of Griliches and Theil. The author discusses a simple estimator for censored samples to reestimate female labor supply, wages and labor force participation. In an empirical example, the estimator yields estimates close to the maximum likelihood estimates. Cohort: W.

878 HECKMAN, JAMES J.
"Effects of Child-Care Programs on Women's Effort." *Journal of Political Economy* 82 (March/April 1974):S136-S163.

The economics of tied work payments and methods for estimating the effect of such payments on labor supply are discussed.

It is important to distinguish the conceptually easier problem of modeling the response to tied offers from the more demanding problem of providing reliable estimates of the appropriate behavioral functions. It has been shown that knowledge of consumer preferences is necessary to estimate program effects, and methods have been suggested for determining these preferences. By directly estimating indifference curves, hours of work and work- participation equations have been derived from a common set of parameters. The separation of preferences from constraints allows us to estimate the labor-supply parameters of individuals from data generated by nonstandard constraints, such as the broken-line budget constraints resulting from the tax system, where a tractable labor- supply function does not exist. At the cost of estimating a savings function, we can embed the traditional one-period model of labor supply into a life-cycle model. Both the distribution of tastes for work and distribution of market wage rates for the population at large are estimated. The estimates suggest that wage rates are strongly correlated with preferences for work so that simple "reduced-form" labor-supply functions obtained by regressing hours worked on wage rates give biased estimates. In forming estimates, a statistical procedure is employed which avoids both this bias and censoring bias. Cohort: W.

879 HECKMAN, JAMES J.
"Sample Selection Bias as a Specification Error with an Application to the Estimation of Labor Supply Functions." In: *Female Labor Supply: Theory and Estimation*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1980.

The author discusses the bias that results from using non-randomly selected data within the specification error framework of Griliches and Theil and presents a method that enables economists to use simple regression techniques to estimate behavioral functions free of selection bias. A model of female labor supply and wage rates is estimated with this technique. The empirical results suggest that selection bias is an important problem in estimating labor supply functions, but is less important in estimating wage functions. Very high estimates of the elasticity of female labor supply are derived, but these are shown to be consistent with conventional estimates that ignore selection bias. Cohort: W.

880 HECKMAN, JAMES J.
"Shadow Prices, Market Wages, and Labor Supply." *Econometrica* 42 (July 1974):679-94.

This paper develops a model which generates the probability that a woman works, her hours of work, her asking wage, and her offered wage from a common set of parameters. These parameters allow for estimation of the value of time for non-working women, and the wage rates they would face in the market. A method of estimating these parameters is proposed and applied. Cohort: W.

881 HECKMAN, JAMES J. and BORJAS, GEORGE J.
"Does Unemployment Cause Future Unemployment? Definitions, Questions and Answers from a Continuous Time Model of Heterogeneity and State Dependence." *Economica* 47 (August 1980):247-283.

This paper presents statistical methods for testing for the presence of true state dependence. Methods used are based on extensions of existing models for continuous-time discrete-state Markov processes. For this paper a new model with general forms of state dependence is developed. Four main types of structural dependence are examined: Markov dependence, occurrence dependence, duration dependence, and lagged duration dependence. Cohort: B.

882 HECKMAN, JAMES J.; CAMERON, STEPHEN V.; and SCHOCHET, PETER Z.
"The Determinants and Consequences of Public Sector and Private Sector Training." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-15, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992.

This in-progress research will use data from the NLSY to estimate the determinants and consequences of participation in private and public training programs. Data from the NLSY contain unusually rich longitudinal information on training and labor market activities. For both national representative samples and subsamples of disadvantaged youth, this research will seek answers to the following questions: (1) What are the determinants of participation in private and public sector training programs? (2) What are the determinants of the amount of time spent in training? (3) What are the impacts of different types of training programs on earnings, wage rates, employment, unemployment, job turnover, and subsequent training? (4) To what extent are public and private training programs comparable in affecting wages, employment, job attachment, and unemployment? These issues will be addressed using explicit life cycle dynamic models to control for the bias that potentially plagues naive regression analysis. Selection bias may arise if persons are not randomly selected into training. Two strategies for addressing selection bias problems are proposed. The emphasis in this project will be on the estimation of robust empirical relationships. This project will provide new information on the labor market dynamics of youth and the role of training in generating those dynamics. The analysis will also shed light on the importance of training in accounting for life cycle wage growth and the empirical importance of training complementarity that is featured in the human capital literature. By estimating the importance of family background and resources as determinants of participation in training, and the substitutability of governmental and private training, it is hoped that more will be learned about the efficacy of alternative strategies for affecting labor market outcomes. Cohort: Y.

883 HECKMAN, JAMES J. and WILLIS, ROBERT J.
"Reply to Mincer and Ofek." *Journal of Political Economy* 87 (February 1979):203-211.

The authors defend and qualify their earlier article, "A Beta-Logistic Model" [JPE, 85, 1 (February 1977):27-58] which had been questioned by Mincer and Ofek. Heckman and Willis estimate the lifetime probabilities of labor force participation of married women, conditional not only upon marital status but also upon variables like children, income, and local labor market conditions. They summarize corrections in their statistical model, and suggest that assumptions both in their own earlier work and in that of Mincer and Ofek were incorrectly based. Cohort: W.

884 HEINE, ROGER.
"Labor Market Inefficiencies and Relative Wages between Unionized and nonunionized Workers." Oberlin College, 1979.

This paper supports a theoretical explanation of unionization's effect on wages with empirical data from the NLS of Older Men age 47-67 in 1969. Higher levels of education are shown to decrease the benefits of unionization, contrary to expectation. Hence it concluded that not only does a union-caused increase in efficiency promote wage differentials, but the reduction of the wage-product gap, due to unionization as well. Cohort: B M.

885 HEKELER, RICHARD W.
"The Labor Utilization of Married American Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Chicago, 1983.

The rise in labor force participation of married women in the post-war period has been noted and factors suggested for its existence. Scant attention has been paid to the adequacy of employment among married women, however. Hauser's Labor Utilization Framework and data from the NLS's cohort of Mature Women have been employed to determine the extent of underutilization among married women in the American labor force, as well as the effect on labor utilization of childcare responsibilities and several factors identified in past research as influential to labor force entry decisions. Four types of inadequate utilization are defined: underutilization by unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, low income, and a mismatch of education and the skills required of one's job. Over half of the sample were adequately employed and their percentage increased to 73.4 in 1977. The low income accounted for the bulk of inadequacy with unemployment, low hours, and mismatch ranked respectively. An analysis of bivariate associations indicated marked racial differences with nonwhites sharing the disadvantaged position. Nevertheless, high levels of adequate labor utilization were associated for both races with decreased family responsibilities, higher levels of education, and higher status occupations. Labor utilization was not differentiated by previous work experience or attitudes towards women's employment. For nonwhites, having a highly educated mother or one who held a white-collar position increased the proportion of those adequately employed to near equivalency with whites. Differences across maternal influence categories were absent for whites. Results from log-linear analyses indicated that the presence of young children in the household was the most important factor accounting for the observed variations in labor utilization. Occupation, race, and education ranked respectively. This research illuminates the significant pool of lost productivity represented by married women and suggests the importance of developing schemes to ease the conflict of mother and worker roles. Moreover, it highlights the severely handicapped position of nonwhites in the labor force and suggests that those who are able to escape their disadvantaged milieu by achieving higher levels of education will compete with whites on equal footing. Cohort: W.

886 HELER, EDWARD.
"A Human Performance Model of Work Disability." Presented: Baltimore, MD, Eastern Economics Association Annual meeting, 1989.

This paper presents and evaluates a model of work-related disability from the perspective of the interaction between occupational performance requirements and performance abilities of impaired workers. The model is tested with data from the 1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981 waves of the NLS Older Men's cohort. The onset of an illness or injury producing a change in the occupational performance abilities of mature aged men as the result of the interaction between their functional impairments and the performance requirements of their job reduces employment participation by approximately 60 percent. Cohort: M.

887 HELER, EDWARD.
"A Socioeconomic Model of Disability: The Interaction of Occupation and Health on Disability." Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1985.

This research develops a model of employment behavior to explain the labor supply disability responses of impaired persons from the multidimensional perspective of health condition-role performance interaction. The model for this behavior draws from the economic psychological theories of role response, and is based on the human performance paradigm. Labor supply disability is theorized to occur when functional abilities for job task performance cannot fulfill the functional requirements for performance. Proxies for occupation, health, and the occupation-health interaction are entered into the conventional labor supply model of economics. The model is specified using data from the Older Men cohort of the NLS, and from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. The quasi-experimental multiple Time-Series Design is employed to isolate the occupation-health interaction effects on a control (nonimpaired) group and an experimental (impaired) group. The cross-sectional time-series equation is estimated by generalized least squares regression. The model is a valid predictor of labor supply behavior. Explanatory power is increased over the conventional labor supply model by 5.7 to 10.1 percent, and over the conventional health model by 2.0 to 7.8 percent. The occupation-health interaction effect which is observed reduces the labor supply of impaired men by an average 60 percent. The results also indicate that labor supply models which do not include occupation and occupation-health interaction variables may be misspecified. [UMI ADG86-06146] Cohort: M.

888 HENRETTA, JOHN C.
"Joint Retirement in Two-Worker Couples." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Aging. University of Florida, 3357 Turlington Hall, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The objective of this project is to specify the process of life course development in adulthood as it affects family patterns of retirement. Family models of retirement that take into account the intertwining of family and work over the life course are needed because earlier retirement among men and higher levels of work by women mean that retirement is increasingly a family transition, involving two retirements. The proposal specifies the patterns, linkages, and pathways that lead to family retirement. The family life course consists of a sequence of family and work states that together form a family "pathway," with each new state reflecting earlier family history and current historical conditions. Each new state constrains subsequent options, and the pathway created culminates in the regulation of late-life transitions such as retirement. The analysis will focus on four issues: specification of the impact of early life-course events on intermediate mid-life states, and ultimately retirement; examination of the factors that regulate critical preretirement events such as pension eligibility; specification of the sequence of events that leads to preretirement family states that affect retirement; and an examination of cohort differences in pathways to retirement. Data are from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Force Participation--Mature Women Sample. Both are long-term panels that allow specification of family and work states and change in those states over tune. These changes in state will be analyzed using discrete- and continuous-time survival models as well as logistic and multiple regression. Cohort: W.

889 HENRETTA, JOHN C.
"Race Differences in Middle Class Lifestyle: The Role of Home Ownership." *Sociological Methods and Research* 8 (March 1979):63-78.

Race differences in "middle class" lifestyle are examined by home ownership and net worth. The major findings are: (1) whites at any earnings level are very likely to own homes by ages 50-64; however, only at relatively high earning levels do blacks begin to approach the home ownership rates of whites; (2) the net worth of blacks is substantially lower than that of whites after adjusting for variables in a standard status attainment model; and (3) the race difference, as well as other variables effects, is much smaller for home owners than for renters. The reason for this is probably forced saving through home ownership. Cohort: M.

890 HENRETTA, JOHN C. and CAMPBELL, RICHARD T.
"Net Worth as an Aspect of Status." *American Journal of Sociology* 83 (March 1978):1204-23.

This article discusses the role of net worth as a component of status and estimates a status attainment model for net worth. The findings show that: (1) the effect of family background is transmitted via education; (2) the effect of education is asymptotic rather than linear; (3) single and divorced persons possess substantially fewer assets, net of other characteristics, than married persons; and (4) net of all other variables, earnings have a considerable effect on net worth. Cohort: M.

891 HENSON, JOYCE M.
"Occupational Sex Segregation, Private Sector Training and Earnings: The Early Careers of White Women and Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, Fordham University, 1994.

This study uses eleven years of NLSY data to follow a group of 3,677 men and women as they complete their full-time schooling and enter the labor market to begin their careers. It examines what effects the sex sector of the first full-time job has on the participation in on-the-job training and how this influences initial earnings and subsequent wage growth. The study found that on-the-job training is not associated with lower initial wages as predicted by human capital theory, but that women's jobs are provided with less on-the-job training and paid lower wages than men's jobs. It also found that on-the-job training does not act as a mediator between occupational sex segregation of the first full-time job and initial and subsequent earnings, but that the sex sector of that job does significantly effect initial earnings for both women and men. Both suffer decreased earnings as the percent female in the job increases, but men suffer more than women. The sex sector of the final job also has significant negative effects on the final earnings of both men and women. In addition, men suffer long-term consequences from the occupational sex segregation in the first job, while women do not. Cohort: Y.

892 HEROLD, JOAN and WALDRON, INGRID.
"Part-time Employment and Women's Health." *Journal of Occupational Medicine* (1985).

The relationships between part-time employment and self-reported health are analyzed for a national probability sample of middle-aged women. Overall, there was a tendency for full-time workers to have the best health, part- time workers to have intermediate health, and women who were not in the labor force to have the poorest health. However, the pattern varied by race and marital status. For married black women, part-time workers reported poorer health than full-time workers. This appeared to be due in part to the lower socioeconomic status between part-time and full-time workers. Additional hypotheses and relevant evidence are presented in the paper. Cohort: W.

893 HERTING, JERALD R.
"The Effect of Differential Fertility on Group Occupational Mobility." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, 1987.

This dissertation incorporates the effects of differential fertility by occupation on social mobility. The dissertation addresses how this demographic factor may influence a sub-population's overall upward or downward movement in the stratification system and how ignoring this factor may influence analyses based upon the father to son mobility table. Using data from the 1973 Occupational Change in a Generation and from the NLS of Older Men and Young Men I examine the mobility experience of fathers and sons for three cohorts of blacks and three cohorts of whites. I employ three distinct techniques: a continuous mathematical representation of the mobility process, a technique that adjusts for differential fertility in the margins of father-son crosstabulations, and a log-linear model which incorporates a dimension that reflects differential supply of sons. Simulations using the mathematical model show interesting effects of a population's initial average occupational status and status distribution. Applied to U.S. blacks, the model shows that for blacks as a whole differential fertility weakens the positive effect of recent changes in social mobility for individual blacks. The technique to adjust for the marginals in an intergenerational mobility table provides further support for the impact of differential fertility on the social mobility of blacks. The log-linear model, however, suggests only slight effects of the dimension representing differential fertility. [UMI ADG88-02249] Cohort: B M.

894 HESS, MARK W.
"From School to Work via Military Service: An Improved Transition." Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1980.

Drawing on the implications of human capital theory, the screening hypothesis, and dual labor market theory, the NLS of Young Men age 14-24 in 1966 was used to test the benefits of military service at civilian job entry. Veterans and non veterans of the same race were compared in each NLS year from 1966 to 1973 on 11 different variables using discriminant analysis. Five variables were selected from the results of discriminate analyses and studied longitudinally over the NLS years. Job entry occupation and industrial sector was examined using contingency tables. Veterans received significant and systematic pay rate advantages over better educated nonveterans. Veteran advantages were less obvious during the recession and recovery period of 1970-1973. Military service may impart subtle labor market benefits such as productivity, experience, and maturity. Recommendations are provided to assist future veteran transitions during periods of economic instability. Cohort: B.

895 HIGGINS, R. J.
"Specification of Veteran Status in Estimating Post-Service Civilian Earnings." Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1984.

This thesis analyzes the earnings of veterans and nonveterans by race over a fourteen year period from 1966 to 1980, using the NLS of Young Men aged 14 to 24 in 1966. The primary finding is that bonafide first term enlistees tend to have different returns to their veteran status than veterans as a whole and multi-term veterans in particular, and that these returns, on average, tend to be positive. This thesis also develops criteria for a single term of enlistment by length of service in a particular branch of the armed forces. In support of these findings, a working definition of full employment is also developed. The estimates of earnings equations for the fully employed subset of people are compared to the entire sample of young men. [NTIS AD-A150-581-7-XAB] Cohort: B.

896 HILL, C. RUSSELL.
"Capacities, Opportunities and Educational Investments." Mimeo, University of South Carolina, N.D.

The matter of dropping out becomes a social problem when the consequences of leaving high school early begin to impinge seriously on others, or when dropping out results from incomplete information--e.g., on income, employment or other prospects--which was available but not known to the student or when dropping out reflects inequality of educational opportunity. The external diseconomies from dropping out most frequently mentioned and measured are the social costs of the increased unemployment of the dropout and the resulting loss if taxable earnings or national output. Of course, there may be other social costs, some of which were mentioned in the introduction to this paper. But the extent of the relationship between dropping out and increased crime and drug usage, for example, is not well known. Nevertheless, by examining later waves of this cohort, it is possible to analyze the activities and labor market achievement of the dropouts subsequent to their leaving high school. Cohort: B.

897 HILL, C. RUSSELL and WALLACE, RICHARD M.
"Racial Discrimination and the Collective Bargaining Coverage of Male Youths." Working Paper in Human Resources, College of Business Administration, University of South Carolina, 1978.

This paper utilizes data from the 1969 wave of the NLS of Young Men; the sample includes 1,472 individuals, of whom 982 are white. Union members are shown to have a distinct wage advantage over comparable workers who are not union members. Nonwhite youths were found to benefit less from union membership and, in fact, the results suggest that unions discriminate against nonwhites: the racial differential in earnings is considerably greater among union members than among comparable nonmembers. Cohort: B.

898 HILL, ELIZABETH M. and HILL, M. ANNE.
"Resources and Reproductive Effort: The Positive Effect of Doing Relatively Well." Presented: Baltimore, MD, Population Association of America, 1989.

Assuming some congruence between ecological resources and the economic resources available for ourselves, the authors tested whether prediction of some measures of reproductive effort for a contemporary U.S. sample would be enhanced by using several resource measures, along the lines of life history models. Fertility and work history information was analyzed for one cohort of young men in the large public data base, the NLSY. The probabilities of marriage, having any children, and having a new child in the 1986 were estimated by the following predictors: (1) the previous year's actual earnings; (2) earnings relative to that "expected" from indicators like education, job experience, parents' SES; (3) the interaction between absolute and relative earnings. "Expected earnings" was estimated two ways to reflect (a) long-term and (b) short-term variance. The results supported the importance of "relative" income. Better earnings than expected generally had a positive effect on reproductive effort. However, in the short-term analysis, the positive effect of relative earnings decreased as absolute earnings increased. The effect of absolute earnings varied. Thus, this study provides evidence for the different effects of absolute versus relative income. In particular, these results suggest further economic research on the interaction between absolute and relative resources. Cohort: Y.

899 HILL, ELIZABETH T.
"Marital History, Later Training, and the Labor Market: Women's Experiences." Working Paper, Pennsylvania State University--Mont Alto, 1990.

Using data from the NLS Mature Women's cohort, this study compares the acquisition of education and training after the usual schooling age among women with differing marital histories and measures the effects of that training as well as marital history on labor force participation and wages. Results indicate that women whose marriages ended acquired further training more often than married women. Women without husbands worked full time more years, making human capital investment important for them. Certain types of training (professional, technical, and managerial) resulted in higher wages. Cohort: W.

900 HILL, ELIZABETH T.
"Post-school-age Training among Women: A Comparison of Education, On-the-Job and Other Training and Their Effects on Wages." Working Paper, Pennsylvania State University--Mont Alto, 1992.

Education and training are human capital investments which have powerful effects on productivity and wages. Workers and potential workers often seek education and training while employers frequently provide them, recognizing their effect on productivity. Government training programs for disadvantaged workers attempt to increase the labor market value of those workers in order to raise their incomes. Training programs such as the Displaced Homemaker Program have been established to help women offset their labor market disadvantage. The goal of such programs is usually to help those with few labor market skills, often single mothers heading households which fall below the poverty level. Although an attempt was made in some programs to determine occupational demand and tailor training programs accordingly, little has been done to compare methods of training--education, on-the-job training, and other training. This study uses the NLS Mature Women's Cohort and seeks to determine which women receive training of various types and which method appears to result in the greatest increase in wages. Because training programs to aid disadvantaged workers usually aim at workers who are older than the usual schooling age, the acquisition of post-school-age education and training will be investigated. The NLS Mature Women's Cohort contains 5083 women. In order to select women for whom information was available in 1984, this study includes only women who responded to the survey that year, producing a sample of 3,422 cases. Information on age, race, 1967. Cohort: W.

901 HILL, ELIZABETH T.
"Pre-retirement Labor Market Effects of Woman's Post-School-Age Training." Working Paper, Pennsylvania State

University--Mont Alto, 1991.

Many women acquire education and training after the usual schooling age. This study uses the 1984 NLS Mature Women's cohort to determine whether obtaining post-school-age education or training has an impact on women's labor force participation and wages during the pre-retirement years. The 1984 survey has an advantage in that the oldest of the women in the study were not yet eligible for retirement benefits. The study compares the labor force participation of women who acquired training later and those who did not, examining whether the women worked in 1984 and whether they had plans to work in the future. Results indicate that post-school-age training is associated with greater labor force participation during the pre-retirement years. In addition, during the years immediately preceding the usual retirement age, the wages of women who obtained later training rose at a faster rate than the wages of those women who did not. Cohort: W.

902 HILL, GARY D. and CRAWFORD, ELIZABETH M.
"Women, Race, and Crime." *Criminology* 28,4 (November 1990):601-626.

An investigation of whether black and white female criminality results from the same antecedent variables, based on self-reports of criminal involvement from the 1979-1980 NLS (N = 992 black and 2,878 white females, ages 18-23). Factors analyzed were social control, urbanism, strain, gender liberation and socialization, self-concept, deprivation, and maturation. Holding the race variable constant, findings show that social-psychological factors have a significant effect on white female criminality, whereas for black females, more significant effects are derived from structural/deprivation forces. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

903 HILL, JOHN J.
"An Estimation of the Effect of Union Status on Wage Growth." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oklahoma, 1988.

The ability of a union to alter the structure of labor earnings has generated considerable interest among labor economists. Traditionally, research has focused on the effect of union status on wage levels, while substantially less interest has been devoted to the question of the effect of union status on wage growth. This study estimates the effect of union status on wage growth, controlling for certain empirical problems not completely addressed in earlier studies. Data were taken from the NLS of Young Men for three separate time periods. Wage growth equations were estimated for each time period first in a form which utilized a union status dummy variable and then separately for union and nonunion workers. These estimations were repeated with a control for sample selection bias. Additionally, models were estimated which allow one to estimate the magnitude of the tradeoff between starting wages and future wage growth for union and nonunion workers. Generally, the results indicate faster wage growth associated with union status. Also, the results indicate that, in general, greater wage growth is associated with lower initial wages for union workers but higher initial wages for nonunion workers. [UMI ADG89-13791] Cohort: B.

904 HILL, M. ANNE.
"Intercohort Differences in Women's Labor Market Transitions." *American Economic Review* 80,2 (May 1990):289-292.

The extent to which the labor force behavior of recent cohorts of women has actually changed was analyzed by comparing the early labor force experience of women who were between the ages of 16 and 21 in 1968 with that of women between the ages of 16 and 21 in 1979. The data consisted of 8-year samples from the NLS of Young Women and NLSY. The data include both completed work spells, the duration of which is known, and censored spells, for which the end of the labor force spell is not yet observed. The results showed that the length of censored work spells has risen nearly one year for both white and black women. The human capital variables, in particular, the level of labor market experience and schooling, increase the duration of work spells and hasten the exit from a nonwork spell. These effects appear stronger for the younger cohort of women, especially black women. The intercohort differences in responses to demographic variables were mixed. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: G Y.

905 HILL, M. ANNE and O'NEIL, JUNE.
"Intergenerational Transmission of Achievement, with Special Reference to the Underclass." Progress Report to NICHD (July 1991). New York: Center for the Study of Business and Government, Baruch College, CUNY.

This study explores the extent to which a child's own and maternal family backgrounds exert an effect on the child cognitive achievement and social development and further tries to identify the effects of underclass neighborhood characteristics and resources provided by the community. The research utilizes a large national sample of children merged with: (a) extensive data on their mothers and grandparents (the NLSY 1979-1988) and (b) information on the social and economic characteristics of their neighborhoods drawn from the 1980 Census ZIP Code files. The first m relates the child's scores on various assessments conducted in 1986 and 1988 to the child's own family structure a well as the mother's schooling and cognitive skills, the extent of her underclass behavior and residence in an underclass neighborhood. This model yields disturbing results. The second model is intergenerational and relates child's scores to a limited set of child characteristics and an extensive set of variables describing the mother's family (family structure, family income, family welfare receipt in 1979) and her 1979 residence (public housing, underclass neighborhood, region, and SMSA size). These empirical results are equally provocative. Other child out measures examined include assessments of motor development, behavior problems, and math skills. While our work rem preliminary, we find striking effects of mother's underclass behaviors and residence for other child outcomes as w Cohort: Y C.

906 HILL, M. ANNE and O'NEILL, JUNE.
"A Dynamic Model of Women's Work." Working Paper, Center for the Study of Business and Government, Baruch College, New York, NY, 1989.

This analysis uses data from the NLS of Young Women to examine changes in life-cycle work patterns across cohorts of women born between 1944 and 1954. The authors examine intercohort changes in schooling, births, marital status and ask how the timing and duration of spells in and out of the labor force have changed across cohorts. Multiple spell hazard rate modelling and rich longitudinal data allowed the authors to distinguish among secular, cohort, and duration effects on labor force behavior. Cohort: G.

907 HILL, M. ANNE and O'NEILL, JUNE.
"Intercohort Change in Women's Labor Market Status." Final Report, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1991.

This research utilizes data from the three continuing panels of the NLS--the Mature Women, the Young Women, and the NLSY--to measure accumulated years of work experience and to examine changes in life-cycle work patterns across successive cohorts of women born between 1923 and 1964. This study first investigated how these successive cohorts of women have changed with respect to their accumulation of work-related skills, in terms of level of schooling, career orientation, and attachment to the labor force. The authors considered how the nature of entry into and exit from the labor force changed across cohorts and how the response of women's labor force participation decisions to life-cycle events (e.g., marriage, the birth of a child, divorce) may have change Intercohort changes in women's returns to work experience, schooling, and other human ca also considered. Increases and declines of labor force participation is measured for black and white women. Cohort: G W Y.

908 HILL, M. ANNE and O'NEILL, JUNE.
"The Transmission of Cognitive Achievement Across Three Generations." Working Paper (March, revised June). New York: Queens College and Center for Business and Government, Baruch College, CUNY.

The concern of this paper is with the determinants of cognitive skills. Of particular interest are the extent to w low levels of achievement are transferred from generation to generation and the role played by such factors as the absence of the father, parental welfare dependence, and residence in an underclass neighborhood. To examine the intergenerational persistence of various parental and environmental influences we first relate children's achievement (generation 3) to the characteristics of their grandparents (generation 1) and compare these results with a similar analysis of the effect of the same grandparent characteristics on their own daughter's achievement (generation 2, mothers of the young children). The mothers of the young children are women from the National Longitudinal Survey Youth (NLSY). Information on generation 1 (i.e. the grandparents) is also provided in the NLSY. We then proceed to analyze in greater detail the cognitive outcomes of the young children (generation 3) relating them to the endowment and behaviors of their immediate parents. Cohort: Y C.

909 HILL, M. ANNE and O'NEILL, JUNE.
"Underclass Behaviors in the United States: Measurement and Analysis of Determinants." Working Paper, City University of New York, 1990.

This study utilizes the NLSY and the 1980 Census Zip Code File to develop measures of the incidence of underclass behaviors and to examine how this incidence varies by race, ethnicity, geographic area, and whether or not the individual came from an underclass background. The underclass behaviors to be studied include low labor force attachment, welfare dependence, out-of-wedlock child-bearing, criminal involvement, and low educational attainment. Cohort: Y.

910 HILLER, DANA V.
"Determinants of Household and Childcare Task Sharing." Presented: the Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1980.

Competing hypotheses explaining husband/wife division of family work are reviewed. It is argued that these should be subsumed within two key explanations: relative power of spouses, and socialization. In addition, within the socialization explanation, social class phenomena should be distinguished from sex-role ideology. Data from the NLS Mature Women Cohort are used to compare the strength of these explanations in predicting degree of household help and child-care help received by 1,288 wives in 1974. Thirteen independent variables as indexes of relative power and socialization are analyzed. While zero order correlations and regression coefficients are not dramatic in any instance, relative power, as measured by wife's employment and wife's income, is shown to be the dominant explanation for degree of help received with household chores and child care. Minority women also receive more help than white women. Little support is indicated for socialization explanations. Cohort: W.

911 HILLS, S. J.
"Analysis of the Relationship Among Ability Measures, Education and Earnings." Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1987.

This thesis analyzes the interrelationship of measures of ability and education on earnings differentials by using a standard human capital earnings function. The data used are from the 1983 and 1984 panels of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth aged 14 to 21 in 1979. The Armed Forces Qualifying Test (AFQT) and coding speed (a subtest of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) Form 8A) were examined and compared for their relative utilities in measuring ability. The results showed that both AFQT and coding speed performed as measures of ability by refining the estimates returns to education. Their relative utilities varied according to an individual's occupation and level of education. [NTIS AD-A189-1746-XAB] Cohort: Y.

912 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Attitudes of American Male Workers Toward Union Certification." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

Using data from the NLS of Young Men, this study found striking differences in attitudes toward certification among union and nonunion sectors in the U.S. workforce. In addition, strongly persistent attitudes are observed across industries and by race within the nonunion sector. Four job characteristics (autonomy, security, pay adequacy, and the degree of danger associated with the work) were significantly related to positive attitudes toward certification. Forces other than job characteristics or economic environment must lie behind the conversion to pro-certification attitudes. Likely candidates are the relative power of individual actors in the industrial relations system, the legal provisions which help to establish power relationships, and the character of management structure in specific industries. Cohort: B.

913 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Attitudes of Union and Nonunion Male Workers Toward Union Representation." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 38,2 (January 1985):179-194.

Using as its data base the National Longitudinal Surveys cohort of Young Men, this study found that striking differences in attitudes toward certification appear between union and nonunion sectors of the U.S. work-force. In addition, strongly persistent attitudes are observed across industries and by race within the nonunion sector. Four job characteristics (autonomy, security, pay adequacy, and the degree of danger associated with the work) were significantly related to positive attitudes toward certification. Forces other than job characteristics or economic environment must lie behind the conversion to pro-certification attitudes. Likely candidates are the relative power of individual actors in the industrial relations system, the legal provisions which help to establish power relationships, and the character of management structure in specific industries. Cohort: B.

914 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
*Career Thresholds, Volume 8: A Longitudinal Study of Fifteen Years of Labor Market Experience of Young Men*. Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1985.

Fifteen years of data collected from a nationally-representative sample of Young Men who were age 14-24 when first interviewed in 1966 are analyzed in this volume. Chapter One examines involuntary dislocation from jobs and shows that even for young workers age 29-39 in 1981, finding new employment can be difficult. Chapter Two compares displacement patterns in the construction, automobile, and steel industries with that in other industries; it finds several significant patterns including that highly skilled and highly unionized workers were less mobile than others. Chapter Three examines the labor market behavior of young men as it is affected by the presence of other wage earners in the household, and finds that wife's employment cushions the effects of the male's unemployment. Chapter Four focuses on geographic mobility and finds that young men and their families respond directly to economic signals when making decisions about moving. Chapter Five discusses career trajectories, and Chapter Six the experience of men of draft-eligible age during the Vietnam conflict. Cohort: B.

915 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"The Effects of High Unemployment in the Late 1970s on the Wages of Young Men and Women." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

Using data from the NLSY, this study examines whether the unemployment experienced by young men and women from 1979-1980 had an impact on their earnings in 1984. Results indicate that early unemployment did not have a significant negative impact on long-run wage rates for any group other than minority women. Even for female minority youth, the analysis showed that early unemployment was positively linked with long-run earnings for those who did not experience unemployment of long duration. Only when the duration of early unemployment exceeded 24 weeks was early unemployment linked with reductions in long-run earnings. The study concludes that youth unemployment has few significant effects on long-run earnings over and above the loss in work experience which accompanies unemployment. Cohort: Y.

916 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Estimating the Relationships between Unemployment Compensation and the Duration of Unemployment--The Problem of Eligible Nonfilers." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (1982):460-70.

This paper tests the sensitivity of the relationship between unemployment insurance and unemployment duration, using three definitions for the appropriate sample of respondents to estimate a duration of unemployment model. The authors replicate the model originally utilized by Ehrenberg and Oaxaca, but perform the replication on data derived from the detailed work histories available in the 1970 and 1971 NLS of Older and Young Men. Our replication confirms Ehrenberg and Oaxaca's earlier findings that a larger replacement ratio is associated with significantly more unemployment for any one individual, all else constant. After the sample used to estimate the model is redefined, however, the strong relationship between the wage replacement ratio and duration of unemployment disappears. Cohort: B M.

917 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"How Craftsmen Learn Their Skills: A Longitudinal Analysis." In: *Job Training for Youth*, R. Taylor, H. Rosen, and F. Pratzner, eds., Columbus, OH: Nat'l Ctr for Research in Vocational Education, 1982.

Even in crafts occupations, a substantial proportion of young men obtain their skills through informal methods. Their participation in skilled manual training programs is certainly much greater than among those who do not become craftsmen; nevertheless, more than 40 percent in crafts positions did not report such training. An additional 30 percent of the young men received training either through apprenticeship or company training, i.e. tied directly to the jobs they held; relatively few obtained training independent of work experience. Cohort: B.

918 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Longitudinal Analyses of Training Processes in the United States." Presented: Urbana, Rupert P. Evans Symposium on Vocational Education, 1982.

Longitudinal data provide a clearer picture of the decentralized training system in the U.S. Flows of youth can be partitioned into various categories of training and work experience immediately prior to entering the work force. Groups can be identified which are absorbed quite slowly into paid employment. Subsequent to entering the work world, training records are accurately compiled through longitudinal files yielding better information on the complexity of training processes and the benefits associated with various combinations of training methods. Finally, longitudinal records of work experience permit analysis of irregular working patterns and allow researchers to assess the costs associated with temporary labor force withdrawal. Each of these uses of longitudinal data has been illustrated through the studies that are summarized in this report. Cohort: B Y.

919 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"A Longitudinal Analysis of the Monetary Benefits to Training for Craftsmen." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

Skill acquisition for jobs in the U.S. is somewhat haphazard and highly voluntary. During 1980, about 25 percent of high school seniors were enrolled in vocational educational curriculum. An unknown number received training in unregistered programs and a host of other special training programs financed by employers. The military were also involved in training. In addition, about 7 percent of youth were enrolled in federal government sponsored employment and training programs. Apprenticeship is a relatively small component of the total training received by American youth, accounting for only 5 percent. It is only utilized for highly skilled positions. This study demonstrates the interdependence among a variety of training methods. The estimates reflect the benefits to multiple methods of training. Cohort: B.

920 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Occupational Mobility and Structural Change in the U.S. Economy: A Review." Final Report, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Directorate for Social Affairs, Manpower and Education, Paris, France, May 1986.

A review of recent data on U.S. occupational mobility begins by documenting the degree of occupational mobility within the U.S. economy at different points in time to illustrate how rates change under different economic conditions. Mobility rates in various manufacturing industries are also compared with service industries to determine if depressed markets are reflected in mobility rates by industrial sector. The primary focus for the review is on factors which, if changed through policy intervention, would have an impact on rates of mobility. Education and training variables are given strong emphasis since they are clearly amenable to change. Variables which are related to the broader economic "opportunity structure" are also considered, even though they may be more difficult for policy makers to alter. The studies on occupational mobility are reviewed separately for men and women since the research differs significantly in approach for each sex group. Differences in occupational mobility by race as well as the topic of intergenerational mobility are not reviewed. Cohort: B G M W Y.

921 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Race and Sex Differences in the Effects of Early Unemployment on Wages." *The Review of Black Political Economy*, 18,4 (Spring 1990):13-36.

This article studies the relationship between youth unemployment and long-term earnings, particularly for Blacks in the U.S. 1979-84. Youth unemployment is shown to have significant depressing effects on black long-run earnings over and above the loss in world experience which accompanies unemployment. Estimates were similar for men and women, showing that for each week of unemployment black youth incurred early in their work careers, wages were reduced by about one half a percentage point five years later. A six month bout with unemployment in 1979 was related to a 13 percent drop in wage rates five years later. For white youth, joblessness, but not unem- ployment per se, had a significant negative impact on subsequent wage rates. Cohort: Y.

922 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Unemployment Insurance and the Duration of Unemployment: A Note on Ehrenberg and Oaxaca." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resources Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

This study tests the sensitivity of the earlier results of Ehrenberg and Oaxaca. The findings indicate that for male job changers, the amount of previous wages replaced by Unemployment Insurance has little effect on duration of unemployment. Local labor market conditions and personal considerations appear to be more important than U.I. Cohort: B M.

923 HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Unemployment Insurance, Job Search, and the Duration of Unemployment." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin, 1974.

Two hypotheses are advanced by the study: (1) that a measure of the amount of unemployment insurance an individual is eligible to receive and/or a measure of the potential duration for which the same individual is eligible to receive UI should be related positively to the actual duration of unemployment which he or she experiences over any given period of time; and (2) that the same two measures for unemployment insurance should also be related positively to the change in the stream of earnings in periods before and after a period of receipt of UI. Cohort: M.

924 HILLS, STEPHEN M.; BECKER, BRIAN E.; BILS, MARK J.; and D'AMICO, RONALD; et alia.
*Career Thresholds, Volume 7: Ten Years of Labor Market Experience for Young Men*. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

Nine chapters outline the following information: 1. Historical and demographic changes affecting the work lives of the 3,644 young men who were age 14-24 when first interviewed in 1966 and who remained in the sample ten years later. 2. The declining labor market opportunities of those who graduated from college with variations by degree and field of study. 3. The impact of investment in college quality for the young men, focusing on later earnings and graduate school attendance and whether the quality of the institution makes a difference in the labor market position. 4. The intensity and subsequent effectiveness of occupational training and whether the return to training compares favorably with other investment activities. 5. Labor markechoices after young men leave school and the different experiences between black and white young men. 6. The nature and consequences of teenage unemployment in the school-to-work transition period: a substantial portion of both race groups held several jobs in the immediate post-high school period. 7. How the social organization of industries affects the labor market success of young men specifically, the effects of unionization, capital intensity, market power, firm size, and profitability on earnings and unemployment propensities. 8. Whether changes in attitudes toward blacks by whites and increasing political power for blacks improved the relative labor market opportunities of young black men. 9. Summary and conclusions. Cohort: B.

925 HILLS, STEPHEN M.; BECKER, BRIAN E.; KIM, CHOONGSOO; and D'AMICO, RONALD; et alia.
"Market Defenses: Early Work Decisions of Today's Middle-aged Men." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This report reviews the variety of protective mechanisms or market defenses which insulated the young men cohort, 1966-1978, from the uncertainties of the labor market. Discussed are: (1) the nature and consequences of teenage unemployment and the labor market choices of young males during the school to work transition period; (2) the declining labor market opportunities for college graduates; (3) investment in college quality and occupational training and its impact on earnings; and (4) changes in the relative employment and earnings opportunities of young black males. Cohort: B.

926 HILLS, STEPHEN M.; D'AMICO, RONALD; SHAPIRO, DAVID; and LYNCH, LISA M.; et alia.
*The Changing Labor Market: A Longitudinal Study of Young Men*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1986.

In a review of the 1966-1981 data from the Young Men's cohort, this book discusses the consequences of job dislocation on the careers of young men, and focuses on displacement within the construction, automobile, and steel industries. Also examined are the household costs of unemployment, the factors influencing career mobility patterns, the long-run effects of military service, and the extent of skill transfer between military and civilian occupations. Cohort: B.

927 HILLS, STEPHEN M. and KIM, CHOONGSOO.
"The Labor Market Choices of Male Youth: A Longitudinal Analysis of the School to Work Transition." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

Using data from the NLS of Young Men, this paper focuses on the sequence of labor market decisions made by young men during the first nine years after leaving school. It was found that, for the vast majority of male American youth, namely those who are white, unemployment in the years following school is not temporary in nature. No significant time trend was uncovered in the year-to-year experience that was examined. Instead, unemployment was a function of more permanent characteristics such as the amount of education that had been accumulated at the beginning of the school to work transition. Occupational choice, military service and age at first marriage also affected unemployment levels, but for the policy maker, quick-fix methods of dealing with youth unemployment through transitional services (job search assistance for example) would not likely have a significant impact for the majority of young men. Minority youth present quite a different picture, however. Confronted with a host of labor market disadvantages, a black man's formal education did not have as strong an impact on his long-run patterns of unemployment as it would have for a youth who was white. Furthermore a significant time trend was revealed in the year-to-year unemployment that blacks experienced. Blacks apparently minimized their temporary post-school unemployment by entering the military whereas for whites military service was more disruptive and added its own transition problems to the record of unemployment. Cohort: B.

928 HILLS, STEPHEN M. and LEIGH, DUANE E.
"Employer-Sponsored Training, Union Status, and the Wage Rates of Young Women." Presented: Vancouver, B.C., Meetings of the Western Economic Association, 1987.

Using data from the NLSY, this study tests to see if the difference in wage rates for unionized and non-unionized young women is, in part, due to additional training which women may receive in unionized jobs. Results show that in the first few years of their working lives, the company training that non-college bound women receive has little impact on the wage rates they earn. Thus training does not play a role in explaining the sizeable union/non-union difference in wages. In fact, few of the human capital variables have the impact expected on young women's wage rates. Results for young women are contrasted with results for young men and questions are raised regarding the early choices that women can be expected to make in the labor market. Cohort: Y.

929 HILLS, STEPHEN M. and REUBENS, B.G.
"Youth Employment in the United States." In: *Youth at Work: A Cross-National Survey*, B.G. Reubens, ed., Totowa, N.J.: Allenheld Osmun, 1983.

One of six chapters written by experts around the nation, this chapter on the U.S. seeks to establish the following: evidence for a distinct youth labor market when compared with the jobs held by adults; differences in the nature of the jobs held by youth when in school and immediately after leaving school; relationships between the types of jobs youth have early in their working careers and their later employment; and whether variation in the characteristics of youth jobs in turn affects the rate, incidence and duration of youth employment. Cohort: B G.

930 HILLS, STEPHEN M. and SANTOS, RICHARD.
"Perceived Utility of Job Training Methods Among Young Men." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The

Ohio State University, 1983.

The NLS Young Men's cohort respondents interviewed in 1980 reinforced the findings from the mid-1960s that on-the- job training is by far the most common way of acquiring job skills. The earlier study of all labor force participants age 22-64 found that 37 percent of those with less than three years of college reported OJT as the most helpful method of acquiring job skills. Race was an important factor throughout this study. Rates of use of training differed strongly by race and were unaffected by introducing controls for level of education and type of job held. Cohort: B.

931 HILLS, STEPHEN M.; SHAW, LOIS B.; and SPROAT, KEZIA.
"Teenagers: What Are Their Choices About Work?" In:*A Review of Youth Employment Problems, Programs and Policies*, Youth Knowledge Development Report 2.4., U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

This paper presents a series of observations and recommendations that would improve teenagers' employability. Family background is a strong but indirect influence on a young person's success in the labor market. School completion is a major determinant of labor market success. Increased knowledge of the labor market and career alternatives is needed. Vocational training even after high school graduation is useful. Temporary unemployment of youth is usually not detrimental to future success. Job shopping appears to be desirable. Public service or subsidized jobs can provide young people with experience and the opportunity to explore the world of work. Teenage pregnancy is a serious barrier to young women's long-term career success. Transportation inadequacy is an impediment to teenage employment. Discrimination accounts for a substantial part of the labor market problems of youth. Cohort: B G.

932 HILLS, STEPHEN M. and THOMPSON, JOHN E.
"Changing Family Composition and the Distribution of Family Income in the U.S." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

Unlike findings from previous research based on the full age range of the population, data from the NLS of Young Men revealed growing income inequality between 1976 and 1980 for families of the baby boom generation. Part of the growth in inequality occurred within married families, but the change was not a function of the rising labor force participation of women. For blacks as well as whites, the inclusion of wives' earnings in total family income decreased income inequality. Although we do not know what contributed to rising income inequality among married couples, a strong factor in the growth of income inequality across all household units was the rising proportion of female-headed households. Cohort: B.

933 HIRSCH, WERNER Z. and RUFOLO, ANTHONY M.
"Determinants of Municipal Wages: Some Tests of the Competitive Wage Hypothesis." *Research in Urban Economics* 2 (1982):309-27.

Wage setting is a complicated phenomenon since wages are only one aspect of an employee's compensation. In a competitive labor market, wages should adjust for the skill requirements of a job and for the difficulty or hazards the position presents. Wages also should reflect fringe benefits, the efforts of individual workers, and so on. If wage differentials do arise for noncompetitive reasons, a competitive labor market might offset many of the effects. To evaluate effectively whether local governments do indeed pay "too much," it is necessary to determine how market forces impact on wage-setting behavior and worker selection. The hypothesis that local governments simply pay the competitive or prevailing wage for each occupation is tested and rejected. However, when "human capital" considerations are used in a separate test, it is not possible to reject the hypothesis that wages are determined the same way in both the public and private sectors although some evidence still suggests that the public sector departs from the competitive model in rewarding various "personal characteristics." It is not possible from the data to determine whether cities get certain "human capital" only because they happen to pay high wages for other reasons, or whether they pay high wages to attract well-qualified individuals. Cohort: M.

934 HIRSCHKOWITZ, M. R.
"Post Service Earnings Growth Rates of Military Veterans in the Era of the All-Volunteer Force." Master's Thesis, Naval

Postgraduate School, 1988.

This thesis analyzes the effect of military training, veteran status, and military experience on the post service earnings growth rates of veterans. The NLS of Young Men, years 1971 to 1981, was used as the source of data. Two similar earnings growth rate models were estimated: the first used veteran status as an explanatory variable, and the second equation substituted changes in military experience for veteran status. Veterans were found to have higher earnings growth rates compared with their non veteran cohorts. Results of the effects on earnings growth rates from both increases in military experience and general types of transferable military training were insignificant and thus were inconclusive. Blacks suffered economic disadvantages, as their earnings growth rates were less than their non black cohorts. Analysis of a disaggregated sample consisting only of blacks indicated that black veterans no longer receive significant economic advantages over black non veterans. The earnings growth differences between black veterans and black non veterans were not significant. [NTIS AD-A199-964-8-XAB] Cohort: B.

935 HOFFERTH, CSANDRA L. and WISSOKER, DOUGLAS A.
"Price, Quality, and Income in Child Care Choice." *Journal of Human Resources* 27,1 (Winter 1992):70-111.

This paper explores the hypothesis that parents consider the price and quality of child care as well as their own resources and needs when they make their child care decisions. Parents are expected to minimize price and maximize quality, controlling for income. Price is measured in terms of predicted expenditures on child care; quality is measured by the ratio of children to staff members. Data come from the 1985 wave of the NLSY. Expenditures for each mode of child care are modeled, correcting for selection, and predicted expenditures are obtained for each of four child care modes (center, sitter, relative, and husband/partner). Using a multinomial logit model, the impacts of price, quality, family income, and family characteristics on choice of each of these forms of child care are examined. Cohort: Y.

936 HOFFERTH, SANDRA L. and MOORE, KRISTIN A.
"The Consequences of Age At First Childbirth: Causal Models." Final Report, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1978.

The impact of a woman's age at the birth of her first child on later poverty was assessed using two national longitudinal data sets. Analyses are based on annual interviews conducted between 1968 and 1972 with young women aged 14 to 24 in 1968. Information on women aged 22 to 52 in 1976, both wives and female heads, was obtained from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) interviews, which were conducted between 1968 and 1976. Related analyses document a direct impact of early childbearing on schooling, marriage, and family size, and an indirect impact on employment, earnings, and welfare recipiency, through its effect on education, marriage,and fertility. To explore these indirect effects, causal models were developed and estimated. Results indicate that the impact of an early birth is complicated and differs among different population sub-groups. Early childbearing was associated with greater poverty in both samples. Cohort: G.

937 HOFFERTH, SANDRA L. and MOORE, KRISTIN A.
"Early Childbearing and Later Economic Well-Being." *American Sociological Review* 44 (October 1979):784-815.

Using data from the NLS of Young Women on a subsample of those women who have borne a child by age 27, we find strong direct effects within a path analytic framework, such that later childbearers complete more education, have smaller families, and work fewer hours at age 27. The relationship with education is recursive among women having a first child by age 18, but simultaneous among later childbearers. Effects of age at first birth on economic well-being at 27 are indirect. Lower education is related to reduced earnings among women and among other household members (usually the husband). Since resources must be divided among more family members, the incidence of poverty is greater. For women who are at least 19 when they have their first birth, the timing of that birth is important to later well-being primarily because of the smaller families and increased work experience to those who postpone their first birth into the twenties. Having an early first birth was found to be less detrimental to the later economic well-being of black women than white women. Cohort: G.

938 HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.; MOORE, KRISTIN A.; and CALDWELL, STEVEN B.

"The Consequences of Age at First Childbirth: Labor Force Participation and Earnings." Final Report, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1978.

The impact of a woman's age at the birth of her first child on labor force participation and earnings was assessed using two national longitudinal data sets. Information on women aged 22 to 52 in 1976, both wives and female heads, was obtained from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) interviews, which were conducted between 1968 and 1976. A first birth during the teen years does not directly affect whether a woman is working years later, her accumulated work experience, or the occupational status, hours of work, hourly wages, and annual earnings of working women, when other factors are controlled. However, since early childbearing affects schooling and fertility, it has an indirect impact on labor force participation and earnings. For example, teenage childbearers have larger families and consequently accumulate less work experience and earn less per hour net of other factors. Cohort: G.

939 HOFFERTH, SANDRA L. and WISSOKER, DOUGLAS A.
"Quality, Price, and Income in Child Care Choice." Presented: Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, Toronto, 1990.

Cohort: Y.

940 HOFFMAN, EMILY P.
"Comparative Labor Supply of Black and White Women." *Review of Black Political Economy* 11 (Summer 1982):429-439.

This paper reports on determinants of annual hours employed and labor force participation using the NLS of Mature Women. Labor force participation rates are considerably lower for women with young children. Labor supply is predicted for white and black women, married spouse present and widowed, divorced, and separated, for 1969, 1971, and 1974. Black and white women are found to have inelastic labor supply, but with increasing elasticity from 1969 to 1974. White married women decrease their annual hours of work in response to an increase in husband's earnings to a greater extent than black married women. Cohort: W.

941 HOFFMAN, EMILY P.
"Determinants of Youths' Educational and Occupational Goals: Sex and Race Differences." *Economics of Education Review* 6,1 (1987):41-48.

This study explores whether there are differences between black and white, and male and female youth in their educational and occupational goals, and whether these differences changed between 1966-1968 and 1979. Both reduced form and structural equations were estimated, using the NLS of Young Men, Young Women, and NLSY data sets. Occupational prestige goal and educational goal were found to be simultaneously related to each other. Sex and race differences in determinants of educational and occupational goals were found to exist, and to have changed over time, for both the 1966-1968 and the 1979 cohorts. Cohort: B G Y.

942 HOFFMAN, EMILY P.
"Economic Progress of Black Women." *Economics Letters* 6 (1980):191-195.

This study uses data for the NLS Young and Mature Women. While black women are much closer to earnings parity with white women than is true for black relative to white men, such a comparison is misleading since it ignores maximization of utility (including leisure) by households (not individuals) and sex discrimination. Earnings are closer to parity than are hourly wage rates because black women supply more labor than white women. It is utility parity for households, not earnings parity for individuals, which gives a clear measure of well-being for blacks relative to whites. Cohort: G W.

943 HOFFMAN, EMILY P.

"Family Labor Supply, Non-Market Work, and Fertility." Presented: Denver, Econometric Society, 1980.

This study investigates determinants of labor supply for husbands and wives, and hours of non-market work and fertility for wives. In addition, labor supply, hours of non-market work, and fertility are predicted for widowed, divorced, and separated women. The data are the NLS of Young Women for 1972 when the women were ages 18 to 28 and the NLS of Mature Women for 1967 (ages 30 to 44). Labor supply and fertility elasticities are shown to vary by age, marital status, and race for women, while labor supply elasticity is found to differ by race for husbands. Cohort: G W.

944 HOFFMAN, EMILY P.
"Fertility and Female Employment." *Quarterly Review of Economics and Business* 25,1 (Spring 1985):85-96.

This study investigates the relationship between fertility and female employment for black and white wives, using the NLS of Mature Women. Findings are that fertility is a negative significant determinant of employment, annual hours employed is not a significant determinant of fertility, and labor force participation is a negative significant determinant of pre-school children (ages 0 to 5). Black and white women differed significantly in determinants of fertility and in determinants of labor force participation but not in determinants of annual hours employed. For black wives, husband's income negatively affects fertility, while for white wives, husband's income has no effect on fertility. Cohort: W.

945 HOFFMAN, EMILY P.
"Racial Differences in Family Labor Supply." Presented: Boston, Eastern Economics Association, 1983.

This study estimates the family labor supply model: annual labor supply for each spouse is a function of one's own and one's spouse's earned and unearned income. Labor supply is predicted for black and white wives and their husbands using tobit and OLS for the wives and OLS for the husbands. The labor supply model is fitted using data for 1967 from the NLS of Mature Women. Wives reduced their labor supply in response to an increase in husband's wage for white but not black wives. Own earned income was more strongly positively related to labor supply for black than for white husbands. Cohort: W.

946 HOFFMAN, EMILY P.
"Supply Side Discrimination." Presented: Washington, D.C., Econometric Society, 1981.

This study explores whether black and white male and female youth differ in their education goal and planned occupation. A simultaneous equations model is fitted using two stage least squares, in which education goal and planned occupation (measured by occupational prestige) at age 30 for males and 35 for females are the endogenous variables. Youth evidently are better able to plan their educational goal than their occupation goal. Evidence of supply side discrimination exists in that race affects desired occupation, while sex, race, and sex and race interacted affect desired education. Cohort: B G.

948 HOFFMAN, SAUL D.; FOSTER, E. MICHAEL; and FURSTENBERG, FRANK F. JR.
"Reevaluating the Costs of Teenage Childbearing: Response to Geronimus and Korenman." *Demography* 30,2 (May 1993):291-296.

The authors believe the weight of evidence suggests that early childbearing, although not as disastrous an event as portrayed in early studies, still often causes harm to already disadvantaged women. Even if we were somehow able to take full account of selection into teenage childbearing, we think it would still matter whether women begin childbearing at 16, 21, or 26. In particular, the evidence to date suggests that educational attainment and economic well-being are reduced by a teen birth, even after controlling for the effects of family background. Cohort: G Y N.

949 HOFFMAN, SAUL D.; FOSTER, E. MIHAAEL; and FURSTENBURG, FRANK F. JR.
"Reevaluating the Costs of Teenage Childbearing." *Demography* 30,1 (February 1993):1-13.

Teenage childbearing in the United States has long been regarded as an important social problem with substantial costs to teen mothers and their children. Recently, however, several researchers have argued that the apparent negative effects of teenage childbearing primarily reflect unmeasured family background rather than the true consequences of a teen birth. To distinguish the effect of teen childbearing from that of family background, we use data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and compare teen mothers with their sisters. We find that accounting for unobserved family background reduces, but does not eliminate, the estimated consequences of early childbearing. Statistically significant and quantitatively important effects of teen parenthood remain for high school graduation, family size, and economic well-being. Cohort: Y.

950 HOFLER, RICHARD A. and POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"A New Approach for Measuring Wage Ignorance in the Labor Market." *Journal of Economics and Business* 37,3 (August 1985):267-276.

A new econometric approach is presented for the evaluation of information content within labor markets. Ignorance is defined as the difference between the wage (price) individuals earn (pay) with complete information and the wage (price) they actually receive (pay) given their limited information stocks. A frontier production function approach is employed to measure ignorance for various markets. Data were obtained from the NLS of Older Men and was limited to those subjects employed in 1971 and meeting other criteria, leaving a sample of 219 men. The empirical results are highly consistent with the analytic results of search theory. Specifically, labor market ignorance appears to be greater among blacks than whites, greater in rural than urban areas, and greater among those with more risk aversion, higher opportunity costs of search, and lower levels of education and job experience. In addition, union membership is found to drastically reduce labor market ignorance, suggesting a new interpretation of the role of unions. Cohort: M.

951 HOGAN, DENNIS P.; HAO, LINGXIN; and PARISH, WILLIAM L.
"Race, Kin Networks, and Assistance to Mother-headed Families." *Social Forces* 68,3 (March 1990):797-812.

Using NLSY data on black and white American mothers who are single or currently married in 1984, the research investigates issues relating to kin networks, childcare, and financial support to families. The analysis confirms that black mothers have better access to kin and are more likely to coreside with kin than white mothers, the childcare they use more often is provided by kinfolk and is free, and they more often receive half or more of their income from someone other than their husband. Most of the differences in childcare and economic support are attributable to the greater proportion of blacks who are single and to their better kin access. There is no evidence that blacks are more responsive than whites to the needs of single mothers. The persistent black advantage in support network involvement is due to the greater likelihood that they coreside with adult kin and use free childcare rather than to any black advantage in financial support. But almost one third of single black mothers were not involved in support networks, and the network support was insufficient to provide adequate childcare for many mothers who were involved. Cohort: Y.

952 HOGARTH, JEANNE MARTHA.
"Retirement Behaviors of Low-Income and Nonlow-Income Males." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1981.

Standard labor economics theory and segmented labor market theory were used to develop regression models to explain differences in age of retirement and in number of weeks worked after retirement between low-income and nonlow-income men. It was hypothesized that available financial resources, ability to work, and adequacy of financial resources were determinants of retirement and postretirement work. It was further hypothesized that age of retirement and number of weeks worked after retirement would not differ between the two groups and that variables studied would not have differential effects on retirement behaviors of the two groups. Data were drawn from the NLS Older Men cohort. Low-income men in this sample retired at an earlier age than nonlow-income men (61.2 versus 61.7 years). Available financial resources, ability to work, and adequacy of financial resources were confirmed as determinants of retirement. Available financial resources (wife's earnings and anticipated Social Security benefits) and adequacy of financial resources (marital status, change in marital status, and family size) had differential effects on age of retirement for low income and nonlow-income men. Low-income men in this sample worked a greater number of weeks after retirement than did nonlow-income men (8.14 versus 4.44 weeks). Available financial resources and ability to work were confirmed as determinants of postretirement work; adequacy of financial resources appeared not to affect postretirement work. Available financial resources (wife's earnings, Social Security and pension benefits) and ability to work (level of education) had differential effects on the number of weeks worked after retirement for low-income and nonlow-income men. Cohort: M.

953 HOLLEMAN, JULIE D.
"Nonpecuniary Job Characteristics: The Impact on Women's Wages." Ph.D. Dissertation, Texas A & M University, 1989.

This dissertation examines whether the inclusion of nonpecuniary job characteristics can help explain why a male/female wage gap persists. Two samples of workers are drawn from the NLSY 1979-1985. The mean values of nonpecuniary job characteristics of the jobs typically held by the NLS women are compared with the mean values of these characteristics for the NLS men. Hazard model analysis is used to calculate the female workers' marginal willingness to pay for these specific nonwage job characteristics. This estimation of women's marginal willingness to pay is used to analyze if women prefer their jobs to a typical male job by calculating a nonwage compensation differential. Four of the six empirical tests result in a negative nonwage compensation differential, suggesting that women prefer the nonwage job characteristics associated with their jobs to those which are generally associated with the jobs the men hold; however, the remaining two estimations result in a positive nonwage compensation differential. Thus, while differences are found in the nonwage job characteristics that are associated with the jobs that the NLS males and females hold, the results from the 1979 and 1982 samples find no clear pattern of preference for those characteristics which are associated with the jobs which the females typically hold. [UMI ADG90-15515] Cohort: Y.

954 HOLLINGSWORTH, DAVID K. and HARRIS, ROBERT R.
"The Labor Force Participation of Handicapped Women: An Empirical Analysis." *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling* 11 (1980):100-03.

Rehabilitation is charged with the restoration of people who have or suffer handicapping conditions which sufficiently impair their ability to perform in the labor force market or to lead an independent life. Traditional research efforts have been focused upon the overall effect of rehabilitation efforts. This study investigates the impact of one's socioeconomic status as well as the person's locus of control and severity of their limitations have on their level of participation in the labor force. Correlational and chi-square (contingency) analyses are used to describe and test the strength of any relationships. Cohort: W.

955 HOLLINGSWORTH, DAVID K. and PEASE, L.A.
"The Impact of Public Assistance on the Rehabilitation Process of Handicapped Women." *Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling* 11 (1980):192-95.

Public assistance has been described as a "free" lunch for the service recipient. However, nothing can be further from the facts. Transfer dollars operate as a strong vocational disincentive, not by destroying the will or desire to work, but more by adding to the environmental barriers of seeking gainful employment. This current study investigates the impact of transfer income upon the work behavior of handicapped women. Correlational analysis, contingency (chi-square) analysis and analysis of variance were used to test the strength and direction of the relationships between work behavior and disability, family size, educational attainment, and transfer income from various sources. Cohort: W.

956 HOLTZ-EAKIN, DOUGLAS; NEWEY, WHITNEY; and ROSEN, HARVEY S.
"Estimating Vector Autoregressions with Panel Data." *Econometrica* 56,6 (November 1988):1371-1395.

This paper considers estimation and testing of vector autoregression coefficients in panel data, and applies the techniques to analyze the dynamic relationships between wages and hours worked in two samples of American males, the PSID and NLS of Older Men. The model allows for nonstationary individual effects, and is estimated by applying instrumental variables to the quasi-differenced autoregressive equations. Particular attention is paid to specifying lag lengths, forming convenient test statistics, and testing for the presence of measurement error. The empirical results suggest the absence of lagged hours in the wage forecasting equation. Our results also show that lagged hours is important in the hours equation, which is consistent with alternatives to the simple labor supply model that allow for costly hours adjustment or preferences that are not time separable.

Cohort: M.

957 HOLZER, HARRY J.
"Black Youth Nonemployment: Duration and Job Search." Presented: Cambridge, MA, Conference on Inner City Youth Unemployment, 1983.

This study analyzes lengthy durations of nonemployment spells that are observed for young black males relative to those of young white males, and focuses particularly on reservation wages as determinants of duration. Self- reported reservation wages are compared for blacks and whites before and after controlling for various indicators of labor demand such as received wages, weeks worked, and the personal characteristics which determine them. The effects of these reservation wages on duration of nonemployment spells and on subsequent wages are also analyzed. Finally, some evidence on the determinants of reported reservation wages for blacks and whites is presented as well. The data used in the analysis are taken from the NLSY and the National Bureau of Economic Research Survey of Inner-City Black Youth. Reported reservation wages of young blacks for the job which they are seeking, as well as the jobs themselves, are fairly comparable to those of young whites. But after controlling for labor market characteristics of individuals such as received wages and weeks worked, the reservation wages of blacks appear to be high. The jobs which are sought also appear to be more unrealistic for blacks than for whites relative to those which are ultimately obtained. Reservation wages for specific, low-wage jobs are generally lower for blacks than for whites, and they appear to be more comparable only after controlling for weeks worked. An overall picture emerges in which young blacks seek and aspire to jobs and wages which are comparable to those of young whites, but less realistic for the blacks. Whites with higher reservation wages are more likely to actually obtain higher wages while their black counterparts are relatively more likely to gain longer spells of nonemployment. Cohort: Y.

958 HOLZER, HARRY J.
"Informal Job Search and Black Youth Unemployment." *American Economic Review* 77.3 (June 1987):446-452.

Data from the 1981 and 1982 panels of the NLSY are used to test for racial differences in the use and effectiveness of various job search methods. Also, the total observed difference in employment probabilities is decomposed into components attributed to each method of search, and further into differences in use, job offers, and job acceptances based on all methods. The results show that the two informal methods of search--checking with friends and relatives and direct application without referral--account for 87%-90% of the difference in youth employment probabilities between blacks and whites. In addition, virtually all of this reflects differences in the ability of these methods to produce job offers, as opposed to differences in methods used or job acceptance rates. Thus, the evidence strongly indicates that young blacks face more severe barriers when using informal rather than formal search methods, possibly because of the greater role played by personal contacts and subjective employers' impressions in the former. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

959 HOLZER, HARRY J.
"Job Search by Employed and Unemployed Youth." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 40.4 (July 1987):601-611.

New evidence is presented on search choices and outcomes for employed and unemployed young men. In particular, the search choices analyzed include the reported reservation wage, the number of search methods used, and the time spent per method by each searcher. The employment outcomes considered are the likelihood of gaining new employment by receiving and accepting job offers and the wages of offers received and accepted. The data used come from the NLSY. The results indicate that young unemployed job seekers chose higher levels of search effort (as measured by number of methods used and time spent per method) and lower reservation wages (relative to offered wages) than did comparable employed job seekers in 1981. These differences in search selections at least partly explain search outcomes between the 2 groups: unemployed searchers were more likely than employed searchers to obtain new employment, and the wages they gained were slightly lower. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

960 HOLZER, HARRY J.
"Reservation Wages and Their Labor Market Effects for Black and White Male Youth." *Journal of Human Resources* 21.2

(Spring 1986):157-177.

Self-reported reservation wages, the lowest wages considered acceptable, for unemployed young black and white males in one year were used in an empirical analysis to explain wage and employment results in the following year. A set of equations were estimated utilizing data from the 1979 and 1980 panels of the NLSY. In absolute terms, young blacks desired wages comparable to those of young whites but received wages much lower than those of whites. Relative to what blacks obtained in the market, reservation wages were higher for blacks than for whites. The relatively higher reservation wages of young blacks affected their unemployment durations, while the wages they received were influenced somewhat. For young blacks, rising relative reservation wages and their recent wage and employment trends seemed to be related. Cohort: Y.

961 HOLZER, HARRY J.; IHLANFELDT, KEITH R.; and SJOQUIST, DAVID L.
"Work, Search, and Travel Among White and Black Youth." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

In this paper we investigate the relationships between job search, commutes to work, and metropolitan decentralization of employment among young whites and blacks. This is accomplished by using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, along with data on job and population decentralization in metropolitan areas from the 1980 Census of Population. Our results show that blacks and central-city residents face higher time costs of travel than do others, at least partly because of their lower access to automobiles. We also find that central-city residents in metropolitan areas where jobs are more decentralized do not offset the loss of jobs in their areas with more geographically extensive job search or longer commutes to work, even after controlling for travel cost per mile. High travel costs and reduced travel distances appear to raise unemployment durations and lower wages for blacks. On the other hand, the estimated magnitudes of most of these relationships are not large, implying that high travel cost is but one of many causes of persistent spatial mismatch. Cohort: Y.

962 HOMER, C. J.; BERESFORD, S. A.; JAMES, S. A.; and SIEGEL, E.
"Work-Related Physical Exertion and Risk of Preterm, Low Birthweight Delivery." *Paediatric Perinatal Epidemiology* 4,2 (April 1990):161-174.

Although many women work during pregnancy, the effect of maternal job experience on pregnancy outcome is controversial. We investigated whether work-related physical exertion increases a woman's risk of delivering a preterm, low birthweight infant. We studied 773 employed, pregnant women included in the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience, Youth Cohort (NLSY), a nationally representative sample of young adults. Data concerning work status, job title during pregnancy, and other factors affecting the outcome of pregnancy were obtained from the NLSY. Assessment of physical exertion was based on job title, using an established catalogue of occupational characteristics. Women in jobs characterized by high physical exertion experienced a higher rate of preterm, low birthweight delivery, defined as maternal report of delivery more than 3 weeks early and birthweight under 2,500 g (adjusted RR = 5.1, 95% CI = 1.5, 17.7). These findings support a policy of limiting work-related physical exertion during pregnancy. Cohort: Y.

963 HOMER, C.J.; JAMES, S.; BERESFORD, S.A.; and SIEGEL, E.; et alia.
"Maternal Work, Job Characteristics, and Birthweight." Presented: The Meetings of the Ambulatory Pediatrics Association, 1987.

The authors investigated whether work during pregnancy and two characteristics of work--physical exertion and occupational stress, defined as work with both high psychological demands and low job control--increase a woman's risk of delivering a preterm, low birthweight infant. Twenty-five hundred pregnant women in the NLSY were studied. Delivery of a preterm, low birthweight infant, the outcome variable, was defined as both gestation less than 38 weeks and birthweight under 2500 grams. Work status, job title, and data concerning other factors that might affect the outcome of pregnancy were obtained. Classification of job experience was based on job title, using an established catalogue of occupational characteristics. Analysis was by multiple logistic regression. Women who worked during pregnancy were less likely to deliver a preterm, low birthweight infant than women who did not work, even considering known socioeconomic and behavioral differences. Among women who worked, both high physical exertion, and low demand/low control work were associated with increased frequency of preterm, low birthweight when considered alone. When these job characteristics were considered together, and other factors related to birth outcome taken into account, only physical exertion remained associated with this outcome. These findings support a policy of limiting work-related effort during pregnancy. Cohort: Y.

965 HOMER, CHARLES J.; JAMES, SHERMAN A.; and SIEGEL, EARL.
"Work-Related Psychosocial Stress and Risk of Preterm, Low Birthweight Delivery." *American Journal of Public Health* 80,2 (February 1990):173-177.

Using data on working pregnant women from the NLSY, this paper examined whether work-related stress increased a woman's risk of delivering a pre-term, low birthweight infant. Results indicated that young women working during pregnancy in jobs characterized by high exertion and low job control were somewhat more likely than were women who worked in other jobs to deliver a low birthweight, pre-term infant if they did not want to continue working. Occupational stress was not associated, however, with pre-term, low birthweight delivery for the sample as a whole. Cohort: Y.

966 HOMER, CHARLES J.; WISE, PAUL; EVANS, ALLISON; and GORTMAKER, STEVEN; et alia.
"Impact of Chronic Poverty on Black-White Disparities in Pregnancy Outcomes." (In-progress Research) Harvard Medical School and Harvard School of Public Health, Boston. N.D.

Profound disparities in Black-White infant mortality and low birth weight rates continue. Prior investigations revealed such disparities remain within crude categories of socioeconomic status (SES), such as poverty status, when considered only at one point in time. We investigated whether such disparities would be reduced using measures of SES over longer periods of time. We hypothesized poor Black mothers are more likely to have been poor in prior years and persistent poverty would be more strongly associated with low birth weight than transient poverty. We analyzed all births (n=5876) occurring between 1979 and 1986 in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) a representative US sample. Black mothers were far more likely to be poor than white mothers (44 vs. 19%, p<.001). Black mothers poor in the year of their child's birth were far more likely to have been poor the previous year than white mothers below poverty (77 vs. 49%, p<.001). Rates of low birth weight increased with increasing years of poverty (5,7,9,11,14% for 0-4 years, p<.001 chi-square for trend). Nonetheless, disparities in low birth weight rates persist in each category of poverty chronicity except the never poor; accounting for such chronicity explains at most 10% more of the disparity between Black and White rates than accounting for poverty alone. Black-white differences in SES are not well captured by simple measures; how such differences influence health status and utilization requires further study. Cohort: Y.

967 HORNEY, MARY JEAN and MCELROY, MARJORIE B.
"A Nash-Bargained Linear Expenditure System: The Demand for Leisure and Goods." Report 8041, Center for Mathematical Studies in Business and Economics, University of Chicago, 1980.

Consistent with the Nash bargaining model, this report presents empirical estimates of a linear expenditure system. A three commodity system is presented along with the different tests that this expenditure system collapses to a neoclassical one. As a result, the authors found some evidence that the model does not collapse to the neoclassical one. This research and other studies mentioned in this paper, mark only the beginning of evaluating empirical payoff to a bargaining approach. Cohort: W.

968 HORTON-MANN, CAROL GAIL.
"The Relative Wages of Men and Women Over Business Cycles and Over Time." Ph.D. Dissertation, Washington State University, 1984.

The purpose of the study is to empirically determine whether the wage gap between men and women varies over time or with the level of macroeconomic activity. Six theories of the wage gap are considered and it is demonstrated that each explanation implies different cyclical and time trends. The data utilized are from the NLS of Young Men, 1967-76, and Young Women, 1969-78. A system consisting of an offered wage equation and a reservation wage equation is estimated separately from men and women by weighted two stage least squares with a selectivity bias correction and an autocorrelation correction. A heteroscedastic-robust variance estimator is used to obtain consistent standard errors. Results show that the gap in offered wages is greatest in the South, in rural areas, and among unionized employees. Differences in average characteristics between men and women, including occupation and measures of productivity, account for less than one-third of the gap in offered wages. The remaining portion is due primarily to a lower constant term for women than for men, indicating that the offered wage curve for female labor is to the left of the offered wage curve for male labor. Returns to the productivity variables are higher for women than men. An interesting finding is that the gap in reservation wages exceeds the gap in offered wages. Economic activity does not affect the offered wages or reservation wages of women relative to men. The gap in both offered wages and reservation wages narrowed over this time period. Of the six theories analyzed, these results best support Becker's theory of discrimination. Cohort: B G.

969 HOSEK, J. R. and PETERSON, C. E.
"Enlistment Decisions of Young Men." Interim Report, Rand Corporation, 1985.

This study analyzes factors in the enlistment decisions of two segments of the recruiting market: high school seniors, and nonstudent high school graduates. It draws on data from the 1979 Department of Defense Survey of personnel entering military service and from the 1979 wave of the NLSY. The authors base their empirical analysis on hypotheses derived from the theories of investment in human capital and career choice, and on the theory of recruiter behavior. They find that seniors and graduates differ substantially in the empirical determinants of their enlistment decisions; education of their enlistment decisions; education expectations play a major role in enlistment behavior; and a graduate's enlistment probability is much less in areas with a fairly high proportion of seniors and recent graduates, whereas a senior's enlistment probability is unaffected. [NTIS AD-A158-069-5-XAB] Cohort: Y.

970 HOSEK, J. R. and PETERSON, C. E.
"Serving Her Country: An Analysis of Women's Enlistment." Interim Report, The Rand Corporation, 1990.

Using data drawn from a 1979 Department of Defense survey of enlistees and the 1979 wave of the NLSY, this report examines one aspect of women's military service--the factors affecting the flow of new recruits. The analysis uses models of both individual willingness to enlist and the allocation of recruiter effort to enlist women and other groups. These models, estimated with a microdatabase containing many individual and local market variables, make it possible to circumvent the distorting effects of the overall demand constraint that has, in the past, jeopardized aggregate data analyses of women's enlistment. The authors compare the options and behavior of women with those of men. For example, they consider whether labor market forces influence young men and women differently; the ways in which marriage expectations affect the enlistment decision; whether the role of education expectations differs between the two sexes; and what impact local labor market conditions have on individual's enlistment outcome. The research suggests that there are strong similarities between men and women in the factors influencing their enlistment decisions. [NTIS AD-A221-840-2-XAB] Cohort: Y.

971 HOSEK, JAMES R.; ANTEL, JOHN; and PETERSON, CHRISTINE.
"Who Stays, Who Leaves? Attrition Among First-Term Enlistees." *Armed Forces and Society* 15,3 (Spring 1989):389-409.

Since the advent of US voluntary military service, some 30% of each enlisting cohort have left before completing their first term, and attrition rates remain near this level even though over 90% of recent cohorts are high school graduates. Here, individual-level data from 1979 national surveys of enlistees and working youths and Defense Dept manpower data through 1984 are used to analyze attrition among high school graduates who enlisted in spring 1979. To control for selectivity bias, enlistment is analyzed jointly with attrition. Three variables observable at the time of enlistment are found to have a strong negative effect on attrition: positive expectations of further education, months in the Delayed Entry Program, and employment stability. No evidence of selectivity bias is found for this cohort; hence, results are applicable not only to enlistees but also to prospects. Policy implications are discussed. 1 Table, 2 Figures. Modified HA (Copyright 1990, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

972 HOTCHKISS, LAWRENCE.

"Noneconomic Effects of Vocational Education." Columbus, OH: National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1987.

A project examined the noneconomic effects of secondary vocational education on six types of outcomes measured while respondents were in high school (basic skills, career expectations, significant others' career expectations for the student, attitudes such as self-esteem and locus of control, grades, and homework), and five types of post-high school outcomes (postsecondary education, marriage and family, voting behavior, criminal behavior, and substance use). Two major national data sets were used to study these outcomes: the High School and Beyond (HSB) Survey and the NLSY. Three measures of curriculum were used: vocational profiles based on student transcripts; self-reporting of academic, vocational, and general curriculum; and a curriculum index of course-work, self-report track, remedial courses taken, and honors courses taken. A large number of control variables were included in the analyses. Results of the study indicate small negative effects of vocational curriculum on basic skills, educational expectation, occupational expectation, perceived ability to complete college, grades, and hours per week spent on homework. Findings regarding most secondary schooling are mixed. Vocational curriculum in high school does not appear to have strong effects on the other outcomes studied. Limited evidence showed that vocational education is associated with reduced use of marijuana and other drugs, as is academic curriculum. [NTIS ED 297132] Cohort: Y.

973 HOYT, GAIL MITCHELL.
"The Worker, the Firm, and the Decision to Use Drugs." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Kentucky.

Substance abuse in the United States has increased dramatically in the past few decades, bringing costs to both users and society. As substance use has come to the forefront of public attention, this new awareness has been manifested in recent legislation and in the increased efforts of various organizations to prevent and control substance use. In order to investigate the effects of the vast quantity of resources devoted to substance control, I simultaneously estimate substance demand, wage, and drug control policy equations. This framework allows me to examine how employee assistance programs and drug testing affect drug use and how drug use in turn affects productivity, while controlling for the potential of worker sorting with regard to drug control policy. I depart from previous work by focusing on how drug use affects the user's employment status and earnings while incorporating the firm's attempts to discourage drug use in the workplace through drug testing and monitoring within an expected utility framework. While past studies have considered labor market effects of substance use, none have considered how firm structure and monitoring may also influence substance use. Because the market price of illicit drugs is difficult to obtain, and perhaps not as crucial to the drug user's consumption decision as the effective price, I incorporate the effective price as a combination of the probability of being caught using drugs while at work and the adverse effects associated with dismissal. I test for not only the direct effects of drug control policy within the firm, but the indirect sorting effects. Empirical results show that wages and the use of various licit and illicit substances tend to be positively correlated until controls for unobserved heterogeneity are incorporated, in which case a negative correlation arises. Findings also indicate that drug testing, employee assistance programs, and formal workplace substance use policy have a significant negative impact on workplace marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol use. Also, users of all three substances tend to sort away from firms with control policies present. Cohort: Y.

974 HOYT, GAIL MITCHELL and CHALOUPKA, FRANK J.
"Self-Reported Substance Use and Survey Conditions: An Examination of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Presented: Lake Tahoe, Issues in the Economic Analysis of Substance Abuse Session of the Western Economic Association Meetings, June 1993.

The problems associated with substance use and abuse, particularly among youths, have received increasing attention in recent years. Consequently, economists, public health researchers, and other social scientists have engaged in numerous studies analyzing the determinants of cigarette smoking, drinking, and illicit drug use, as well as the effectiveness of public and private campaigns to discourage these behaviors. In addition, the effects of substance use/abuse on various outcomes, particularly labor force behavior, has been carefully examined. Many of these studies, especially those looking at the determinants/impact of illicit drug use, employ survey data in their analyses. One criticism of studies examining survey data is the self-reported nature of the substance use information. Several factors may contribute to inaccurate or biased information being collected in these surveys. Perhaps most important is the respondent's understandable fear of reporting a behavior that is either illegal (i.e. illicit drug use or underage drinking) or socially unacceptable (i.e. cigarette smoking in recent years). In addition, a respondent may unknowingly report inaccurate levels of substance use. With the availability of look alike drugs and the difficulties in measuring substance quantities and/or purities, a respondent may believe that they are conveying information truthfully when in actuality they are misreporting their use. Finally, the conditions under which the survey is administered may lead to intentional misreporting of substance use. The presence of parents or others during the collection of substance use information may inhibit the respondent from reporting truthfully. Cohort: Y.

975 HSUEH, CHERNG-TAY.
"Sibling Resemblance in Educational Attainment: An Investigation of the Effects of Family Background." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1992.

This research examines the effects of family background on schooling for a sample of youth from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Three questions are addressed: 1. How strong is the influence of family background on children's schooling between and within families in different living environments. 2. How do these effects of family background vary by different schooling outcomes. 3. How does family disruption affect sibling differences in schooling. This research considers the importance of family structure, family differential effects of family background between siblings, and unobserved family factors in explaining schooling. By examining sibling resemblance in different schooling outcomes, the research supports the argument that between- and within-family effects vary by schooling outcome and family structure. Between-family effects are similar for siblings of different family types, while within-family differential effects of family background on completed grade are found only for siblings living with both parents. These differential effects of family background do not change when siblings of high school graduates are selected for the analyses, but decrease slightly when ability is controlled. Cohort: Y.

976 HUANG, JINLIN.
"Bivariate Survival Analysis with Association." Presented: Fort Lauderdale, American Statistical Association Winter Conference on Families and Children, Research Findings, Data Needs, and Survey Issues, January 1.

Linear model approach is used on a bivariate survival model with censoring in either or both components. Various parametric, semi-parametric and non-parametric methods are applied to estimate an association parameter, as well as the covariates. When the postulated model has fewer covariates than the true model has, the estimation bias is smaller with bivariate model than with univariate model. A new bivariate model with time-dependent covariates and competing risks is established. Special goodness-to-fit technique for censored data and Monte Carlo simulation are used. The final section is an application to the ages at the first marriage for pairs of sisters where "failure" means the first marriage. The data is from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth from 1978 to 1988. Cohort: Y.

977 HUDIS, PAULA M.
"Commitment to Work and Wages: Earnings Differences of Black and White Women." *Sociology of Work and Occupations* 4 (May 1977):123-45.

Findings indicate that the lower economic status of black women is caused by lower human capital accumulation and less prestigious occupations. Black women partially compensate for such deficiencies by achieving a higher rate of wage return on their human capital and occupational status they obtain. The results show that work experience does influence differential wage returns to schooling for blacks and occupational status for blacks and whites. In addition, the analyses provide support for an occupational decision-making explanation which contributes to observed differentials in wage returns to schooling. Cohort: W.

978 HUDIS, PAULA M. and KALLEBERG, ARNE L.
"Labor Market Structure and Sex Differences in Occupational Careers." Presented: Chicago, American Sociological Association, 1977.

Results suggest the utility of a career concept for understanding the variety of factors that affect the distribution of socioeconomic rewards to individuals over their employment lifecycles. We have found evidence for the varying impact of labor market characteristics and family status, as well as personal resources, for men and women and across stages of the life cycle. Cohort: B G M W.

979 HUDIS, PAULA M.; STATHAM, ANNE; and HAYWARD, MARK D.
"A Longitudinal Model of Sex-Role Attitudes, Labor Force Participation and Childbearing." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

This study analyzes the over time interrelationships among sex role attitudes, women's labor force participation, and fertility. Sex-role attitudes and employment have a positive effect on the work decision. However, prior sex-role orientations have no significant subsequent influence on childbearing. Since there is a correlation between labor force participation and fertility, an indirect relationship between sex-role attitudes and fertility may be inferred. The husband's perception concerning the work decision is a significant factor which influences childbearing. Cohort: G.

980 HUNT, JANET C. and KAU, JAMES B.
"Migration and Wage Growth: A Human Capital Approach." *Southern Economic Journal* 51,3 (January 1985):697-710.

Using panel data, migration is analyzed as an investment in human capital. The study focuses on two issues: (1) the economic motivation for migration and the reasons some movers receive high returns relative to others; and (2) a test of the human capital model explaining wage profiles of nonmovers, first-time, and repeat migrants. The NLS of Young Men 1966-1971 cross-section is employed to identify migrants and measure earnings for a 4-year interval after the location decision was made. Two procedures are used to determine whether migration pays relative to remaining in the current location. Findings support the idea that migration is properly treated as a human capital investment. Job status influences the monetary return to migration; distance moved is also positively correlated with migrant wages over the entire time period of the panel. Thus, wages clearly increase with the amount of expenditures or physical relocation and job search information. Repeat movers receive a 13% wage gain over nonmigrants and onetime movers. Cohort: B.

981 HUNT, JANET C. and KIKER, B.F.
"Collective Bargaining and Union Membership Effects on the Wages of Male Youths." *Journal of Labor Economics* 4,2 (April 1986):193-211.

The primary objective of this paper is to demonstrate that the union-nonunion wage differential is a function of two effects. The bargaining effect indicates the differential between the wage received by a nonunion member of a collective bargaining unit and the wage received by a comparably productive individual in the absence of collective bargaining. The differential arises, in large part, from the bargaining monopoly power of organized labor. The membership effect is the wage differential within a bargaining unit between union and nonunion members. Holding other productivity-affecting factors constant, if this latter effect exists, it may be attributed to a process of socialization and indirect economic benefits which unionism brings to the work place. An important benefit to union members is the receipt of relatively more specific on-the-job training, a necessary inducement to negate the benefits of free riding. A seniority scheme that encourages the payment of wages below the employee's valued contribution to output during his early work-life and greater during later years will benefit workers with relatively long tenure. Such a remuneration scheme will reward one who acquires specific training. The authors find that union members have a 30 to 38 percent wage advantage over comparable nonmembers of a collective bargaining unit. In addition, their analysis indicates that about 11 to 13 percent of this differential can be attributed to the membership (training) effect. In addition, the results of the analysis shed light on the two arguments that union-nonunion wage differences result from quality-adjustment behavior on the part of the employer and the differences are simply a compensation for a lower quality of work environment. Cohort: B.

982 HUNT, JANET C.; KIKER, B.F.; and WILLIAMS, C. GLYN.
"The Effect of Type of Union on Member-Nonmember Wage Differentials." *Journal of Labor Research* 8,1 (Winter 1987):59-65.

It has been shown that the union-nonunion wage differential can be decomposed into bargaining and membership effects. A study was conducted to discuss the membership effect and to examine the role of type of union as a factor in wage determination. An empirical model was proposed and data obtained from a sample of 1,065 workers between the ages of 18 and 27 in the 1971 cross-section of the Young Men cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey. Results tended to reaffirm the existence of a membership effect of unions that is separate from a bargaining effect. It also was found that the ability to confer a wage advantage to union members relative to nonmembers depended on the type of bargaining unit. The compensatory aspect of higher wages for unstable work was dominant, particularly among craft workers. The effect of local unemployment rate on wage was ambiguous and generally insignificant. Cohort: B.

983 HUNT, SALLY NORTH.
"Women's Labor Force Participation and Family Financial Resources." Ph.D. Dissertation, Texas Women's University, 1982.

This study was designed to investigate the association between selected socioeconomic and labor force variables and family financial resource variables. Objectives were to: (1) categorize career patterns of a representative sample of mature women in the U.S.; and (2) determine effects of career patterns and selected socioeconomic characteristics of women on family financial resources. Data for this investigation were derived from the NLS. Responses from 3,942 Mature Women (ages 30-44) who participated in the surveys from 1967 to 1977 were used. Chi- square analysis was performed to determine relationships between the components of family financial resources and labor force attachment, race, highest grade completed, total family income, respondent's income, health, age, number of dependents, marital status, and residence of the mature women. Using the .05 level of significance, labor force attachment did not have a significant relationship with the financial resource variables. However, significant relationships were found between: (1) net worth and the variables of race, highest grade completed, total family income, health, number of dependents, marital status, and residence; (2) dollar amount in savings/checking accounts and the variables of race, highest grade completed, total family income, respondent's income, health, age, number of dependents, marital status, and residence; (3) dollar amount of U.S. Savings Bonds and residence; and (4) market value of stocks, bonds, or mutual funds and total family income. Multiple regression procedures revealed that race, total family income, age, number of dependents, and residence were significant predictor variables for net worth, using the .05 level of significance. The combination of race, total family income, number of dependents, marital status, and highest grade completed accounted for twenty-two percent of the variance in savings/ checking accounts. Total family income, number of dependents, and residence accounted for six percent of the variance in U.S. Savings Bonds. Twelve percent of the variance in stocks, bonds, or mutual funds was explained by race, total family income, age, and number of dependents. Labor force attachment was not found to contribute significantly to the explanation of variance in the family financial resource variables. Cohort: W.

984 HWANG, KYUDAE.
"A Structural Approach to Estimating Sex-Based Wage Discrimination: Causal and Indicator Models." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1987.

This study compares a causal model, suggested by human capital theory with an indicator model, suggested by the theory of statistical discrimination. The models are investigated by: (1) developing a framework for estimating wage discrimination, (2) estimating/comparing the structural coefficients among productivity proxies, productivity, and wages, (3) employing two techniques to obtain productivity scores (i.e., least squares and weighted least squares) in the indicator model, and (4) comparing estimates of wage discrimination across the models. In addition, reverse regression analyses are performed in order to compare the indicator model with reverse regression. The data for empirical analyses are taken from the Young Men and Women cohorts of the NLS. In this study estimates of wage discrimination differ depending on the assumption about the relationships between productivity proxies and productivity and the method used to obtain productivity scores within the indicator model. Reverse regression, however, leads to the same estimates of wage discrimination as does direct regression when weights for productivity scores are created either by direct regression coefficients or the least-squares method. Implications of this work for future theoretical and empirical development are suggested. [UMI ADG87- 23335] Cohort: B G.

985 IDSON, TODD L.
"Employer Size and Turnover." Working Paper, Department of Economics, University of Miami, 1990.

This paper investigates the causes of lower (higher) levels of turnover (tenure) among workers employed by large employers. Four distinct data sets, the Current Population Surveys, the Quality of Employment Survey Panel, the Employment Opportunities Pilot Project, and the NLS of Young Men, are employed to document the structure of the relationship between size of employer and labor mobility, and to evaluate seven different hypotheses that may account for these size differentials. Cohort: B.

986 ILAN, LEILA C.
"Differences in Locus of Control between Mature Black and White Women: Implications for Social Stratification." Presented: the Meetings of the Southwestern Sociological Association, 1979.

This study examines the differences in locus of control, as measured by the Rotter Internal-External (I-E) scale, between black and white females who were respondents in the NLS of Mature Women in 1969. External locus of control is manifested by individuals who believe that a reward or an event is the result of luck, chance, fate, or as being under the control of powerful others. The reverse is true for an internally oriented individual. As suggested by previous investigators, the Rotter I-E was used to measure a "general locus of control" and a "sense of personal fate control." Comparison of means on the two I-E measures indicated that black women tended to be more externally oriented than the white women. However, in several analyses, it was revealed that this did not have as much influence on locus of control orientation compared to education, income, and health. Subsequent analysis of covariance confirmed this finding. It was also shown that age had a significant effect on sense of personal fate control. The theoretical implications of the concept of locus of control for social stratification are discussed. Internal locus of control is associated with high position, while external locus of control is associated with low position in a stratification system. Cohort: W.

987 IMBENS, GUIDO and LYNCH, LISA M.
"Re-employment Probabilities over the Business Cycle." Working Paper No. 4585, National Bureau of Economic Research, December, 1993.

Using a Cox proportional hazard model that allows for a flexible time dependence that can incorporate both seasonal and business cycle effects this paper analyzes the determinants of reemployment probabilities of young workers from 1978-1989. It finds considerable changes in the chances of young workers finding jobs over the business cycle, however, the characteristics of those starting jobless spells do not vary much over time. Therefore, government programs that target specific demographic groups may change individuals' positions within the queue of job seekers but will probably have a more limited impact on the overall re-employment probability. Living in an area with high local unemployment reduces re-employment chances as does being in a long spell of non-employment. However, when we allow for an interaction between the length of time of a jobless spell and the local unemployment rate we find the interaction term is positive. In other words, while workers appear to be scarred by a long spell of unemployment, the median age seems to be reduced if they are unemployed in an area with high overall unemployment. Cohort: Y.

988 INGRAM, DONNA M.
"Learning About Yourself: Occupation Choice with Unknown Own-Preference." Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1990.

In the years 1965 through 1970, thirty-nine percent of the adult males living in the United States changed their occupation at least once. Previous microeconomic research has attempted to explain these occupational changes by assuming that one or both of the following are true: workers enter occupations without knowing all of the characteristics of the occupations, or employers hire workers without knowing all the characteristics of the worker. This research is an analysis of an alternative source of the uncertainty: unknown own-preferences. In this case, even if a worker knows the characteristics of all occupations and the worker's productivity is known, the worker may change occupations as he learns about his preferences. Unobservable welfare effects are studied in a simple model with two occupations and a sole worker. Each occupation is described as a combination of leisure and income, where the worker's preferences are unknown and stochastic. It is found that a worker's expected lifetime utility increases as he becomes more certain of his preferences. It is also shown that the expected lifetime utility is convex in the worker's prior distribution of his preferences, continuous in it, and differentiable with respect to it. The NLSY provides job and occupation history data for individual workers. The Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) provides descriptions of occupations. Results describe the way in which workers learn and suggest that workers are not pure bayesians. Cohort: Y.

989 INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH ON POVERTY.
"Paternity Establishment: A Public Policy Conference; Vol. II: Studies of the Circumstances of Mothers and Fathers." Special Report #56B. University of Wisconsin-Madison, WI: Special Report Series, August 1992.

Conference reports. This is the second volume of a two-volume IRP Special Report containing papers presented at a conference held in Washington, D.C., in February 1992, entitled "Paternity Establishment: A Public Policy Conference." The conference was sponsored by the Institute for Research on Poverty and two divisions of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services: the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation and the Administration on Children and Families. A summary overview of the conference is in Volume I. For more on the conference, see the Summer 1992 issue of Focus the newsletter of the IRP. All opinions and conclusions expressed in the papers are those of the authors alone and not of the sponsoring institutions. Cohort: N.

990 IVERSON, THOMAS JOHN.
"The Impact of Early Work Experience on the High School Retention of Young Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin, 1980.

This study examined the relationship between work experience during the last year of school and high school graduation. The policy framework was presented from the point of view of a professional within the delivery system of the Department of Labor's employment and training programs. Analysis of the administrative rules and regulations for these programs indicated the assumption, by program administrators, that work experience was necessary for youth to remain in school. Some economists and school system officials were seen as viewing the programs from a different perspective. They argued that work experience draws students from school into the full time labor force and, therefore, the programs hindered high school retention. This issue was examined by analyzing the NLS of Young Men using an econometric model. A single equation, with retention as the dependent variable and vectors representing family background, personal characteristics, and the labor market as independent variables, was used to model this problem. As the dependent variable was dichotomous, probit analysis was chosen as the appropriate technique to analyze the relationship between work experience and retention. Variations in model specification and sample size were employed to examine certain marginal variables and to gain further insight into variables which were "borderline" in statistical significance. The results indicated a marginally significant relationship between work experience and retention which was clearly positive. Thus, these results support the Department of Labor's claim that work experience is a positive factor in enabling youth to remain in school. In addition, these results should calm the fears of economists and school system officials that such programs will draw students out of school prematurely and lead to a greater incidence of dropping out. Cohort: B.

991 JACKSON, AURORA P.
"Preferences for Employment and Perceived Well-Being Among Black Single Employed Mothers of Preschool-Aged Children." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1990.

This study examined the relationship of employment preferences to role strain, emotional well-being , and mothers' perceptions of their children in a sample of 111 employed black single mothers, each with a 3- or 4-year-old child. The mothers, former recipients of AFDC, completed a self-administered questionnaire. Cohort: Y.

992 JACKSON, PETER and MONTGOMERY, EDWARD.
"Layoff, Discharge and Youth Unemployment." Presented: Cambridge, MA, Conference on Inner City Black Youth Unemployment, 1983.

Three different data sets (NLSY, CPS, and the NBER Survey) were used in this analysis of the unemployment experience of black youths. Blacks are found to be less likely than whites to quit or be temporarily laid off and more likely to be discharged or permanently laid off. The high rate of job loss for blacks appears to be the result of low tenure or seniority and lack of employment in sectors and occupations which seem to have lower turnover, layoff, and discharge rates. This difference in the incidence of job loss was found to be a major factor in explaining the difference between whites' and blacks' unemployment rates. Cohort: Y.

993 JACOB, HERBERT.
"Another Look at No-Fault Divorce and the Post-Divorce Finances of Women." *Law and Society Review* 23,1 (February 1989)

95-115.

Findings from recent studies by Lenore J. Weitzman (eg. see IRPS No. 30/85c00570) and others suggest that no-fault divorce has harmed women. These findings are tested by examining the effects of no-fault divorce on the financial situation of women using 1968-1983 data on salary and wage income, home ownership, and child support from the young women's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience conducted by the US Bureau of Census. Analysis does not support the hypothesis that no-fault divorce produces adverse financial effects: rather, it appears that no-fault has had little effect on women's finances. Alternative models that might explain how divorce law affects the financial condition of women are suggested. 6 Tables, 33 References. (Copyright 1989, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: G.

994 JACOB, HERBERT.
"No Fault Divorce and the Post-Divorce Finances of Women." Presented: Wash., D.C., The Meetings of the Law and Society Association, The American Political Science Assoc., 1987. Also: *Law and Society Review* 23,1 (Feb 1989).

This study examines Weitzman's hypothesis that the passage of no-fault laws has worsened the post-divorce financial situation of women. Using data from the Young Women's cohort (1968-1983), the analysis found no support for that hypothesis. No relationship was found between net family assets or salary and wage income of respondent (and husband, if present) and location of divorce or year of divorce (a proxy for location). Cohort: G.

995 JACOBS, JERRY A.
"Industrial Sector and Career Mobility Reconsidered." *American Sociological Review* 48,3 (June 1983):415-421.

The relationship between industrial sector and career mobility is reexamined. It is argued that one must separate stayers and movers when studying career mobility. Data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Older Men and from the March 1981 Current Population Survey are employed. Two industrial sector models are tested, and are compared with a blue-collar vs. white-collar dichotomy. Industrial sector is shown to have only a modest impact on career mobility and is no more important for blacks and women than for white men. For all groups, collar color inhibits career mobility significantly more than does industrial sector. Cohort: M.

996 JACOBS, JERRY A.
*Revolving Doors: Sex Segregation and Women's Careers*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1989.

Using large national samples of women studied over time to assess stability and change in the sex typing of career aspirations, college majors, and occupations, the author attempts to determine at what point during the life cycle women are tracked into women's jobs. His findings indicate remarkable rates of mobility between male-dominated, sex-neutral, and female- dominated fields on the part of individual women. Does this mobility imply the existence of equal opportunity for women? The evidence suggests the contrary, because, while individual mobility is common, change in the structure of sex segregation is slow. The author first places sex segregation in a historical and comparative context and critically assesses theories of segregation. He then develops a theory of sex segregation that stresses the enduring operation of social control processes that constrain women's career opportunities throughout the life cycle. Later chapters consider aspirations, education, and careers. The discussion of women's careers includes a review of the literature on harassment as well as case studies of sex segregation within the legal and medical professions. A chapter on reconciling economic and sociological perspectives on discrimination is followed by the conclusion which discusses comparable worth and other possible remedies. Cohort: W.

997 JACOBS, JERRY A.
"The Sex Typing of Aspirations and Occupations: Instability during the Careers of Young Women." *Social Science Quarterly* 68,1 (March 1987):122-137.

This paper examines the extent to which socialization causes young women to pursue sex-typical careers. Three links are essential to the socialization perspective: (1) the sex type of young women's occupational aspirations must be stable over time;

(2) the sex type of these aspirations must predict the sex type of occupations they pursue; and (3) the sex type of occupations women hold must be stable over time. Data from the NLS of Young Women show that each of these three links is weak. The conclusion highlights the role of career contingencies in the reproduction of the sex segregation of occupations. Cohort: G.

998 JACOBS, JERRY A.
"The Sex-Segregation of Occupations and the Career Patterns of Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1983.

This thesis examines the relationship between the sex-segregation of occupations and the career patterns of women. While most women are channeled into female-dominated occupations, a minority obtain employment in fields where men predominate. Both groups are assumed to remain so employed throughout their labor force experience. It is assumed that the sex-segregation of occupations is mirrored in the careers of women. The hypothesis that women who change occupations during their careers rarely change the sex-type of their occupations is not supported. The characteristics of occupations and of individuals examined have only a weak effect on the process of sex-type mobility. The length of employment spells in each sex-type employment category is also examined using the demographic tool of survival analysis. The median length of spells in all categories is quite short--only several years in length. Moves to male-dominated occupations by women are facilitated by previous detachment from the labor force. It is argued that human capital, social-psychological and labor-market segmentation approaches to understanding the sex-segregation of occupations all need to take into account the striking degree of career mobility which crosses sex-type boundaries. It is argued that career experiences are crucial in maintaining the sex-segregated structure of occupations. Cohort: W.

999 JACOBS, JERRY A.
"The Sex-Segregation of Occupations as a Circulating System." Presented: the Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1985.

Evidence demonstrating a substantial degree of career mobility between male-dominated and female-dominated occupations is presented, focusing on the mechanism by which the sex-segregated structure of occupations is reproduced. Despite a high degree of segregation, the career patterns of individuals indicate substantial circulation between female-dominated, sex-neutral, and male-dominated occupations. Evidence on career patterns from the NLS of Mature Women and the Current Population Study shows that, for individuals changing detailed occupations, there is only a slight positive relationship between the sex-type of initial occupation and that of occupation of destination. Particularly striking is the high rate of attrition of women in male-dominated occupations, a substantial proportion of whom move to female-dominated jobs. Log-linear models are tested that indicate the consistency of this pattern for a variety of labor-market situations and for a range of demographic groups. The implications of these findings for research on sex-segregation and for policies designed to reduce sex-segregation are discussed. Cohort: W.

1000 JACOBS, JERRY A. and FURSTENBERG, FRANK F.
"Changing Places: Conjugal Careers and Women's Marital Mobility." *Social Forces* 64,3 (March 1986):714-732.

The relationship between the socioeconomic status of successive husbands for two national samples of women (the Mature and Young Women cohorts) who married two or more times is investigated. Socioeconomic homogamy, as indicated by the educational attainment and occupational status of spouses, is similar in first and second marriages for both cohorts. On average, the socioeconomic standings of husbands in subsequent marriages are about equal to those in previous marriages, when adjustments are made for the career trajectories of the men involved. Socioeconomic variables, timing, and the presence of children all influence the chances of finding an accomplished second husband. The implications of these findings for the welfare of children of disrupted families and for future trends in socioeconomic homogamy are discussed. Cohort: G W.

1001 JACOBS, JERRY A.; KAREN, DAVID; and MCCLELLAND, KATHERINE.
"The Dynamics of Young Men's Career Aspirations." *Sociological Forum* 6, 4 (December 1991):609-639.

The dynamics of career aspirations are explored using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Men (N = 5,125 males ages 14-24 followed since 1966). Results demonstrate that the overwhelming majority of young men have high aspirations at some point, though they decline with age. Occupational aspirations, highly unstable among teenagers, become more stable with age. Racial and social origin differences in aspirations grow with age, reflecting widening race and social class differences in educational attainment. 7 Tables, 47 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: B.

1002 JACOBSEN, L. A.
"Effects of Human Capital, Rural-Urban Residence, and Labor Markets on Gender Differences in Earnings." (In-progress Research).

This research will investigate the relative importance of individual and structural factors in the determination of gender differences in earnings. The specific objectives are: (1) to analyze differences in the determinants of urban and rural men's and women's life cycle patterns of investment in human capital; (2) to compare the level, pattern, and determinants of investment for urban and rural men and women to assess their support for human capital theory; and (3) to analyze the gender gap in earnings to determine the contribution of individual factors such as human capital investment relative to those of structural factors such as local (urban vs. rural), industrial, and occupational labor markets. The approach will be to estimate and compare structural models of men's and women's life cycle patterns of human capital investment, using a structural equation analysis technique (LISREL). These models will indicate whether the levels, life cycle patterns, or determinants of human capital investment differ among rural and urban, and black and white men and women. Other estimations of separate earnings functions by race and gender using an ordinary least squares regression technique will be conducted. Third, regression standardization will be used to decompose the wage gap between males and females into that portion due to differences in individual characteristics and that portion due to structural constraints. Cohort: B G.

1003 JACOBSON, JONATHAN ERIK.
"Essays on the Economics of Minimum Competency Testing." Ph.D. Dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1993.

This thesis investigates the impact of minimum competency testing requirements on pupils and considers what factors influence states' adoption of such testing requirements. Between 1973 and 1985 twenty-one states adopted requirements that youth pass a minimum competency exam before graduating from high school. The data used to assess the effects of these requirements came from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) 1979 to 1990. The first chapter considers the impact of mandatory testing requirements on pupil test scores. The second chapter of the thesis considers the impact of testing requirements and other school policies on labor market outcomes. The third chapter of the thesis considers the determinants of states' adoption of testing requirements both for pupils and for teachers. (Copies available exclusively from MIT Libraries Rm. 14-0551 Cambridge MA 02139-4307. Ph. 617-253-5668; Fax 617-253-1690.) Cohort: Y.

1004 JARJOURA, G. ROGER.
"Does Dropping Out of School Enhance Delinquent Involvement? Results from a Large-Scale National Probability Sample." *Criminology* 31,2 (May 1993):149-172.

This study seeks to improve on previous research on the relationship between dropping out of school and later involvement in delinquency. Using data from the first two waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, the analysis addresses two problems with prior studies in this area: (1) By controlling for many variables that may account for observed dropout-delinquency associations, it is possible to explore the possibility that the relationship may be spurious (2) By examining the effects of different reasons for dropping out, the study avoids the assumption that dropouts are a homogeneous group. Results indicate that the effect of dropping out of school on later offending is more complicated than previous research leads one to believe. In addition, dropping out does not always enhance the likelihood of a person's later delinquent involvement. Cohort: Y.

1005 JARJOURA, G. ROGER.
"School Status, Employment Status, and Criminal Activity in a Large-Scale National Probability Sample." Ph.D. Dissertation,

University of Maryland, 1990.

Using a major longitudinal survey, the analysis examines the association between dropping out of high school and later involvement in crime while controlling for preceding factors as well as postschool experiences. The primary contribution of the study is the degree of specificity with which it examines the dropout- delinquency relationship. There are several ways in which this study achieves greater specificity over previous research. First, the population of dropouts is divided into subgroups based on self-reported reasons for leaving school. This should provide information about the characteristics of dropping out which may lead to delinquent involvement. Little is known about these characteristics from previous research in this area. Second, rather than a general measure of delinquent participation, the dependent variable in this study will consist of three measures which indicate participation in specific categories of offending: violence, theft, and selling drugs. Finally, the analysis controls for potential alternative explanations of the dropout-delinquency relationship. This includes experiences prior to as well as after dropping out. Special attention is paid to the role of postschool labor market experiences. The data used in the study comprise the first two waves of the NLSY. Cases were left out of the analysis if the youth was in the military or still in high school. Overall, the results support the position that dropping out of high school does not increase the likelihood of criminality, although for a few groups of dropouts, this conclusion may be premature. Most importantly, the study provides evidence to support the position that the observed dropout-delinquency relationship is largely due to other factors which have been neglected as control variables in previous studies. Primarily, these other factors include measures of prior misconduct and demographic characteristics. Cohort: Y.

1006 JENNISON, KAREN M. and JOHNSON, KENNETH A.
"Drinking Problems in Adult Children of Alcoholics: Evidence from a National Survey." Presented: Miami, Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, August, 1993.

Abstract: There is a growing consensus in the collective research literature that adult children of alcoholics (ACOAs) are at greater risk for developing drinking problems, alcohol dependence, and psychosocial difficulties. In this study data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth (NLSY) are used to predict DSM-III-R defined alcohol dependence severity in 1989. The sample consisted of 5,051 family history positives (FHPs) and 5,263 family history negatives (FHNs), which were subsequently reclassified into four mutually exclusive groups: those with 1) alcoholism in first-degree family members only (N=1,762), 2) alcoholic second-degree relatives only (N=1,969), 3) both first and second-degree alcoholic family members (N=1,320), and FHNs as controls. The results indicate, as previous research suggests, that ACOAs drink more heavily, experience earlier onset of problems, and develop greater severity of alcohol dependence than non-ACOAs. Sons of alcoholics are at greater risk than daughters of alcoholics, and that alcoholism in first and second-degree relatives rather than in first or second-degree relatives alone predicts greater likelihood of developing severe alcohol dependence. Cohort: Y.

1007 JENNISON, KAREN M. and JOHNSON, KENNETH A.
"Drinking-Induced Blackouts Among Young Adults: Results from a National Longitudinal Survey." *The International Journal of the Addictions* 29,1 (January 1994):23-51.

This is a revised version of a paper presented at the 87th Annual Meeting of the American Sociological Association, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, August 20-24, 1992. Amnesia drinking episodes among a national probability sample of 12,686 young adults are examined at two points in their lives: when they were ages 19 to 26 in 1984 and 23 through 30 in 1988. Prospective blackout patterns of early onset, late onset, chronicity, and remission were analyzed using logistic regression statistical models. Results indicate that the relative risk of short-term memory loss while drinking is significantly associated with increased alcohol consumption, age of drinking onset, the number of alcoholic relatives, and, principally, with the individual's capacity to control drinking behavior. It is concluded that the blackout remission rate observed among a substantial proportion (68%) of young adults may not fit the progressive, irreversible model of alcoholism. The study draws upon the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Cohort: Y.

1008 JIANAKOPLOS, NANCY A.
"Household Wealth Accumulation during Periods of Inflation: Some Evidence from Longitudinal Data." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This study focuses on the effect of anticipated and unanticipated, inflation-related and real capital gains and losses on the accumulation of wealth by individual households. The ex post change in individual-household wealth, or saving, is hypothesized to be positively related to the quantity of unanticipated, inflation-related, real capital gains accruing to households. Similarly, individual-household saving is predicted to vary inversely with the quantity of anticipated, inflation-related, real capital gains which households experience. Measures of anticipated and unanticipated, inflation-related, real capital gains are incorporated into a life-cycle model of individual-household saving behavior. An individual-household saving function is estimated empirically using panel data from the NLS of Older Men. The parameters of the saving function, over the intervals 1966-1971 and 1971-1976, are estimated separately and in a pooled cross-section and time-series model. The preponderance of the empirical estimates support the hypothesized relationships. The greater-than-predicted magnitudes of the coefficient estimates associated with the unanticipated capital gains variable suggest that changes in wealth resulting from capital gains are not quickly recognized and are not easily rechannelled into consumption spending. The greater-than-predicted wealth accumulation out of capital gains can be interpreted as partially offsetting the less-than-predicted saving out of expected earnings and net worth estimated in the regressions. The results indicate that households respond to inflation-induced wealth changes by substituting saving from the appreciation of existing assets for the acquisition of new assets. The measures of real capital gains capture the influence of the composition, as well as the magnitude, of individual-household wealth. Including measures of real capital gains in a life-cycle model of individual household wealth accumulation improves the explanatory power of the model. The significance of both of the capital gains variables emphasizes the importance of distinguishing between anticipated and unanticipated real capital gains when examining the determinants of individual-household saving behavior. Cohort: M.

1009 JIANAKOPLOS, NANCY A.
"Inflation and the Accumulation of Wealth by Older Households, 1966-1976." In: *The Level and Composition of Household Savings*, Patrick Hendershott, ed., Cambridge, MA: Ballinger Publishing Co., 1985.

The principal finding of this paper is that both anticipated and unanticipated inflation-related real capital gains have a significant impact on individual household wealth accumulation, but the two effects operate in different directions. Anticipated real capital gains are found to reduce wealth accumulation in a manner analogous to the traditional wealth effect. Because unanticipated capital gains do not enter into the consumption-planning process, these gains are initially added to accumulated assets. Since capital gains vary across households because of differences in portfolios, these results suggest that the composition, in addition to the magnitude, of wealth influence saving decisions. Cohort: M.

1010 JIANAKOPLOS, NANCY A.; MENCHIK, PAUL L.; and IRVINE, F. OWEN.
"Using Panel Data to Assess the Bias in Cross-sectional Inferences of Life-Cycle Changes in the Level and Consumption of Household Wealth." In: *The Measurement of Saving, Investment, and Wealth*, Robert E. Lipsey and Helen S. Tice, eds., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1989.

This paper compares age-wealth profiles based on four cross-sectional surveys of a panel with time-series age-wealth profiles for each of the fifteen age cohorts from the same panel observed over fifteen years. These comparisons confirm Shorrocks' hypothesis that productivity growth and differential mortality cause substantial distortions in age-wealth profiles based on cross-sectional data. Furthermore, the authors' evaluation of procedures used in previous research to adjust cross- sectional data for the productivity effect indicate that these fixups are unreliable and, in addition, do not correct for the differential mortality effect. Cohort-specific productivity effects and differential mortality are also shown to cause misleading inferences about portfolio reallocations over time based on cross- sectional data. The authors point to the need to adjust panel data for differential attrition before making inferences about individual behavior. Cohort: M.

1011 JOHNSON, RICHARD and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Wage Declines Among Older Men." Preliminary Paper, Population Studies Center, the University of Pennsylvania, 1992.

This paper re-examines the evidence an whether real wages decline with age among older men. While the human capital model of wage growth predicts that wages will fall as workers near the end of their career, we demonstrate that two alternative theories--based on the shirking model and the forced-saving hypothesis--generally do not predict wage declines for older workers. Our analysis indicates that factors other than the depreciation of human capital can explain most of the drop in wages.

In particular, longitudinal estimation of age-wage profiles reveals that much of the observed decline in cross-sectional data results from the tendency of lower-wage workers to remain at work while collecting Social Security. Cohort: M.

1012 JOHNSON, RICHARD WARREN.
"Wages and Pension Benefits Among Older Workers: Theory and Evidence." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania 1993.

The three essays in this dissertation analyze wages and pension benefits among older workers. The first chapter suggests that the role of pensions in the labor market is to provide an optimal means of deferring compensation once workers invest in specific human capital. The second chapter analyzes differences in pension coverage in the public and private sectors and finds evidence that the relative generosity of pensions among government workers can be explained by the ability of taxpayers to underfund government retirement plans. The third chapter re-examines the evidence on whether real wages decline with age among older men. Cohort: M.

1013 JOHNSON, SHIRLEY B.
"The Impact of Women's Liberation on Marriage, Divorce, and Family Life Style." In: *Sex, Discrimination and the Division of Labor*, C.B. Lloyd, ed., NY: Columbia University Press, 1975.

The "Women's Liberation Effect" is defined as a change in the preference functions of women in the face of more activities outside the household. This paper utilizes an economic analysis to study the effects of the attitudinal change in women on household production functions, preference functions of spouses, and patterns of marriage, divorce, and household formation. In a final section, some feminist proposals for further changes in marriage and the married household are critically evaluated, using the economic model of marriage as a framework of analysis. The women's liberation effect appears to have lowered the economic returns to marriage, at least temporarily. The present demographic situation in the United States, characterized by a decline in the income elasticity of the marriage rate, a rise in the age at marriage, and a high rate of divorce, can be interpreted as reflecting a "disequilibrium" due to changing tastes as well as changing relative productivities of men and women within the context of the traditional marriage. In the long run, however, it is possible that changes in the preference functions of both men and women as well as changes in household production functions will fundamentally alter the way in which the cost and returns from marriage are evaluated. Cohort: W.

1014 JOHNSON, T. V.
"Description of 'Profile of American Youth' Data for Military Manpower and Personnel Analysis." Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1983.

The success of any military organization in accomplishing its mission depends largely on the quality of the personnel who constitute the organization. The NLSY and the Profile of American Youth (1980 nationwide administration of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery) offer a wealth of information on the behavior and characteristics of a nationally representative sample of young men and women. This thesis has developed a data base extract designed primarily for analysts seeking to obtain insights on the current and projected 'quality' of military personnel. Instructions for using the data base extract are provided, along with a brief description of the survey and the computer program (SPSS) and a selected group of frequency distributions from the extract. [NTIS AD-A141-257-6] Cohort: Y.

1015 JOHNSON, WILLIAM G.; CURINGTON, WILLIAM P.; and CULLINAN, PAUL R.
"Income Security for the Disabled." *Industrial Relations* 18 (Spring 1979):173-83.

The authors analyze the deficiencies of social insurance programs for disabled workers. Four improvements are suggested to increase their adequacy and efficiency: (1) adopt measures of (after-tax) earnings capacity as the measure of adequacy; (2) consider the impact on households as well as on disabled individuals; (3) consider total and not individual benefits received by each household; and (4) identify gaps in the coverage provided by public programs for the disabled. The authors also suggest that consolidation of disability programs could increase administrative efficiency. Findings show that potential savings from program consolidation can only be identified by studies that consider the economic well-being of disabled households and the total benefits that are received from all public programs for the disabled. Cohort: M.

1016 JOHNSON, WILLIAM R.
"Job Shopping Among Young Men." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

The causes and effects of job mobility among young men are examined. The effect of job mobility in the first five years of a worker's career is to improve matches between workers and job while mobility in the second five years does not appear to be efficient since it reduces wages and increases wage dispersion. Early mobility can be explained by unlucky first job matches and imperfect information about the labor market. Later mobility is reduced only by formal education. Race and family background do not affect job mobility when other factors are accounted for. Hence, the conclusion that some identifiable racial or social groups have "pathological" rates of job mobility does not seem to be warranted. Cohort: B.

1017 JONES, ELISE F. and FORREST, JACQUELINE D.
"Underreporting of Abortion in Surveys of U.S. Women: 1976 to 1988." *Demography* 29,1 (February 1992):113-126.

Although research on reproductive behavior depends heavily on information from surveys, abortions are characteristically underreported in such data. Estimates of the level of reporting are made for each of the recent major surveys of U.S. women: the 1976, 1982, and 1988 cycles of the National Survey of Family Growth, the 1976 and 1979 National Surveys of Young Women, and the National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience of Youth. The estimates are based on comparisons with external counts of abortions taking place. We examine variation by characteristics of women, trends over time, and the possible effects of length of rack and of the way in which questions about abortion are asked. Abortion reporting is round to be highly deficient in all the surveys, although the level varies widely. Whites are more likely to report their abortions than nonwhites. Special, confidential questioning procedures hold promise for improving the results. Cohort: Y.

1018 JONES, ELIZABETH.
"Racial Comparisons of Female Labor Market Entry Models." Master's Thesis, Baylor University, 1979.

Attempts to discover the main determinants of variation in education, income, and occupational prestige for black and white females entering the job market reveal that in both the black and white models, years of education completed was the prime predictor of income and occupational prestige. The most pronounced difference between the models lies in the importance of structural and social-psychological variables for the black model as compared to the white model. Labor market discrimination appears to exist for occupational prestige but not for income. Cohort: G.

1019 JONES, ETHEL B.
*Determinants of Female Reentrant Unemployment.* Kalamazoo, MI: The W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1983.

This work questions the typical assumption that a woman's reentrance into the labor force is automatically accompanied by a spell of unemployment. The probability of reentrance and unemployment jointly happening is estimated and personal and labor market characteristics that lead to unemployment upon reentry are identified. The probability of unemployment upon reentry is estimated to be one-third. The reentrants more likely to experience unemployment are women of less education and less work experience, migrants, persons without young children, blacks, and those not identified with a particular type of work activity as indicated by occupational certification. The findings suggest both that simple policy prescriptions are not feasible and that continuation of the rise in labor force participation of women may not increase female unemployment rates. Cohort: W.

1020 JONES, ETHEL B.
"Union/Nonunion Differentials: Membership or Coverage?" *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Spring 1982):276-285.

Data from the original four NLS cohorts are used to estimate the differences in the union wage effect when "unionism" is designated by membership compared with collective bargaining coverage. Contrary to a priori expectations, designation by membership results in the larger estimate. The author discusses why nonmembers who are covered by a collective bargaining contract appear to obtain a smaller wage advantage than union members, pointing out that the appearance of lower benefits may, in part, stem from response error. Cohort: B G M W.

1021 JONES, ETHEL B. and LONG, JAMES E.
"Part-Week Work and Human Capital Investment by Married Women." *Journal of Human Resources* 14 (Fall 1979):563-78.

This paper uses NLS data to examine the relationship between part-week work and the wages and postschool human capital investment of married women. The empirical evidence presented is consistent with the hypothesis that part-week workers and their employers will have relatively lower incentive to invest in on-the-job training since part-week work means fewer hours in the labor market than full-week employment. The effect of part-week work by women on the male-female wage differential is ambiguous because the labor force participation of married women is discontinuous over the life cycle. Cohort: W.

1022 JONES, ETHEL B. and LONG, JAMES E.
"Part-Week Work and Women's Unemployment." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 63 (February 1981):70-76.

This report investigates differences in the spells and duration of unemployment between part-week and full-week workers. Once employee and labor market characteristics are introduced into the model, probability and duration of unemployment are found not to differ between the groups. Cohort: G W.

1023 JONES, ETHEL B. and LONG, JAMES E.
"Women and Part-Week Work." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

This two-part report examines four aspects of the part-week job association of married women: (1) the proportion experiencing part-week employment; (2) characteristics increasing the probability of part-week work; (3) the wage effect from part-week in the work-life history; and (4) and the impact upon her unemployment experience. The data base is the NLS of Young Women (1968-73) and of Mature Women (1967-72). Over a six-year period, three of every five women who worked held a part-week job. The work history usually showed both part-week and full-week. The test of a household decision-making model found young children, more children, a higher-income husband, a lower potential market wage, and poor health among significant factors increasing the probability of part-week employment. Intervals of part-week employment increased the current wage less than full-week. At particular periods of potential work-life, no work experience was less depreciating of future earnings than part-week employment. Compared with full-week, unemployment incidence was less frequent, and no consistent differences were observed with respect to duration or the multiplicity of spells of unemployment. Cohort: G W.

1024 JONES, LORI KOWALESKI.
"Public and Private Support Systems: Evaluating the Effects of Welfare Status and Children's Participation in Head Start on Child Outcomes." Presented: Cincinnati, Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, April 1993.

Concern and research have centered around the fate of young women who bear children during adolescence. The often disadvantaged situation in which they bear their children places their offspring in a precarious position both physically and cognitively. This subset of young women and their children typically lack the emotional and economic resources that are more likely to be available to older mothers and have a higher likelihood of raising their child without the father. This purpose of this paper is to investigate these often complex relationships. The results presented in this paper are preliminary findings from a comprehensive research effort examining the impact of public and private support systems on a variety of cognitive outcomes of children born to adolescent mothers. The sample is drawn from the Merged Mother-Child sample of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Policies to reduce the negative effects of poverty and female household headship on child development, the impact of interaction of public and private support systems impact children are discussed. Cohort: Y C.

1025 JONES, THEL B. and LONG, JAMES E.
"Human Capital and Labor Market Employment: Additional Evidence for Women." *Journal of Human Resources* 14 (Spring 1979):270-79.

This paper examines the effect of using potential experience as a proxy for actual labor market experience. Researchers often are forced to use "potential experience" due to the lack of data covering individual work histories. The results show that using models with potential experience may be poor guides for policy decisions because they underestimate the effect of past work experience on female employment rates. The paper also demonstrates that differences in human capital variables explain part of the difference in the employment ratios of blacks and whites. Differences in the ability of the various models to explain the black-white employment rate gap suggest that further research is needed to understand the employment differences among groups of people. Cohort: G W.

1026 JOVANOVIC, BOYAN and MOFFITT, ROBERT.
"An Estimate of a Sectoral Model of Labor Mobility." Paper, C. V. Starr Center of Applied Economics, New York University, 1988.

This paper develops a model of sectoral labor mobility and tests its main implications. The model nests two distinct hypotheses on the origin of mobility: (a) sectoral shocks, and (b) worker-employer mismatch. The relative importance of each hypothesis is estimated; it was found that the bulk of labor mobility is caused by mismatch rather than by sectoral shift. Cohort: B.

1027 JUD, G. DONALD.
"Racial Discrimination and Occupational Choice: Estimates Based on a Sample of Young Men." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

The study employs data from the NLS of Younger Men for 1970 and 1975 to examine the economic and social factors that account for black-white earnings differentials and to determine how the effect of these socio-economic factors differ depending on the individual's chosen career path and parental background. Single equation earnings models that allow variable interactions between race, occupation, and socio-economic background are estimated, and racial, occupational, and social class differentials in the determinants of earnings are examined cross- sectionally and through time. Because the study employs a longitudinal sample of younger men, black-white differentials in the returns to training and experience (both general and firm-specific) are measured directly and possible racial differences in the level of OJT are explicitly quantified. Cohort: B.

1028 JUD, G. DONALD and WALKER, JAMES L.
"Class and Race Discrimination: Estimates Based upon a Sample of Young Men." *Social Science Quarterly* 57,4 (March 1977):731-749.

Recent data and research indicate that the traditional patterns of racial inequality of opportunity have changed. The educational gap between the races has narrowed and employment discrimination appears to have significantly declined. However, the gains have not been equally distributed among the black population. This suggests that while employment discrimination against highly educated black males may have virtually disappeared, large numbers of lesser educated black males still suffer from significant racial discrimination. Results point to the continuing existence of substantial racial discrimination. And, although racial discrimination appears stronger for blacks of lower socioeconomic background, pervasive discrimination by class as described by some radical economists cannot be documented. Cohort: B.

1029 JUSENIUS, CAROL L.
"The Influence of Work Experience, Skill Requirement, and Occupational Segregation on Women's Earnings." *Journal of Economics and Business* 29 (1976-77):107-15.

Two possible causes for women's lower wages relative to those of men are examined: that women have less work experience and that they are employed mainly in stereotypically female occupations. The results indicate that both work experience and occupational segregation are critical determinants of women's wage position. Women earn significantly less in low-skill typically female occupations as compared to low-skill typically male occupations. However, women in high-skill typically female occupations do not earn less than their counterparts in typically male occupations. Cohort: W.

1030 JUSENIUS, CAROL L.
"Occupational Change: The Movement of Women Between Stereotypically Male and Female Jobs." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1975.

The article reports on changes in the distribution of women in traditionally male and and traditionally female jobs between 1967 and 1971. The data on movements between typical and atypical occupations indicate that although white women are moving into stereotypically male jobs, black women are not. Black women who move from atypical to typical jobs appear to earn only 80 percent of the rate of white women. Atypical jobs appear to be less satisfying than typical, but more lucrative, for women of all races. Cohort: W.

1031 JUSENIUS, CAROL L. and SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"Barriers to Entry and Re-Entry into the Labor Force." Presented: Workshop on Research Needed to Improve the Employment and Employability of Women, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1974.

This paper focuses on barriers that women face when they consider entrance or re-entrance into the labor force. Part I discusses, in general terms, the problem and the existing literature on the subject points out those topics which require additional research. Part II focuses on some of the methodological and empirical problems inherent in such analysis as they bear on future research needs. Cohort: G W.

1032 JUST, DAVID ALLEN.
"The Relationship between Female Delinquent Behavior and Work Values, Occupational Aspirations, and Labor Market Experience." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1984.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between female delinquent behavior and work values, occupational aspirations, and labor market experience. Data was derived from the 1980 NLSY. Analyses were conducted on approximately 4,000 youth and three criterion variables were used: work values, occupational aspirations, and labor force status. The variates examined were: delinquency, gender, ethnic origin, age, suspension from school, current residence (rural/urban), and residence in a SMSA. Three methods of analysis were applied to the data: logistic regression (to analyze work values, employment status, and expected ability to achieve aspirations at age 35); least squares regression (to determine the relationship between the variates and the criterion variable, "occupational aspirations"); and cross-tabulation (to illustrate the relationship between the delinquency index and employment status). The findings were of two types: variates that showed a distinct relationship with the criterion variables; and those which were significant because they did not show any relationship to the criterion variables. Recommendations were offered concerning the reduction of present inequities, integration of the school system with the juvenile justice system, and the initiation of further research and pilot programs within the vocational education system. Cohort: Y.

1033 JUSTER, F. THOMAS and KUESTER, KATHLEEN.
"Differences in the Measurement of Wealth, Wealth Inequality and Wealth Composition Obtained from Alternative U.S. Wealth Surveys." *Review of Income and Wealth* 37,1 (March 1991):33-62.

Since household wealth surveys have been widely used to study saving and other issues, it is important to examine the reliability of the various survey estimates of wealth. In this paper, the authors assess the quality characteristics of the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Men and the Retirement History Survey, as compared to the 1983 Survey of Consumer Finances. They find that the NLS and especially the RHS underreport wealth and wealth concentration. The underestimates of wealth held in the form of common stock, business equity, and investment real estate equity are substantial. The principal problem lies in underrepresentation of both tails of the wealth and income distributions, with the consequences of underrepresenting the upper tail being especially serious for wealth measurement. Several potential reasons for the underrepresentation are examined. Cohort:

M.

1034 KABIR, MD. HUMAYUN.
"Socio-Economic Determinants of Mobility of Middle Aged Men in the United States." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brown University, 1981.

This study sought detailed information on the possible determinants of geographic mobility of middle aged men. Mobility depended on background, socio-economic status, life cycle stage, labor force status, and health conditions. Cohort: M.

1035 KAESTNER, ROBERT.
"The Effect of Illicit Drug Use on the Labor Supply of Young Adults." *Journal of Human Resources* 29,1 (Winter 1994):126(30).

This paper analyzes the effects of illicit drug use on the labor supply of young adults using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. The paper investigates whether the frequency and timing of marijuana and cocaine use are systematically related to the labor supply, and presents both cross-sectional and panel data estimates. The cross-sectional results are consistent with those of previous researchers, and suggest that illicit drug use has large, negative effects on labor supply. The longitudinal results, however, suggest that illicit drug use does not have a significant adverse impact on labor supply. (Reprinted by permission of the publisher.) Cohort: Y.

1036 KAESTNER, ROBERT.
"The Effect of Illicit Drug Use on the Wages of Young Adults." *Journal of Labor Economics* 9,4 (1991):381-412.

This paper examines the effects of cocaine and marijuana use on the wages of a sample of young adults drawn from the NLSY. The results suggest that, for this sample, increased use of marijuana and cocaine is associated with higher wages. The positive relationship between drug use and wages does not diminish with age, but remains substantially positive. The author also investigates whether systematic differences in the return to measures of investments in human capital can explain the observed positive relationship between drug use and wages. The results do not support that hypothesis. Cohort: Y.

1037 KAESTNER, ROBERT.
"New Estimates of the Effect of Marijuana and Cocaine Use on Wages." *Industrial and Labor Relations Reuiew* 47,3 (April 1994):454.

Using the 1984 and 1988 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, this study provides an update of several previous cross-sectional estimates of the effect of illicit drug use on wages, as well as the first longitudinal estimates of that effect. The cross-sectional results, which are generally consistent with the surprising findings of previous research, suggest that illicit drug use has a large, positive effect on wages. The longitudinal estimates, which control for unobserved heterogeneity in the sample, are mixed: among men, the estimated wage effects of both marijuana and cocaine use are negative, but among women, the effect of cocaine use remains positive and large. Because the longitudinal model is imprecisely estimated, however, those results are inconclusive. Cohort: Y.

1038 KAHN, JOAN R.; KALSBEEK, WILLIAM D.; and HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.
"National Estimates of Teenage Sexual Activity: Evaluating the Comparability of Three National Surveys." *Demography* 25,2 (May 1988):189-204.

In this article, the reliability with which teenage sexual activity was reported in three recent national surveys is examined. Unlike other study-effects analyses of objective demographic phenomena such as births and marriages, the study focuses on a more sensitive question--age at first intercourse as reported in three very different surveys. Specifically, we compare reports for the 1959-1963 cohort in the 1979 Kantner-Zelnik Study of Young Women, the 1982 National Survey of Family Growth, and the

1983 wave of the NLSY. For the ages when the majority of teens become sexually active (16-19), the three surveys provide comparable estimates of early sexual activity. For the younger teen ages, however, there is some disagreement among the estimates. Nevertheless, all three studies produce consistent estimates of the determinants of sexual activity throughout the teen years. Cohort: Y.

1039 KAHN, LAWRENCE M.
"Union Strength and Wage Inflation." *Industrial Relations* 18 (Spring 1979):144-55.

The hypothesis that the effect of union strength on wage inflation differs according to overall economic conditions is tested using ordinary least squares regression analysis of data for a period of relatively high employment (1968-1969) and for a period of recession (1970-71). In general, the results indicate that union strength has a rather small, but positive, impact on wage inflation for union members during periods of economic expansion and a similar moderate and positive effect on wages for non-union and union workers during recessionary periods. Cohort: B.

1040 KAHN, LAWRENCE M.
"Wage Growth and Endogenous Experience." *Industrial Relations* 19 (Winter 1980):50-63.

This study uses the NLS of Young Men and Women to estimate the effect of the accumulation of employment experience on wage growth. Unlike previous work on wage growth, the endogeneity of experience is explicitly taken into account through the use of two-stage least squares. Comparison of OLS and 2SLS suggests the existence of a reciprocal impact between wage growth and experience. In addition, the effects of business cycle conditions on wage growth are examined by race-sex group. Knowledge of such effects can be useful in evaluating the impact of a full-employment national economic policy on labor market inequality. Cohort: B G.

1041 KAHN, LAWRENCE M. and LOW, STUART A.
"The Demand for Labor Market Information." *Southern Economic Journal* 56,4 (April 1990):1044-1058.

A model of the job seeker's demand for the labor market information provided by intermediaries is developed and tested. The value of using such indirect search methods is that one can increase knowledge about particular firms' potential offers. The model predicts that several factors raise the likelihood of using indirect search methods: (1) a lower stock of firm-specific information; (2) a lower discount rate; (3) greater unemployment insurance (UI) coverage; and (4) higher variance of one's wage offer distribution. These predictions are tested on the 1981 wave of the NLSY cohort aged 14-21 in 1979. Empirical support is found for the impact of information stock, UI coverage, and wage offer variance. The results for UI illustrate that UI affects job search behavior, in addition to its macroeconomic role. The effects of offer variance and information stock suggest some mechanisms that limit the amount of wage inequality unexplained by productivity differences. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1042 KAHN, LAWRENCE M. and LOW, STUART A.
"An Empirical Model of Employed Search, Unemployed Search, and Nonsearch." *Journal of Human Resources* 19,1 (1983):104-117.

The 1969-1971 NLS of Young Men were used to study the employed worker's choice among employed search, unemployed search, and not searching for a new job. It was assumed that an unobserved variable, search intensity, governs this choice such that unemployed search involves a greater intensity than employed search, which, of course, is associated with greater intensity than nonsearch. The principal results are that current wages, seniority, collective bargaining coverage, employment outside construction, and employment by government are each, ceteris paribus, negatively associated with search intensity. Further, each of these variables lowers the probability of not searching and raises the probabilities of employed and unemployed job search. Cohort: B.

1043 KAHN, LAWRENCE M. and LOW, STUART A.

"The Relative Effects of Employed and Unemployed Job Search." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 64 (May 1982):234-41.

This paper uses the NLS of Young Men to estimate the relative wage effects of employed and unemployed job search. Unemployed search in principle allows one to contact more firms per unit of time than employed search; however, unemployed search also implies foregone wages. Because search mode (i.e., employed vs. unemployed) results from a worker choice process, the endogeneity of search mode must be taken into account in estimating the relative wage effects of the two search modes. Using selectivity-bias correction techniques, it is found that unemployed search yields about a 10 percent higher expected wage offer than employed search. Cohort: B.

1044 KAHN, LAWRENCE M. and LOW, STUART A.
"The Wage Impacts of Job Search." *Industrial Relations* (Winter 1982):53-61.

This research, unlike studies of the return to quitting, accounts for search that does and search that does not lead to job change. More importantly, unlike all previous studies of the return to quitting (except Blau and Kahn, 1981), and unlike Black (1980), this study controls for the endogeneity of the search decision in estimating its wage effects. It is found that when the endogeneity of the search decision is taken into account, search does yield a greater expected wage offer than would have been obtained in the absence of search. The importance of controlling for selectivity bias (between searchers and nonsearchers) is underscored by the negative estimated effect of search using single equation methods. In addition, several of the single equation quit studies (Bartel and Borjas, 1977; Cooke, 1979, 1980; Black, 1980) found negative returns to quitting (and Black's results for the wage effects of search also sometimes indicated a negative return). Although there may also be nonpecuniary or long run wage returns to searching, selectivity bias corrected results suggest that there is an immediate wage payoff to search activity. Cohort: B.

1045 KAHN, SHULAMIT and GRIESINGER, HARRIET.
"Female Mobility and the Returns to Seniority: Should EEO Policy Be Concerned with Promotion?" *The American Economic Review* 79,2 (May 1989):300-304.

This paper investigates the effect of sex differences in quit response to wage incentives. Using data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women, it was found that full-time working women who have held their job a year or more are more responsive to wage incentives than men. Cohort: B G.

1046 KAHNE, HILDA.
"Economic Research on Women and Families." *Signs* 3 (Spring 1978):652-65.

Recent economic research on women and families has increased both in volume and in range. This review covers studies of women's productive activities and their roles in the market and in the American family. It emphasizes new directions in nonmarket and family-related research and in contributions to the study of productive activities and work discontinuities over time. Although the writings of economists define the profile of issues considered relevant, contributions of other social scientists are also included. Cohort: W.

1047 KAHNE, HILDA and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Economic Perspectives on the Roles of Women in the American Economy." *Journal of Economic Literature* 13 (December 1975):1249-92.

The purpose of this article is to present in nontechnical language an overview of some of the recent economic literature relating to women. The article identifies the range of topical interests of economists and spells out some of the findings. This review cannot cover all of the economic areas bearing on women. It looks primarily at the literature relating to women's economic roles and omits a number of areas where a general, theoretical or analytic framework also has a relevance for women. Cohort: G W.

1048 KALACHEK, EDWARD.

"Longitudinal Surveys and Labor Market Analysis." In: *Counting the Labor Force, Volume 2: Data Collection, Processing and Presentation: Nat'l and Local*. Washington: U.S. GPO, 1979.

All major labor market relevant panels either in existence or being created are described to review their development, to assess their contribution to the system of employment and unemployment statistics, and to indicate opportunities for major improvements. The record of labor market research based on panel data is reviewed. One section explores the promise and limitations of the Current Population Survey viewed as a longitudinal subfile. Cohort: B M.

1049 KALACHEK, EDWARD; MELLOW, WESLEY; and RAINES, FREDERIC.
"The Male Labor Supply Function Reconsidered." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 31 (April 1978):356-67.

The failure to achieve an adequate theoretical grounding for either the wage or the labor supply concept partly accounts for the wide variety of results yielded by econometric investigations of the labor supply function based on individual households. The theoretical background can be supplied by decomposing wages into permanent and transitory components and by expanding labor supply to include unemployment time. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey was used to examine the labor supply function for older males and findings suggest that prior labor supply studies are irrelevant for assessing the impact of public policy proposals. An exaggerated emphasis appears to have been placed on the position of the budget line. This emphasis does not reflect the parameters affecting labor supply decisions. Labor supply variation derives less from wage variations than from variations in attitudes, health, and demographic factors. Unemployment time for mature males is also actually desired work time and must be considered as such when examining policy issues. Cohort: M.

1050 KALACHEK, EDWARD and RAINES, FREDERIC.
"Static and Dynamic Labor Supply Functions." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

Data from the NLS of Older Men are used to examine the determinants of wage differences, labor supply and labor supply change. The analysis stresses the distinction between the permanent and transitory components of wages, and differential responses to these coefficients. Findings include: (1) personality, attitudinal and psychological characteristics affect wages; (2) workers with the same human capital receive substantially different wages; (3) this difference affects quits, layoffs, the duration of unemployment and hiring standards; (4) labor supply responds positively to the permanent and negatively to the transitory component of wages; (5) the use of measured wages in labor supply regressions leads to misleading results; and (6) workers adjust labor input rapidly when their leisure-income choices alter. Cohort: M.

1051 KALACHEK, EDWARD and RAINES, FREDERIC.
"The Structure Of Wage Differences Among Mature Male Workers." *Journal of Human Resources* 11 (Fall 1979):454-506.

A number of hypotheses concerning the determinants of interpersonal differences in wages are developed and tested. The role of personality structure and of knowledge acquired costlessly from the environment in the overall formation of human capital is found to be considerably important. Testing the hypothesis that labor market segmentation and disequilibrium account for a substantial portion of the variance in wages shows that human capital differences appear to be the prime determinant of interpersonal differences in wages among older males, but that workers with the same level of human capital can earn substantially different wages depending on union membership, industry, and occupation affiliation. Cohort: M.

1052 KALACHEK, EDWARD and RAINES, FREDERIC.
"Trade Unions and Hiring Standards." *Journal of Labor Research* 1 (Spring 1980):63-75.

The empirical data are compatible with the hypothesis that employers respond to union wage premiums by raising the educational component of hiring standards. This behavioral mechanism by which rents are liquidated appears to be bringing about a significant shift in the quality location of American workers. More education increasingly represents preparation for a union job. Normative considerations aside, the implications of the process for the distribution of income and for the allocation of educational resources would seem to warrant serious consideration. Cohort: B G M W.

1053 KALACHEK, EDWARD; RAINES, FREDERIC; and LARSON, DONALD.
"The Determination of Labor Supply: A Dynamic Model." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 32 (April 1979):367-77.

This paper specifies a model of labor supply change to test the sensitivity of static results and estimate the speed of labor supply response to discrepancies between actual and desired hours of work. Employing data from the 1966, 1969 and 1973 waves of the NLS of Older Men, the authors find that workers respond rapidly to changes in desired labor supply, fully adjusting actual hours within a two-year interval, but that pre-existing labor supply disequilibrium is liquidated more slowly. The authors infer that institutional constraints on hours are of limited importance but those imposed by area- or industry- specific demand fluctuations are of more importance. Cohort: M.

1054 KALLEBERG, ARNE L. and HUDIS, PAULA M.
"Wage Change in the Late Career: A Model for the Outcomes of Job Sequences." *Sociological Methods and Research* 8 (1979):16-40.

This paper elaborates a model for the outcomes of job sequences and illustrates its utility by an empirical analysis of the determinants of wage change for men in their late careers. We argue that job sequences represent the basic components of careers and that a focus on these sequences is useful for explaining the determinants of socioeconomic inequality over the life cycle. Our model permits us to estimate the effects on wage change of a wide array of personal resources and measures of the opportunity structure. We further assess how these types of factors differentially affect wage change for various patterns of labor market behavior and for blacks vs. whites. Our empirical analysis of data from the NLS of Older Men suggests the importance of patterns of job sequences for wage change and for the explanation of racial differentials in career advancement. Cohort: M.

1055 KALMUSS, DEBRA S. and NAMEROW, PEARILA BRICKNER.
"The Mediators of Educational Attainment Among Early Childbearers." Presented: NICHD Conference, "The Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence," Bethesda, Maryland, May 18-19, 1992.

The purpose of the present study is to more fully examine the mediators of educational attainment among teenage mothers We extend previous work by developing multivanate models of educational outcomes for these women. In addition, this analysis is based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, a national survey which contains a larger, and more representative sample of teenage mothers whose fertility experiences were more recent than the samples used in earlier studies of this topic. The theoretical model guiding our analysis assumes that teenage mothers' ultimate educational attainment is mediated by: early background characteristics, pre-birth educational characteristics, characteristics at first birth and post-birth experiences. In developing this model as well as choosing the variables in each mediating set, we were influenced by the status attainment literature, research on the effects of age at f~st birth on educational outcomes, Furstenberg's study, and of course, the data available from the NLSY. Below, we discuss our conceptualization of the outcome measure as well as each of the mediating variable sets presented in Figure 1. Educational Attainment Cohort: Y C.

1056 KAMARA, DUEWA A.
"Housing Decisions of Female-Headed Households." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1990.

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the standard model of housing consumption (including tenure choice) used to determine the behavior of married couples is appropriate for female-headed households (FHHs). Modeled is a simultaneous system of three equations to determine housing demand. The system of equations include housing demand, the probability of owning and the probability of marriage. This study develops a theoretical model of female head's behavior. It describes the housing choices of these women compared to married couples, and conducts an empirical test of the theoretical model using data from the NLS Young Women's cohort and Mature Women's cohort. Particular attention is focused on marital anticipation by single women, the derivation of permanent income, and the lack of wealth to purchase a home. It is shown that the pooling of married couples and female householders' data for the purpose of modeling female behavior could be misleading. A better technique to predict the behavior of FHHs with respect to their housing decisions is to separate FHHs from married couples and estimate their housing decision equations separately. The results imply that increases in the wealth among low wealth households influences the probability of buying a home more than increasing wealth among high wealth households. Cohort: G W.

1057 KANDEL, DENISE B.
"Pregnancy, Parenting, and Drug Use." (In-progress Research).

The overall aim of the research is to further the understanding of the relationships of drug use to sexual activity and premarital fertility among young men and women. Secondary analyses will be carried out on a representative national probability sample of young men and women from the NLSY (N=12,069). Although originally designed as a study of the labor force experiences of young Americans, since 1982, participants have also been queried annually about their use of alcohol, sexual activity and fertility histories. In 1984, at age 19-26, several questions on illicit drug use and cigarette smoking were included by the principal investigator under funding from NIDA. The specific aims of the research are to assess: (1) the relationships between the use of legal and illegal drugs and fertility behavior, including sexual activity, contraceptive practices and childbearing among young men and women, and premarital pregnancies among young women; (2) the effects of the use of alcohol, cigarettes and illicit drugs on the health behavior of mother and child, in particular prenatal maternal and postnatal infant medical care, birth outcome and breastfeeding; (3) limited aspects of the effects of alcohol, cigarettes and illicit drug use on child-rearing practices of men and women; and (4) the contrasts and similarities of effects outlined in (2) and (3) separately among adolescents and young adults. The dynamic relationships between drug use and sexual behavior will be explored through event history analysis. Cohort: Y.

1058 KANDEL, DENISE B. and DAVIES, MARK.
"Cocaine Use in a National Sample of U.S. Youth (NLSY):Epidemiology, Predictors, and Ethnic Patterns." In: *The Epidemiology of Cocaine Use and Abuse*, S. Shober and C. Schade, eds., NIDA Research Monograph 110. Rockville, MD, National Institute on Drug Abuse, 1991.

Epidemiological surveys have established that following a sharp increase in the late 1970s and a seeming stabilization in the 1980s, cocaine use in the general population is starting to decline (Adams 1988; Rouse 1988; Johnston et al.1989). However, data are consistently presented for the American population as a whole. Potential ethnic differences and/or similarities in patterns of cocaine use are rarely discussed. An exception is the recently released report on the 1985 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (National Institute on Drug Abuse 1987). In this chapter, we take advantage of a large data set of young American adults, the Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of the labor force experience of young Americans (NLSY), to investigate in some detail patterns of cocaine use and selected risk factors for such use not only in the total youth population but also among three major ethnic groups, namely, whites, blacks and Hispanics. Specifically, we address the following three issues: (1) What is the prevalence of the use of cocaine and other drugs among young Americans reported by the three ethnic groups? (2) What is the order of initiation into the use of cocaine and other illicit drugs? Can one identify developmental patterns of involvement with cocaine? Are these patterns similar among the three ethnic groups? (3) What are the predictors of cocaine use among young adults? Are they different for whites, blacks and Hispanics? Cohort: Y.

1059 KANDEL, DENISE B. and DAVIES, MARK.
"Labor Force Experiences of a National Sample of Young Adult Men: The Role of Drug Involvement." *Youth and Society* 21,4 (June 1990):411-445.

The impact of the use of legal and illegal drugs on the labor force experiences of young adult men was investigated in the male sample (N not given) of the NLSY (ages 19-27 in 1984). Examined over an annual interval (1984/85) were hourly wage rate, number of employers, number of employment gaps, and number of weeks unemployed. Controlling for human capital resources, health, lifestyle characteristics, and local unemployment rate, illicit drug use was found to impact three aspects of work performance, but not wage rate. Use of cocaine increased job mobility, the number of gaps between employment spells, and duration of unemployment. The deterioration in labor force performance that results from drug use appears to reflect the impact of drug use itself over and beyond the impact of self-selection factors that determine initial drug involvement. Results also indicate that job mobility early in work careers lowers the earnings of young workers. The job search paradigm, in which a change of employers is assumed to maximize the fit between workers and jobs, does not apply to all young men. Job changes may result from different causes among different subgroups of the population, and do not necessarily lead to optimization of job rewards. (Sociological Abstracts, Inc.). Cohort: Y.

1060 KARMAS, CONSTANTINE.
"Progress through College: Determinants of Successful Completion of Each Undergraduate Year." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1974.

The stability of various proposed determinants of success in (or of dropping out of) college is investigated, with focuses on whether a set of factors determines success in college and whether there is a set of such determinants which is common to all four stages. Cohort: B.

1061 KASTEN, RICHARD A.
"Studies of Occupation Mobility for Black and White Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1975.

This thesis consists of two studies of the occupational distributions of black and white males. In the first part the occupational success of older men was studied to determine if the civil rights movement and the low unemployment at the end of the 1960s had any effect on the relative occupational success of older black males. It was found that there was little improvement in the treatment of these men and that blacks did not fare as well in the labor market as whites with identical characteristics. Only a small part of the differential between the occupation distributions of blacks and whites would be eliminated if the mobility probabilities estimated for 1969 were maintained indefinitely. About 40 percent of the gap which would remain cannot be explained by blacks' poor educations and unstable marriages. The second part of the thesis is a discussion of how rapidly the occupation gap between black and white men would narrow if blacks and whites with the same characteristics had identical distributions of occupations. A model of education, occupations, and demography was estimated and used to project the 1970 population and its descendants to the year 2000. It was found that nearly half of the gap will be closed by 1990, but, since blacks, especially blacks from broken families, are predicted to get less education than whites from similar backgrounds, the occupation distributions of blacks will remain below the white distribution as long as black educational and demographic probabilities remain at their 1969 levels. Cohort: M.

1063 KAZAROSIAN, MARK V.
"Precautionary Savings--A Panel Study." Ph.D. Dissertation, Boston College, 1991.

This dissertation is an empirical exploration of precautionary savings. Knowing the extent of the precautionary motive is important for gauging the responsiveness of saving to government programs that reduce income uncertainty. Unemployment compensation, welfare, and advance notices of plant closings may reduce personal savings by curbing income risk but it is also important to determine the strength of the precautionary motive relative to other motives, such as bequests or saving for retirement. Empirical evidence about precautionary savings sheds light on the nature of consumer preferences and attitudes toward risk. The main innovation of this study is that it estimates asset accumulation using measures of the individual's income uncertainty and permanent income from panel data. Using longitudinal data in a pooled cross-sectional, time-series framework makes these measures possible because actual income movements over time are observed for each individual. The data are from the Older Men cohort of the NLS. The author models permanent income as the individual's position, at a standardized age, on his age-income profile. The author proxies uncertainty using the standard deviation of the error of each individual's estimated log-income/age profile. This measure controls for the individual's income growth rate so that the proxy reflects income uncertainty, rather than both predictable changes in human capital and income uncertainty. Findings are as follows: (1) Uncertainty has a substantial effect on asset accumulation. A doubling of uncertainty is associated with a 53% increase in asset accumulation. (2) The strength of the precautionary motive depends on occupation, most likely due to differences in risk preferences. (3) The intent to leave a bequest has no significant effect on asset accumulation as a proportion of permanent income. (4) The estimates support the life-cycle prediction of the hump-shaped profile of asset accumulation, and predict a wealth to permanent income ratio peak at age 57. Cohort: M.

1064 KAZIS, RICHARD.
"Improving the Transition from School to Work in the United States. (Position Paper)." American Youth Policy Forum, Washington, D. C., 1993.

National Longitudinal Survey on Youth data indicate a large proportion of each youth cohort is still struggling in the labor market in their early thirties. Unemployment spells of long duration are common. A future problem is scarcity of needed skills in the kinds of jobs that will have to be created if the nation's economy is to regain its competitive edge. The United States' lack of a system of school-to-work transition is an obstacle to achieving the goal of getting the most out of each worker. Program models that illustrate "best practice" in the integration of school and work tend to cluster in two general categories: programs built around curricular approaches that bring work and career issues into the classroom and programs that get young people out of the classroom and into work and the labor market. Consensus is developing in the literature and among practitioners on basic building blocks of an effective career preparation system that underlie four recommendations for federal policy: (1) encourage continued experimentation with and learning from diverse school-to-work programs; support development of the basic elements of a national skills training system; (3) focus federal resources on employer participation and teacher development; and (4) use its authority and resources to promote a new vision of government's role. (Appendixes include a 32-item bibliography and "A Memorandum on the Youth Transition" by Paul Barton.) (YLB) Cohort: Y.

1065 KAZIS, RICHARD.
"Improving the Transition from School to Work in the United States." Position paper, American Youth Policy Forum, Washington, DC, and Jobs for the Future, Inc., West Somerville, MA, 1993.

National Longitudinal Survey on Youth data indicate a large proportion of each youth cohort is still struggling in the labor market in their early 30s. Unemployment spells of long duration are common. A future problem is scarcity of needed skills in the kinds of jobs that will have to be created if the nation's economy is to regain its competitive edge. The United States' lack of a system of school-to-work transition is an obstacle to achieving the goal of getting the most out of each worker. Program models that illustrate "best practice" in the integration of school and work tend to cluster in two general categories: programs built around curricular approaches that bring work and career issues into the classroom and programs that get young people out of the classroom and into work and the labor market. Consensus is developing in the literature and among practitioners on basic building blocks of an effective career preparation system that underlie four recommendations for federal policy: (1) encourage continued experimentation with and learning from diverse school-to-work programs; (2) support development of the basic elements of a national skills training system; (3) focus federal resources on employer participation and teacher development; and (4) use its authority and resources to promote a new vision of government's role. (Appendixes include a 32-item bibliography and "A Memorandum on the Youth Transition" by Paul Barton.) (YLB) Cohort: Y.

1066 KEANE, MICHAEL P.
"Four Essays in Empirical Macro and Labor Economics." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brown University, 1990.

This thesis is composed of four essays examining the effects of real and nominal shocks on the economy, in particular the oil price shocks of the 1970s. Microdata from the NLS Young Men were used to analyze the impact of these shocks and of the business cycle on real offer wages, sectoral location probabilities, employment probabilities, and the interindustry wage differentials. The first essay develops a practical extension of McFadden's Method of Simulated Moments estimator to the panel data case and to selectivity models. A selectivity model is estimated to determine the true effect of the business cycle on real offer wages. After correcting for selection bias and a complex pattern of serial correlation, real wages are found to be weakly procyclical. The second essay uncovers substantial effects of real oil price shocks on aggregate and sectoral real offer wages. The results are inconsistent with the predictions of equilibrium sectoral models, because the price shocks reduced respondents' location probability in sectors where relative wages increased. Nominal contract based theories of unemployment predicting inflation surprises should be negatively correlated with real offer wages. The third essay finds a positive correlation which is robust to controls for real shocks. Analysis shows substantial bias stemming from the shock's effect on labor force composition; low-wage workers tend to become employed following positive inflation shocks, masking the positive correlation between real offer wages and inflation. Using a fixed effects estimator on a long panel, the final essay obtains more efficient estimates of interindustry wage differentials than those contained in the existing literature. Individual fixed effects account for eighty-four percent of the variance of log wages across industries. Since unobserved job characteristics may account for the remaining sixteen percent, these results are consistent with competitive theories of wage determination. The interindustry wage structure is found to be highly responsive to real shocks, suggesting that relative wage movements may be important for our understanding of business cycle phenomena. [UMI ADG91-01788] Cohort: B.

1067 KEANE, MICHAEL P.
"Individual Heterogeneity and Interindustry Wage Differentials." *The Journal of Human Resources* 28,1 (Winter 1991):134-161.

Estimates of interindustry wage differentials are obtained using a fixed-effects estimator on a long panel, the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Men (NLS). After controlling for observable worker characteristics, 84 percent of the residual variance of log wages across industries is explained by individual fixed effects. Only 16 percent of the residual variance is "explained" by industry dummies. Since no controls for specific job characteristics are used, job characteristics that vary across industries could potentially explain this rather small residual across-industry log wage variance that is not attributable to individual effects. Clearly, then, these data do not force us to resort to noncompetitive explanations of interindustry wage differentials, such as efficiency wage theory. Furthermore, efficiency wage theories predict that wages in efficiency wage paying (or primary) industries should be relatively rigid. Therefore, industry wage differentials should widen in recessions. However, no such tendency is found in the data Cohort: B.

1068 KEANE, MICHAEL P.
"Nominal-Contracting Theories of Unemployment: Evidence from Panel Data." *American Economic Review* 83,4 (September 1993):932(21).

Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Men are used to study how nominal shocks affect real wages in the economy and in specific sectors. Nominal-contracting theories of unemployment hold that real wages and nominal shocks have a negative correlation. The research does not support these theories. The study shows that real wages have no correlation with either money-growth shocks or inflation and suggests that real shocks could lead to fluctuations in real wages. Cohort: B.

1069 KEANE, MICHAEL P.; MOFFITT, ROBERT; and RUNKLE, DAVID.
"Real Wages over the Business Cycle: Estimating the Impact of Heterogeneity with Micro Data." *Journal of Political Economy* 96 (December 1988):1232-1266.

One of the oldest questions in macroeconomics concerns the correlation between the business cycle and the real wage. The authors provide new evidence on this question by examining the possible bias that arises when: (1) workers have unobserved characteristics that affect their wages; and (2) those workers who move in and out of the workforce over the cycle have systematically different unobserved characteristics than those who stay in. The authors also distinguish between the bias that arises from those unobserved characteristics that are permanent components of wages and those which are transitory. Micro panel data from the Young Men cohort and maximum likelihood selectivity bias techniques were utilized to estimate both the extent of this selectivity-cum- aggregation bias and the true effect of the cycle on real wages. It was found that selectivity bias is present--workers are more likely to lose employment during a recession if they have high wages, especially if they have a high transitory wage component. The primary source of this selectivity bias is a rigid-wage manufacturing sector in which those with both high permanent and transitory wages are more likely to be laid off. Overall, the effect of selectivity is to bias OLS estimates based only on workers in a procyclical direction. The results show that the true effect of the cycle on wages is still procyclical, but much smaller in magnitude than previous estimates using micro data have suggested. Cohort: B.

1070 KEDDEM, ALIZA MIZRACHI.
"The Integration of Wives into Wage-Work and the Working-Class' Struggle to Maintain its Standard of Living." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1984.

This study examines in a historical context the increasing employment of wives from American working-class families. Ten years of panel data from the NLS are analyzed using multiple regression and discriminant analysis techniques to determine the effects on wives' employment of economic pressure, young children, demand for women workers, unemployment, occupation, education, race, husband's employment, health of wife and husband, age, husband's labor market experience, and region of residence. The findings suggest that income adequacy is an important determinant of wives' employment. A reduction in child-care responsibilities over time removes a major obstacle to employment, and decreases the number of claimants on family resources. This pattern is reflected in the secular decline in the effect of income adequacy on wives' employment. The demand for women workers has a positive impact on women's employment. The overall state of the economy, reflected in the rate of unemployment, had little impact on wives' employment and decreased over time. Wives' labor force participation does not respond to changes in husbands' employment status, indicating that wives have become "permanent added-workers." Professional occupations exert a strong positive influence on wives' employment. The substantial impact of a profession is related to its intrinsic non-monetary values and greater monetary rewards. Although education does not influence employment, the joint effect of less education and a non-professional occupation is negative. The well-known high rates of employment of black wives are supported. Black families are in greater economic need than white families, and race is one of the better predictors of a wife's employment status. While their own poor health strongly deters women's employment, their husbands' poor health has an opposite effect. Neither region of residence nor a woman's own age or her husband's labor market experience strongly influence her employment. Cohort: W.

1071 KEITH, KRISTIN K.
"The Reputational of Job Mobility." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1989.

Many studies have hypothesized that workers' "reputation" ensures their performance in an implicit employment contract. Poor performance results in loss of reputation which in turn may result in future wealth reduction. This dissertation examines the firm's interest in workers' mobility propensities. Specifically, it addresses the following question: Is there a reputational effect (in the form of wage penalties) of voluntary mobility? Voluntary mobility is measured using the number of an individual's previous quits. Previous quits are disaggregated into two reasons for quitting: economic and personal. The principal analysis is based on OLS regressions of the log of the hourly wage rate of young men employed in 1986. OLS estimates from a restricted sample of workers permanently laid-off recently are compared to those from a sample of workers remaining employed. The "permanent layoff" restriction is used to isolate the reputational effect of mobility from returns to previous job shopping and losses from forfeiting firm-specific training. Personal quit estimates are insignificant in both samples. Economic quit estimates are positive and significant in the unrestricted sample and insignificant in the restricted sample. These results reveal no evidence of a reputation effect of voluntary mobility. Thus, reputation may not play its assumed role in ensuring performance in implicit employment contracts. Cohort: Y.

1073 KERCKHOFF, ALAN C. and EVERETT, DIANE D.
"Sponsored and Contest Education Pathways to Jobs in Great Britain and the United States." *Research in Sociology of Education and Socialization* 6 (1986):133-163.

Examined here are hypothesized differences in social mobility processes in the United States and Great Britain based on sponsored and contest norms in the regular school system and in the vocational education system. Performing multivariate analyses of data from the 1976 NLS for the United States and the 1972 Oxford Social Mobility Survey for Great Britain (n = 2,904 and 2,345, respectively) results show that the relative effects of social background and educational experiences for males aged 25-34 are the same in the two countries. However, the form of the education effects are different. In Great Britain, type of secondary school (academic versus nonacademic) and vocational education better predict level of occupation, while in the United States, the number of years of schooling is more important in predicting occupational placement. Sponsorship in regular education also appears to carry over into the vocational education system in Great Britain. While these results are consistent with Ralph H. Turner's differentiation of sponsored and contest mobility systems, neither society strictly conforms to the mobility patterns suggested by him. Rather, the social mobility processes more readily reflect James Rosenbaum's "tournament model," especially in Great Britain (Making Inequality: The Hidden Curriculum of High School Tracking, 1976). It appears that the difference between the two societies lies in the education system, not in a more general rigidity in the British stratification system. Cohort: B.

1074 KERCKHOFF, ALAN C. and JACKSON, ROBERT A.

"Types of Education and the Occupational Attainments of Young Men." *Social Forces* 61 (September 1982):24-45.

We examine the effects of high school curriculum and vocational training on occupational outcomes among young men 25-29 and 29-33 years of age. The effects on both occupational status and occupational routines (concern with people, data, and things) are reported. Returns to years of schooling tend to be greater for whites, but returns to curriculum and vocational training are generally greater for blacks. The major exceptions to stronger effects of vocational training for blacks involve skilled manual training and occupations dealing with things. The findings are interpreted as indicating that: (1) the usual status attainment model has inadequately specified the relationship between educational and occupational attainment; (2) the common conclusion that black occupational outcomes are less predictable than those of whites is unwarranted; and (3) curriculum and vocational training have such strong effects for blacks because they help more blacks into people-and data-processing occupations. Cohort: B.

1075 KERCKHOFF, ALAN C. and PARROW, ALAN A.
"Early Career Contingencies in the Process of Status Attainment." Final Report, Manpower Adminstration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1977.

The Young Men sample of the NLS was used to investigate the effects of marriage and parenthood on educational and occupational attainment. The subjects were 14 through 24 years of age in 1966 and were followed through 1970. Multiple regression analyses were conducted for separate sub-samples which were homogeneous with respect to age, race, marital status and school enrollment status in 1966. Cohort: B.

1076 KERCKHOFF, ALAN C. and PARROW, ALAN A.
"The Effect of Early Marriage on the Educational Attainment of Young Men." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41 (February 1979):97-107.

In this study, the effects of early marriage are assessed within a multivariate model of educational attainment. Seven separate subsamples of young males are analyzed with respect to race and age, who were unmarried and in school in 1966. By 1970, those in the younger age cohorts of both races who had married in the interim had significantly less education, even after the effects of a powerful set of other predictive variables are considered. Prior educational attainment as well as age at marriage are important variables; age at marriage appears to have a depressing effect for those in high school at age 17 but not for those in college at the same age. Cohort: B.

1077 KERCKHOFF, ALAN C. and PARROW, ALAN A.
"Sex Differences in Early Contingencies in Attainment." Report, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1975.

The effect of marriage and parenthood on educational and occupational attainment is investigated. The findings show that significant depressing effects on both educational and occupational attainments are associated with early marriage and early parenthood. For white women, age at marriage and parenthood are highly correlated and the separate effects of each are difficult to specify. In comparison, early marriage and early parenthood produce independent depressing effects for blacks. Females experience greater educational losses than males due to marriage, males show no loss due to parenthood, and females suffer occupational losses because of early marriage and early parenthood. Cohort: G.

1078 KESSLER, DANIEL.
"Birth Order, Family Size, and Achievement: Family Structure and Wage Determination." *Journal of Labor Economics* 9.4 (October 1991):413-426.

Do birth order and the size of one's childhood family influence environment, thereby potentially affecting future achievement? This article investigates the hypothesis that they do, presenting two major empirical findings. First, neither birth order nor childhood family size significantly influences the level or growth rate of wages, a result that is consistent with previous research. Second, family size is both a statistically and economically significant determinant of women's employment status: women from small families work less than women from large families when they are young and more than women from large families when they are more mature. Cohort: Y.

1079 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.
"Non-parental Care in the First Three Years of Life and its Association with Academic and Behavior Problems in Later Childhood." Presented: Lausanne, Switzerland, International Symposium on Childcare in the Early Years: Research and Future Prospects, 1990.

Cohort: Y C.

1081 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; HENDERSON, SANDRA H.; and LAMB, MICHAEL E.
"The Effect of Type of Child Care and Maternal Employment and Self-Esteem on Children's Behavioral Adjustment: Findings from the U.S. NLSY." In: L'Accueil dans l'Enfance [Child Care in Infancy], B. Pierrehumbert, ed., Paris: Les Editions Sociales, Forthcoming.

Cohort: Y C.

1082 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; HENDERSON, SANDRA H.; and LAMB, MICHAEL E.
"Maternal Age, Sociodemographics, Prenatal Health, and Behavior: Influences on Neonatal Risk Status." *Journal of Adolescent Health* Care 11,5 (September 1990):423-431.

The effects on neonatal outcomes of maternal age, socioeconomic status, and prenatal health and behavior were assessed in the NLSY. Primagravids were categorized into one of four age-at-birth groups: 13 to 15-year-olds, 16- to 18-year-olds, 19- to 21-year-olds, or 22- to 30-year-olds. Younger mothers were lighter, gained less weight during pregnancy, and sought prenatal care later in their pregnancies. Neonates of the youngest mothers on average had lower birthweights, and had shorter gestational periods. There were significant effects of maternal age, race, education, and pregnancy weight gain on the probability of giving birth to either a premature or low birthweight infant. Tentative results also implicated time of first prenatal care in prematurity. Cohort: Y.

1083 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; LAMB, MICHAEL E.; and HENDERSON, SANDRA H.
"The Effects of Maternal Age-at-Birth on Children's Cognitive Development." *Journal of Research on Adolescence* 1,2 (1991):173-188.

Multiple regression analyses were used to assess the relative effects of maternal age-at-birth of child, intelligence, and sociodemographic factors on children's math and reading achievement. The sample consists of 1880 women and their school-age children from the NLSY. Maternal intelligence accounted for approximately 10% of the variance in the children's PIAT math and reading scores: sociodemographic factors helped explain an additional 3% of PIAT reading scores and 4% of PIAT math scores. Maternal age alone did not predict math or reading achievement scores. In the final models, significant predictors of math and reading scores included maternal intelligence (a positive correlation), race (Blacks had lower scores relative to Whites and Hispanics), and an interaction of race and maternal age (children of young black mothers had higher scores than children of older black mothers). Cohort: Y C.

1084 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; LAMB, MICHAEL E.; and NITZ, KATHERINE.
"Developmental and Ecological Sources of Stress Among Adolescent Parents." *Family Relations* 40,4 (October 1991):435-41.

This article provides an overview of research on the stresses associated with normative developmental transitions, the effects of psychological stress on adult parenting and parent-child interactions, and the stresses associated with the transition to parenthood during adolescence, with an emphasis on school-age parents. Suggestions are provided for the design of developmentally and ecologically valid research and interventions, and for broadly based public policy addressing the unique problems associated with adolescent parenting. Cohort: Y.

1086 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; LAMB, MICHAEL E.; STERNBERG, KATHY; and HENDERSON, SANDRA H.; et alia.
"Patterns and Quality of Daycare and Quality of Home Environment as Predictors of Children's School Achievement and Problem Behaviors: Adolescent vs Adult Mothers." (In-progress Research).

Adolescent and adult mothers from the NLSY are compared on the patterns and quality of daycare and the quality of the home environment. Differences among adolescent and adult mothers on these factors are assessed relative to differences between the children of adolescent and adult mothers on school achievement and problem behaviors (over two points in time if possible). Cohort: Y C.

1087 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D. and NITZ, KATHERINE.
"Adolescent Sexual and Nonsexual Deviance: Stability Over Time and Generations." Presented: Seattle, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

The purpose of this study is to explore different patterns of transmission, stability, and co-occurrence of sexual and nonsexual problem behaviors among adolescents and their children. Data were obtained from the NLSY, a longitudinal survey of a national probability sample of American youth and their children. Exploratory data analysis using Partial Least-Squares techniques suggested that maternal deviance assessed in 1980 is a relatively strong predictor of 1986 child problem behaviors. Maternal self-concept, IQ, sociodemographics, and father's involvement were also associated with child outcomes suggesting that there may be different patterns of intergenerational transmission of problem behaviors among sub-groups of mother-child dyads. The determinants of continuity/discontinuity in problem behaviors across generations and stability in adolescents' problem behaviors are assessed. Cohort: Y C.

1088 KETTERLINUS, ROBERT D.; NITZ, KATHERINE; LAMB, MICHAEL E.; and ELSTER, ARTHUR.
"Adolescent Non-sexual and Sex-related Problem Behaviors" *Journal of Adolescence Research* 7,4 (October 1992):431-456.

The association between adolescent sexual behavior and problem behaviors is assessed in a sample of male and female adolescents from the NLSY. Preliminary analyses indicate that there are linear associations between age and sexual status (virgin, sexually active but never pregnant, or parents) and involvement in four types of problem behaviors: school-related, personal violence, drug use, and stealing. Log-linear models are being tested to formally test these relationships and how they might differ among males and females, and to further assess the effects of other independent variables (e.g., religiosity, urban vs. rural, SES, etc.). Cohort: Y.

1089 KHOSROSHAHIN, MEHDI.
"Migration Streams Among White Middle-Aged and Elderly American Men in the Context of Migration Turnaround." Ph.D. Dissertation, Utah State University, 1984.

This research has focused on four major comparisons of socio-demographic characteristics of metropolitan turnaround migration among white middle-aged and elderly American men between 1967-1975. Included are outmigrants versus nonmigrants at origin, inmigrants versus nonmigrants at destination, migration streams, and migration direction and distance. The characteristics for which comparisons were conducted were: age, marital status, number of school age children in the household, employment status, education and yearly total net family income. The daa set employed was the Older Men cohort of the NLS. Multivariate findings of outmigrants versus nonmigrants at origin indicates that outmigrants from metropolitan origins tended to be older and not employed relative to their nonmigrant counterparts, whereas outmigrants from nonmetropolitan origin tended to have higher education than their nonmigrant counterparts. Comparison of inmigrants versus nonmigrants at destination showed nonmetropolitan migrants tended to be older and have more yearly total net family income than migrants in the opposite stream. Concerning migration distance comparison within streans, metropolitan to nonmetropolitan long distance migrants were younger, less likely to be employed, and to have higher yearlytotal net family income than metropolitan to nonmetropolitan short distance migrants. Long distance migrants within the nonnetropolitan to metropolitan stream had higher levels of educational attainment than short distance migrants. Regarding mgration stream comparison within distance categories, revealed metropolitan to nonmetropolitan migrants tended to be older and had higher yearly total net family income than nonmetroploitan to metropolitan migrants regardless of distance. Long distance metropolitan to nonmetropolitan migrants had lower levels of educational attainment than migrants in the opposite stream. Cohort: M.

1090 KIEFER, NICHOLAS M.
"Conditional Likelihood Models for Heterogeneity in Longitudinal (Panel) Data." Report. Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

The report develops econometric models for heterogeneity in panel data. The conditional likelihood approach, which requires few and unrestrictive assumptions about the distribution of unobservables in the population, is used. The techniques are applied to estimate an intertemporal substitution (of time) elasticity based on the NLS data. The elasticity was found to be somewhat sensitive to the estimation technique. Conditional likelihood estimates are about .05 for white males and .1 for nonwhite males. These can be interpreted as effects of a temporary wage subsidy program, perceived by workers as not strongly affecting lifetime income. Cohort: B.

1091 KIKER, B.F. and ROBERTS, R. BLAINE.
"The Durability of Human Capital: Some New Evidence." *Economic Inquiry* 22.2 (April 1984):269-281.

This study investigates the effect of chronological aging, experience, job search, change of job and/or employer, and formal training on wage growth of a sample of young men. The empirical analysis of wage change suggests that current changes in experience, schooling and other variables affecting productivity play a larger part in explaining wage growth than previously suggested, which results in a strong negative effect of aging on wage growth. Revision of the work experience definition and separation of a worker's time into work experience, out-of- labor-force, and unemployment significantly increases the estimate of the return to experience. Finally, coefficients on interaction terms for blacks and whites display considerable differences in how changes in wage rates by race react to independent variable changes, although the overall response pattern is similar for both races. Cohort: B.

1092 KIM, CHOONGSOO.
"On the Determinants of Reservation Wages: An Empirical Specification." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

Under the assumption that the wage distribution is sufficiently characterized by the first and second moment, this paper develops an empirically tractable model where the above two pieces of information regarding the wage offer distribution play key roles in explaining the formation of reservation wages. The variance of the wage distribution, as a measure of the probability of finding a job, plays a significant role in explaining the formation of the reservation wages among the unemployed. The reservation wages are linearly related with the mean expected wages, and the elasticities are less than unity. The universe of the study includes white and black non- enrolled unemployed males from the 1979 NLSY. Cohort: Y.

1093 KIM, CHOONGSOO.
"The All Volunteer Force: 1979 NLS Studies of Enlistment, Intentions to Serve, and Intentions to Reenlist." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

Chapter I, "Choosing Among Military Enlistment, College, Enrollment, and Other Civilian Pursuits," examines why individuals with similar human capital attributes choose different paths. Potential armed forces personnel are identified in Chapter II, "The Supply of Potential Armed Forces Personnel: A Cross-Section Study of Intentions to Enlist in the Military Service among Male Youth Who Have Never Served," which also analyzes personal characteristics of male youth who intend to enlist in the military service in the near future. Chapter III, "The Supply of Potential Reenlistment: A 1979 Cross-Section Study of Intentions to Reenlist among those Serving their First Term of Duty," identifies the first-term service members who have positive intentions to reenlist at the end of their term of duty. Included among findings are that: (1) military service is favored over college and other civilian pursuits as local labor market conditions deteriorate; (2) positive intentions to serve are inversely related to educational attainment and socioeconomic status and positively correlated with the perception of approval of enlisting in the military by the person who has the greatest influence upon the respondent's decisions; (3) the principal reason among black and Hispanic youth for intending to enlist is to take advantage of the post-service educational benefits, while obtaining occupational or on-the-job training other than regular schooling appears to be the primary motivation among whites; and (4) job satisfaction of military personnel serves as a strong indicator of positive reenlistment intentions. Cohort: Y.

1094 KIM, CHOONGSOO.
"A Longitudinal Study of Enlistment in the Armed Forces with Special Reference to the Effect of Intentions on Behavior." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, April 1983.

This study develops an enlistment model to investigate the determinants of enlistment for young males. The author attempts to distinguish, among age-eligible male youths, the characteristics of individuals who join the armed services and those who do not. The model includes many factors relevant for enlistment, but particular attention is paid to the effect of previous enlistment intentions on future enlistment behavior. Stability of enlistment intentions of young males and females over time was examined by identifying the important factors leading to changes in enlistment intentions. Important findings are: (1) unlike the relationship between enlistment and education, an inverse relationship between education and intention changes is found for all race and sex groups, indicating that as youths become older, military service is viewed less favorably among the more educated than among the less educated; (2) a negative relationship between the Air Force Qualifying Test and intention changes was also observed among minority males; (3) lower educational desire and socioeconomic status, and higher desire for training all turned out to be significant factors; (4) change in marital status from single to married affects intentions negatively over time; and (5) for all race and sex groups, previous intentions served as significant control variables for intention changes. The results indicate that the effects of educational attainment and AFQT on the decline in enlistment intentions were larger among minority males and females than among white males and enlistment intentions declined more for females than for males of each race group. Cohort: Y.

1095 KIM, CHOONGSOO.
"Youth and the Military Services: 1980 NLS Studies of Enlistment, Intentions to Serve, Reenlistment and Labor Market Experience of Veterans and Attriters." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

Chapter I, "Characteristics of Current Participants in the Armed Forces," compares persons who have chosen the full-time job of serving in the active armed forces with those who have chosen full-time employment in the civilian sector. Individual characteristics and motives for enlisting are compared between 1979 and 1978 enlistees in Chapter II, "Enlistment in the Armed Forces," and Chapter III, "Potential Supply of Armed Forces Personnel: Enlistment Intentions and Main Reasons for Nonenlistment" identifies future armed forces personnel. Chapter IV, "An Analysis of Reenlistment, Separation after Completing Initial Term of Duty, and Attrition from Military Service among Youths who Enlisted between 1975 and 1977," tests the hypothesis that youth view service in the military as a means of obtaining occupational training or postservice educational benefits. Post-service labor market performances of former service personnel are evaluated in the fifth chapter, "Labor Market Experience of Veterans and Attriters." Findings include: (1) among white males, Armed Forces Qualifying Test (AFQT) scores were about the same for service personnel and their civilian counterparts; female and minority male service members scored substantially higher, however, than their respective civilian counterparts; (2) while only one out of six 1978 enlistees were high school dropouts, more than four out of ten 1979 enlistees were dropouts; (3) youth who talked to recruiters or took the ASVAB represented a cross-section of the youth population, but the socioeconomic status of youth with positive intentions to serve was lower than that of the total youth population; (4) married youth were more likely to remain in the service while those with a child were more likely to leave the service than those who did not; and (5) the unemployment rates for both sexes were highest for attriters, intermediate for veterans, and lowest for civilians who had never served. Cohort: Y.

1096 KIM, CHOONGSOO; BORUS, MICHAEL E.; and JOHNSON, KYLE.
"Policy Findings Related to Military Service from the Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience." Defense Manpower Data Center, U.S. Dept of Defense, 1985.

This report summarizes a briefing given on October 21, 1982, from the military portion of the NLSY presented to the Manpower

Research and Department Planning Committee of the Office of Naval Research given by Michael E. Borus and Choongsoo Kim of The Ohio State University Center for Human Resource Research. Several findings with policy implications arise from the analysis. The All-Volunteer Force has been successful in attracting able young people, particularly from among minorities. The desire for occupational training is a major factor associated with enlistment among white men. While men in the service were more likely to be married, marriage seemed to increase reenlistment intentions among men and decrease them among women. Those young people with higher educational aspirations were more likely to enlist, implying that both in-service and post-service educational benefits may be an aid to recruitment. Cohort: Y.

1097 KIM, CHOONGSOO; BORUS, MICHAEL E.; and JOHNSON, KYLE.
"Post-Service Educational Benefits and the All-Volunteer Force: Some Evidence from the Youth Cohorts of the National Longitudinal Surveys." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This paper utilizes data from the 1979-1981 NLSY to examine factors related to the use of VEAP (Veterans' Educational Assistance Program) as an enlistment incentive. Focusing on service personnel who enlisted during calendar years 1977 through 1980, the analysis attempts to differentiate individual characteristics and enlistment motives of those who participated in VEAP and those who did not. Some of the major findings include: (1) VEAP participation is positively associated with the number of aspired years of schooling in excess of the attained years of education for both males and females; (2) VEAP participation is positively related to the AFQT score for males and to educational attainment for females; (3) for both sexes, the participation probabilities for those serving in the Navy or in the Air Force are lower than the probabilities for those serving in the Army, while the participation probabilities are not statistically different for those serving in the Army and those serving in the Marines; and (4) for males, married personnel have significantly lower probabilities of participating in VEAP than single personnel while minority service members have higher probabilities than white service members. In relative terms, the desire for additional education plays a significantly greater role in the VEAP participation decision of females than of males. Cohort: Y.

1098 KIM, CHOONGSOO and JACKSON, JOHN L.
"Wage Growth Rates of Young Men: A Longitudinal Analysis." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1983. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1983.

This study investigates the determinants of individual wage growth, focusing on the dynamic nature of wage growth. The data come from the Young Men's cohort of the NLS (1969-1978). The analysis reveals that for whites the major determinants of wage growth are, in descending order of importance, the level of initial wage, educational attainment, union participation, and the receipt of the company, military, and/or school training. Among blacks, the important factors are the level of initial wage, union participation, educational attainment, and change in labor force size. The study also compares the determinants of wage growth between white and black males. Decomposition analysis shows that the prediction of higher wage growth for whites than for blacks is primarily attributable to a significantly higher initial wage for whites than for blacks. It also suggests that, had they been treated the same as whites, their wage growth would have been about five percent higher than it actually was. Cohort: B.

1099 KIM, CHOONGSOO and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Participation in the All-Volunteer Force: The Effect on Civilian Earnings." *Proceedings of Business and Economics Statistics Section, American Statistical Association* (1982):440-444.

This study compares the hourly earnings of youth by whether or not they served in the All Volunteer Force (AVF). The data are obtained from the NLSY, a nationally representative sample of individuals age 16-21 years of age in 1979. These data also contain information on a sample of youth who have served in the AVF. The enlistees are further classified by completion status in their first tour of duty to see whether this difference affects civilian earnings. Our estimation procedure controls for specification bias because of possible differences in unobserved characteristics between those who separate and those who reenlist, and between those who work and others who do not choose employment. Cohort: Y.

1100 KIM, CHOONGSOO; NESTEL, GILBERT; PHILLIPS, ROBERT; and BORUS, MICHAEL E.
"The All-Volunteer Force: A 1979 Profile and Some Issues.' Also: The All-Volunteer Force: An Analysis of Youth

Participation, Attrition, and Reenlistment." Youth Knowledge Development Report 2.8. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1980. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, May 1980.

This monograph contains five substantive chapters based on data from the 1979 NLSY. The characteristics of youth who were serving in the All-Volunteer Force (AVF), the quality of their military employment experiences, and their intentions to reenlist are discussed in separate chapters. The post-service status of former enlistees is also explored. Youth who had never served provide a reference group for these analyses. The final chapter profiles the never-served youth with strong incentives to enlist. Separate analyses for males and females and for the different racial groups are provided and differences noted when significant. Despite the fact the Armed Forces are a "volunteer" force, presumably competing in the labor market and paying competitive wages and salaries, it is clear that the employment opportunities offered by the services are dramatically affected by public policy decisions. As a generalization, minorities and females have a better relative chance in the military than outside as judged by preferences for enlistment and the patterns of retention of these within the services. If market forces were allowed to prevail, there is no doubt that the percentage of blacks in the military would increase. The "black" share is reduced by "rationing" so that relatively more qualified blacks are hired. Similarly, opportunities within the military are arbitrarily restricted so that women have to meet higher standards to enter than do men. Cohort: Y.

1101 KIM, JAE WON.
"Estimation of the Earnings Functions of Married Women in the Presence of Discontinuous Labor Supply." Ph.D. Dissertation, Indiana University, 1984.

During the last decade numerous authors have attempted to evaluate the sources of inequality in earnings between males and females. Much of the research has focused on the effects of labor market discrimination and differential investment in human capital. This study tests the hypothesis that the "observed" investment ratios profiles of married women are consistent with the "optimal" investment ratios profiles, taking explicit account of the timing and duration of the non-participation of married women. If there were no market discrimination against women in providing job opportunities and on-the-job training, the main barrier preventing married women from working continuously is the bearing and rearing of children. In that case, the rational investment behavior of married women will be mainly affected by the timing and duration of nonparticipation due to children anticipated at the outset of their adult life. Thus, accepting the hypothesis is equivalent to confirming that human capital theory, rather than market discrimination, provides a more plausible explanation of the earnings profiles of married women. Using data from the four years of the NLS, the results of the estimations show that the claim that human capital theory, rather than market discrimination, provides a more plausible explanation of the earnings profiles of married women receives less support than previously indicated and actually seems to be placed in some doubt. Cohort: Y.

1102 KIM, KIWEON.
"The Effect of Poverty on Children's Academic Performance." Ph.D. Dissertation. The University of Texas at Dallas, 1992.

Today's high poverty rate for children makes us think about its negative effects on our society. One such effect is on the children's academic performance. This study investigates how poverty spells affect children's academic achievement. Previous studies have found an adverse effect of low birth weight on children's academic achievement. For home environment, studies generally find a positive association between the quality of the home environment and children's academic outcomes. Transactional theory argues that home environment interacts with physical insults as they affect academic performance. For this study, 1988 NLSY Merged Child-Mother Data are used. By using key linkage variables, a child's ID number and a mother's ID number, two data sets are merged and the inter-generational effects are studied. Variables included are PIAT reading, mathematics test scores in 1988, poverty spells, prenatal maternal health and habits, physical insults, home environment,program participation, children's academic achievement, child's age, sex of the child, residence, spouse presence, mother's AFQT score, mother's highest grade completed, and spouse's highest grade completed. The model isimated via OLS regression. Findings are that the amount of time spent in poverty has a significant and negative effect on the child's academic achievement. Cohort: Y C.

1103 KIM, MUNCHO.
"Levels and Determinants of Female Job Satisfaction for a National Sample of Females." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Georgia, 1982.

Women participating in the labor force are frequently confronted by special problems such as sex discrimination in the work place and conflicting responsibilities at home and at work. These and other problematic conditions would lead to the expectation that female workers would be less satisfied with their jobs than their male counterparts. However, recent research findings from numerous national surveys have constantly indicated that women tend to be more satisfied with their jobs than males. The present study aims to clarify this irony by comparing the major determinants of job satisfaction between the sexes. The analysis was based on the data from the NLS of Mature Women who were in the labor force in 1972. Three hypothetical models are used for explaining the relatively high level of job satisfaction among female workers: the dispositional model, the situational model, the lack-of-awareness model. Using multiple regression analysis and chi-square analysis, major determinants of job satisfaction were identified for both sexes. Work progress, occupational status, locus of control, work value, and job stressors were found to be uniformly important to job satisfaction for both females and males. In addition, work commitment was identified as one of the major determinants of job satisfaction for females. Based on these findings and the results of other supplementary analyses, propositions suggested by three hypothetical models were tested. Cohort: W.

1104 KIM, SOOKON.
"Cross-Substitution Between Husband and Wife as One of the Factors Determining the Number of Hours of Labor Supplied by Married Women." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meeting, 1972. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972.

This paper investigates the determinants of variations in number of hours of labor supplied by married women during the survey week. The supply of labor is found to be positively related to a woman's hourly wage rate, her health, permissive attitude toward propriety of women working on the part of herself and her husband, and to the demand for female labor in the local labor market where the respondent resided. On the other hand, the supply of labor is negatively related to the amount of income available to the family without her own working, her "home wage" (a measure of child care burden), and to the husband's annual earning capacity relative to the wife's (cross substitution effect). Cohort: W.

1105 KIM, SOOKON.
"Determinants of Labor Force Participation of Married Women 30 to 44 Years of Age." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972.

This report examines the factors determining labor force participation during the survey week in mid-1967 and the number of weeks in the labor force during the preceding 12-month period for married women. Both measures of labor supply are found to be positively related to a woman's wage rate, health condition, her own attitude toward the employment of mothers, and her husband's attitudes toward her working. Total family income less respondent's earnings and "home wage" are found to be negatively associated with both types of labor supply measures where the home wage reflects the number and age structure of children living at home. It is also found that irrespective of color women under the poverty level are much less sensitive to market wage variation in their labor force responses compared with the non-poor, which in part helps explain the fact that the black women's participation rate has been increasing at a slower rate than that of the white women in recent decades if considered in conjunction with the negative income effect. Cohort: W.

1106 KIM, SOOKON.
"Factors Determining the Number of Hours Supplied by Married Women." Presented: Toronto, Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, 1972.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the factors causing variations in number of hours of labor supplied by married women. Both black and white women were studied. The variations in hours supplied are regressed upon nine independent variables: actual or estimated wage rate, other family income, husband's earning capacity relative to that of wife's capacity, home wage as a proxy for child-care burden, respondent's attitude toward propriety of women working, husband's attitude toward wife's working, respondent's health limitation, unemployment rate in the local labor market, and index of demand for female labor in the local area. Except for the unemployment rate, the effects of all of the variables were found to be statistically significant. Relative to the cross-substitution effect of earnings capacity of the husband and wife, it is argued that the higher the relative earning capacity of the husband over that of the wife, the fewer hours of labor will be supplied by the wife. The home-wage scale was found to be the most powerful explanatory variable. It accounted for about 6 percent of the variance in the dependent variable, whereas all the variables combined explained 19 percent, for both color groups. An important intercolor difference was found in that the black women were less sensitive to market wage rates but more sensitive to variations in demand for female labor than their white counterparts. Cohort: W.

1107 KIM, SOOKON; RODERICK, ROGER D.; and SHEA, JOHN R.
*Dual Careers, Volume 2: A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Experience of Women*. Washington, D.C.: Manpower Research Monograph No. 21, 1973. Also Columbus, OH: CHRR, The Ohio State University, 1973.

The main purpose of this document is to describe the magnitude and patterns of change in labor market behavior that occurred during the two-year period between the 1967 and 1969 interviews. As pointed out in the initial report, ". . . it is during this age span [30 to 44 years of age] that many married women return to the labor force after their children are in school." Therefore, one would expect not only an increase in labor force participation rates over the two-year period but also improvements in occupational assignment, accumulation of seniority rights, and an increase in earnings, all of which are positively associated with length of employment experience. While varying types of homemaking activities, especially when there are young children in the home, play a significant role in the decisions of most women to participate in the labor market, changes in marital status, attitudes, health condition, employment opportunities, and many other factors are also expected to influence a woman's labor force and employment behavior. Cohort: W.

1108 KINDER, DEENIE.
"The Effect of the Marriage Penalty on Female Labor Supply." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California--Santa Barbara, 1987.

Utilizing data from the NLS of Mature Women, this paper studies the effect of one aspect of the 1969 tax law change on female labor supply. The 1969 act reduced the tax rate schedule for single taxpayers, and as a result introduced a positive marriage penalty. The introduction of the marriage penalty widened the marginal tax rate differential between single and married women. As a result, the labor supply differential between married and single women increased. The increased labor supply differential was greater for women from high-income families, and for women who earned incomes close to their husbands' incomes. In addition, the tax law change had implications for the labor supply adjustments women make when they change marital status. Generally, women reduce their labor supplies when they marry, and increase their labor supplies when they divorce. The 1969 act served to magnify these labor supply adjustments: the decrease in labor supply when a woman married became greater after the tax change, as did the increase in labor supply when a woman divorced. Cohort: W.

1109 KING, GAIL B. and STEARNS, PETER N.
"The Retirement Experience as a Policy Factor: An Applied History Approach." *Journal of Social History* 14 (Summer 1981):589-625.

The purpose of this essay is twofold: first, to report on a kind of recent social history that can usefully inform retirement policy in the future--retirement policy involving age of retirement, more general personnel planning and old age support; and second, to use the framing of this research project as a means of discussing one way that history can be applied to policy formulation in general. Cohort: M.

1110 KING, RANDALL H.
"The Labor Market Consequences of Dropping Out of High School." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1978. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1978.

This study, based on human capital theory, examines the economic consequences of dropping out of high school. The effect of schooling over time on labor market success (hourly pay rate, occupational prestige, and employment incidence and duration) was measured. Data from Young Men and Women cohorts of the NLS were utilized. The study universe consisted of respondents who left school between 1958-70 (males) and 1962-70 (females), completed 9-12 years of schooling, and were not enrolled at the time of the survey. A three-equation recursive model was used to determine schooling contribution to success measures. Findings demonstrated substantial labor market benefits for all groups during the first decade of labor market experience. Earnings differences between graduates and dropouts were not pronounced immediately upon leaving school, but became significant over time. Graduates' age- earnings profiles were steeper than those of dropouts. The difference in occupational status between black graduates and dropouts shrinks over time. All graduates except black females enjoyed greater immunity to unemployment than dropouts. In employment duration the advantage of black males and black and white females deteriorated over time; little difference was demonstrated between white male graduates and dropouts. Cohort: B G.

1111 KING, RANDALL H.
"Some Economic Consequences of Dropping Out of High School." *1977 Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association*, Part II (1978):522-27.

The relative advantage over time of high school graduates (with respect to dropping out after eleven years) is investigated for one aspect of labor market success--hourly rate of pay. Analysis also separates the direct and indirect effects of schooling on wages and illuminates race and sex differences. Cohort: B G.

1112 KING, RANDALL H.
"Some Further Evidence on the Rate of Return to Schooling and the Business Cycle." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Spring 1980):264-71.

It is clear from the results of this analysis and the Kniesner, Padilla, Polachek study that the business cycle has a strong impact on calculated rates of return to schooling. Specifically, cross-sectional rates of return are strongly related (positively) to the unemployment rate in the year the cross-section is taken. However, contrary to the KPP findings, the sensitivity of the relationship was not found to be substantially different between the races. Cohort: B.

1113 KING, RANDALL H.; MYERS, STEVEN C.; and BYRNE, DENNIS M.
"The Demand for Abortion by Unmarried Teenagers: Economic Factors, Age, Ethnicity and Religiosity Matter." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 51,2 (April 1992):223-235.

A demand model was developed and applied to a nationally representative sample of unmarried, pregnant teenagers drawn from the National Longitudinal Surveys in order to identify the economic determinants of abortion. Measures of the opportunity costs of pregnancy were found to play a major role in the individual's decision to give birth or to abort. Economic variables in the analysis included predicted wages, local area unemployment rates, other family income, poverty status, and school enrollment status. Other factors found to be significant were age, ethnicity, and religiosity. In general, young women in favorable economic circumstances were substantially more likely than others to abort a pregnancy. Charts, equations, references. Cohort: Y.

1114 KING, VALARIE.
"The Consequences of Outside Father Involvement for Children's Well-Being." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1993.

Given current rates of divorce and out-of-wedlock childbearing nonresident paternal parenting is becoming increasingly common. Recent public sentiment has increasingly called for the involvement of these fathers in their children's lives under the assumption that such involvement will have positive benefits for children. Yet there is only limited evidence for this assumption. Previous studies of the effects of father involvement for children offer contradictory findings. This dissertation extends knowledge of the consequences of paternal involvement for child well-being. Using data from the child supplement to the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) it tests through a series of multivariate regression models whether father visitation or the payment of child support is significantly associated with several measures of child well-being. A second related objective of this dissertation is to specify the conditions that promote the importance of nonresident father involvement for child well-being. The results indicate that overall there is only limited evidence to support the hypothesis that nonresident father involvement has positive benefits for children. The strongest evidence is for the effect of child support in the domain of academic achievement. Cohort: C.

1115 KING, VALARIE.
"Nonresidential Father Involvement and Child Well-Being: Can Dads Make a Difference?" Presented: Cincinnati, Population association of America Meetings, 1993.

Using data from the child supplement to the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), I test, through a series of multivariate regression models, whether father visitation or the payment of child support is significantly associated with several measures of child well-being. The results indicate that there is only limited evidence to support the hypothesis that nonresidential father involvement has positive benefits for children. The strongest evidence is for the effect of child support in the domain of academics. Cohort: Y.

1116 KING, VALARIE.
"Variation in the Consequences of Outside Father Involvement for Children's Well-Being: The Effects of Race, Education, and Wedlock Status." Presented: Miami Beach, Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, August 1993.

Using data from the child supplement to the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), this study tests whether he effects of nonresidential father involvement on child well-being vary by race, mother's education, or whether the child was born in marriage or out-of-wedlock. The results show few interactive effects and no identifiable set of conditions emerged that increased or reduced the importance of father involvement for child well-being. Cohort: Y C.

1117 KINGSON, ERIC R.
"Critique of Early Retirement Study Disputed." *Aging and Work* 5 (1982):93-110.

This article responds to a critique (Myers, 1982) challenging the research findings published in Aging and Work (Kingson, 1981) that indicate a significant portion of men withdraw from the labor force before age 62 due to health problems, but without receiving disability benefits. The critique also argues that findings from the various studies showing poor health to be an important contributing factor to retirement before age 65 are not necessarily valid. The critique is rejected because: (1) it fails to recognize that conclusions published in the Aging and Work article are based on several health indicators--not simply mortality findings; (2) it fails to acknowledge that its central criticism--the possibility of a fallacy of aggregation which invalidates the mortality findings--was accounted for in the original analysis; and (3) the hypothetical model developed to illustrate the inconclusiveness of the findings is based on questionable and often unsubstantiated assumptions. Cohort: M.

1118 KINGSON, ERIC R.
"Disadvantaged Very Early Labor Force Withdrawal." Policy Issues for the Elderly Poor. Pamphlet No. 6172-80. Community Services Administration (1980):23-30.

The author summarizes findings based on interviews conducted between 1966 and 1976 concerning the health and incomes of men who leave work before age 62 and cites the most significant as: (1) unhealthy very early retirees (VERs) who do not receive disability benefits die at a greater rate than Disabled VERs who do receive disability insurance benefits; (2) by most measures the health of Disabled and Unhealthy VERs is more similar than dissimilar; and (3) a very large proportion of Disabled and Unhealthy VERs are dead by 1975. These findings suggest that the reported health limitations of Disabled and Unhealthy VERs are real and that a clear inequity exists between the treatment of these two groups. The major implication of the health findings is that the Social Security disability may be excluding a large portion of Unhealthy VERs who have a legitimate claim to benefits. The same may be true of the SSI disability program. Cohort: M.

1119 KINGSON, ERIC R.
"The Health of Very Early Retirees." *Social Security Bulletin* 45 (September 1982):3-9.

This study examines the health of a sample representative of 1.8 million men aged 45-59 in 1969 who permanently withdrew from the labor force before age 62 between 1966-1975. The analysis concentrates on comparing the health of men receiving Social Security disability benefits with that of men reporting work-limiting health conditions at labor force withdrawal but not receiving Social Security disability benefits. The data suggest that the health of these groups is more similar than dissimilar. Cohort: M.

1120 KINGSON, ERIC R.
"Involuntary Early Retirement." *Journal of the Institute for Socioeconomic Studies* 6 (Autumn 1981):27-39.

The author suggests that the early retirement phenomenon is actually composed of two trends, one voluntary and the other involuntary. He suggests that chronic unemployment in the American economy may be viewed as the major reason for widespread early voluntary retirement and suggests that most early retirements are involuntary. If policy proposals to raise the Social Security retirement age and cut back on early retirement benefits are enacted that do not reflect these aspects of the early retirement phenomenon, he suggests that Social Security costs will be lowered at the expense of some of the most vulnerable future recipients-partially disabled older workers who are not competitive in a high unemployment economy. Cohort: M.

1121 KINGSON, ERIC R.
"Men Who Leave Work Before Age 62: A Study of Advantaged and Disadvantaged Very Early Labor Force Withdrawal." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brandeis University, 1979.

The study is focused on men who leave work before age 62--very early withdrawees. At the time of labor force departure, these men are not eligible to receive Social Security retirement benefits (Old Age Insurance)--the age of earliest eligibility being 62. The qualitative aspect of the study examines the role played by historical factors in shaping the early retirement phenomenon. The empirical analysis uses data collected as part of the NLS of Older Men. Cohort: M.

1122 KINGSON, ERIC R.
"Retirement Circumstances of Very Early Retirees: A Life Cycle Perspective." *Aging and Work* 4 (Summer 1981):161-74.

A life cycle perspective is applied to an analysis of retirement incomes and control over labor force exit experienced by men who left work before age 62--very early retirees (VERs). Findings suggest events occurring early in a worker's life, and often beyond his control, influence retirement incomes and control over labor force withdrawal. They are consistent with an interpretation that institutional arrangements in society usually lead to differential opportunity tracks, resulting in some VERs experiencing favorable educational and labor force entry opportunities that later translate into higher probabilities of advantageous very early retirement circumstances, while others experience the opposite. Some major policy implications are: (1) preventive measures designed to deal with problems of disadvantaged very early retirees should intervene early in a worker's life; (2) significant solutions to these problems require major adjustments in society's opportunity structure; and (3) it is socially inequitable to reduce Social Security benefits for disadvantaged early retirees. In addition, the life cycle perspective may be useful to understand other aspects of the retirement process. Cohort: M.

1123 KINGSON, ERIC R. and SCHEFFLER, RICHARD M.
"Aging: Issues and Economic Trends for the 1980s." *Inquiry* 18 (Fall 1981):197-213.

This paper reviews the major economic trends that impact on government programs affecting the elderly. Issues are raised relating to income support programs, retirement trends, and health care for the elderly. Cohort: M.

1124 KIPLINGER, VONDA L.; BOESEL, DAVID P.; and JOHNSON, KYLE.
"Propensity of Young Women to Enlist in the Military: A Report to Congress." Arlington, VA: Defense Manpower Data Center, 1985.

After briefly reviewing the history of women's participation in the Armed Forces and public attitudes toward their participation, the study turns to an analysis of recent data from three major ongoing surveys of American youth--the Youth Attitude Tracking Study, the NLSY, and High School and Beyond. Together the studies provide a coherent picture of the propensity of women to enlist. Taken together, the research findings suggest that women's attitudes toward the military reflect an outlook which is rather different from men's. Not only are women in the aggregate less interested in military service, but those who are interested tend to view the service in a broader context. Their interest in the military is more likely to be limited and qualified by interests in other areas. This outlook, and the social context of which it is a part, may be major determinants of the future potential for women's participation in the Armed Forces. Cohort: Y.

1125 KITTIVIBUL, TIPPAWAN.
"Downward Mobility Aspirations among Adolescents." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1988.

Little attention has been paid to the non-normative situation, downward educational aspirations, whereby adolescents desire a lower level of education than that attained by their fathers. Downward educational aspirations can be perceived as an early sign of a voluntary downward mobility tendency. The social psychological perspective that is employed in this study considers three levels of influence, social structure, interpersonal relations, and personality, and their effects on downward versus non-downward educational aspirations and the extent of downward educational aspirations. The sample consists of male and female adolescents aged 15-19 who participated in the 1979 NLSY. Multivariate analyses reveal that all three levels are relevant to adolescents' downward educational aspirations, social structure (father's occupation) is the strongest, followed by interpersonal relation (significant others' influence) and personality (occupational aspirations) variables. Specifying the social psychological process by which downward educational aspirations develop is an important goal of this research. Furthermore, to integrate the micro- and macro-levels of sociological analysis, social changes that have set the stage for downward educational aspirations and the voluntary downward mobility phenomenon are discussed. Cohort: Y.

1126 KLASSEN, PETER T.
"Placing the Community College Effect in Context: An Institution Serving Uncertainty and Marginality." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1990.

Studies of the educational attainment process cite an apparent negative effect on educational attainment of students beginning their college experience at the community college. This deficit has been labeled the "community college effect." Placing the community college effect in context requires examination of three problems. First, identify and describe high school students making the transition to two-year and four-year colleges, and identify how the students at two-year colleges differ from those at four-year colleges. Second, distinguish the effect of institutional type on college persistence of two-year and four-year students from the effect of individual input characteristics. Third, distinguish the effect of institutional type on educational progress of two-year and four-year students from the effect of individual input characteristics. Using data from the NLSY, the author analyzes (1) the high school to college transition for students graduating from high school in 1983 and (2) patterns of college persistence and educational progress between 1984 and 1985 for students at both community and four-year colleges. Descriptive statistics indicate that students attending two-year colleges are significantly different on nine characteristics from both individuals not attending college and students attending four-year colleges. Results indicate educational goals and high school educational achievement are more important than income and family background in determining high school to college placement; that the primary difference between two-year and four-year entering students is their educational achievement; that employment, residence, and aptitude are more important than college type in determining college persistence. In contrast to these findings, other results indicate college type, educational values, and aptitude are important in determining transfer versus continuation at the same school enrollment patterns. Finally, lower educational values and full-time employment are most important in increasing the probability of being a dropout versus being a stopout (leaving then returning). Results from a LISREL analysis indicate college type is significant as a determinant of college progress for non-minority males and Afro-American females, but not for their complements nor for Hispanics. These results provide a foundation for challenging interpretation of the community college in that this effect results from community college students' involvement in conflicting social role sets which result in marginal commitments to the student role rather than from an institutional process. Cohort: Y.

1127 KLAWITTER, MARIEKA MARJORIE.

"The Interrelations of Young Women's Marriage and Employment Outcomes." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1992.

This thesis explores linkages between marriage and employment for young women. Marriage could substitute for a woman's market work by adding financial resources to her household. A marriage-employment "trade-off" may result, with women who are more likely to marry being less likely to be employed. Differences in values or opportunities could also link marriage with employment outcomes even prior to marriage. The major part of the thesis is an empirical study of marriage and employment for young women. The data come from the National Longitudinal Survey Youth Cohort in 1979. Bivariate Probit models jointly estimate marriage and employment outcomes. Using the 1985 survey year as a cross section, there is evidence of a marriage-employment trade-off for Nonblack-Nonhispanic women through the impact of observed and unobserved characteristics. For Black and Hispanic women, however, there is no clear pattern of marriage-employment linkage. In the second part of the empirical analysis, women who marry during the panel are compared with those still unmarried in 1985. Prior to marriage, women who will marry are more likely to be employed than are women who will not marry--even after controlling for a set of observed characteris- tics. Results suggest that women who marry are not the kind unlikely to be employed outside of marriage because of unobservable factors. For Black women, the higher employment rates for married women may be the result of stable individual differences in opportunities or values outweighing a trade-off through child-bearing. Cohort: Y.

1128 KLEPINGER, DANIEL H.
"A Life Cycle Model of Fertility and Female Labor Supply with Stochastic Births." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, 1988.

In this paper a lifecycle model of female labor supply and fertility is developed and empirically tested. Both fertility and labor supply are treated as fully endogenous, a factor that distinguishes it from most previous work. Births are treated as stochastic, allowing for unexpected supply shocks and heterogeneity in fecundity. Child quality and care constraints are also included in the model. The formal model is solved using the methods of optimal control. Fewer restrictions are placed on the mother's time allocation in this model. The data used to test the theory presented here were obtained from the Young Women file of the NLS. The empirical results generally provide strong support for the theory that labor supply rises with the wage and declines with the number of children already born. Young children have a larger negative impact on labor supply than older children. Births are negatively related to the wage, number and age of existing children and positively related to the number of months since last birth. Finally, the empirical results provide support for the hypothesis of economies of scale in home care. Cohort: G.

1129 KLERMAN, JACOB A. and LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN.
"Child Care and Women's Return to Work After Childbirth." *American Economic Review* 80,2 (May 1990):284-288.

This paper focuses on the labor supply of women immediately following their first birth and explores the extent to which child care subsidies have promoted the recent growth in labor supply of women with young children. Using data from the NLSY, the authors estimate multinomial logit models of the determinants of returning to work by three and 24 months and the mode of child care utilized. Calculations of regional differences in child care costs are made. Results of the study indicate that: (1) the women studied returned to work rapidly after their first birth with one-third returning to work in the first three months following birth; (2) non-relative care accounted for one-third of the child care arrangements regardless of when the mother returned to work while child care centers and other non-home arrangements accounted for another 8-11% of the child care; (3) although the presence of a grandmother in the home increased the probability of a woman returning to work during the first three months, the presence of relatives did not appear to affect returns to work after three months; (4) the maximum value of the child care credit was found to be positively related to returns to work within three months of delivery while the marginal tax care credit had a negative effect on returning to work with market care but did not affect working with relative care; (5) neither child care tax variable significantly affected returns to work after the first three months; and (6) women with higher wages and more education return to work sooner. Cohort: Y.

1130 KLEVMARKEN, N. ANDERS.
"Panel Studies: What Can We Learn from Them." *European Economic Review* (Netherlands) 33, 2/3 (March 1989):523-529.

Two well-known longitudinal studies are the National Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS) and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID). Both were begun in the 1960s and served as models for some of the European longitudinal studies. Panel data have various benefits and limitations. There are important problems that demand longitudinal data or that could be investigated only under very restrictive assumptions using other types of data. Experience with trend dominated and multicollinear time-series data show how hard it is to discriminate between different hypotheses. If longitudinal data can be collected for long periods, the richer variability hopefully will provide more informative data. With panel surveys, an extensive toolkit of statistical and econometric methods has been developed. However, problems arise due to distortions from measurement errors that plague the analysis of change. Selectivity is another problem. Despite these problems, panel data have contributed to an improved knowledge of economic behavior. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: N.

1131 KNIESNER, THOMAS J.
"The Feminization of Poverty." *Social Science* 71,1 (Spring 1986):6-10.

During the 1970s, females in the United States made up an increasing share of the poor population. Analysis of data collected between 1967 and 1982 by the NLS of Young Women shows that most females enter poverty after divorce or after bearing an illegitimate child. However, there are also important racial differences in both entry into and exit from poverty. Cohort: G.

1132 KNIESNER, THOMAS J.
"Fertility, Marital Instability, and Alimony." Presented: Atlanta, Southern Economic Association Meetings, 1976.

This study analyzes marital instability among women 30-44, within a statistical framework. Three specific issues are focused on: (1) How does the fertility pattern of the wife influence the stability of a marriage? (2) What factors determine actual alimony and child support payments? (3) What effect does potential alimony and support payments have on divorce and separation? In addition, new evidence is presented dealing with parental marital instability and their children's economic success. Cohort: W.

1133 KNIESNER, THOMAS J.
"An Indirect Test of Complementarity in a Family Labor Supply Model." *Econometrica* 44 (July 1976):651-69.

The author derives an indirect test of net complementarity in a family labor supply model. The results show that the sign of the husband's gross labor supply wage parameter will differ according to whether the wife works, and that the difference indicates the sign of the compensated cross-price effect. The results also show that for older persons, the nonmarket time of the husband and the nonmarket time of the wife are complementary in consumption. Finally, evidence shows that an aggregation bias may occur in estimating labor supply functions for married men. Cohort: M W.

1134 KNIESNER, THOMAS J.
"Recent Behavior of the 'Full-Time' Workweek in the U.S." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1974.

Regression estimates of the postwar secular labor supply function for full-time workers produce a coefficient for the real wage rate variable that is not statistically different from zero. Past explanations for this phenomenon are shown to be unsupported empirically, including the recently developed life-cycle labor supply model. This dissertation is an attempt to uncover the basic economic structure which is responsible, in part, for the time-series/cross-section conflict. A two-person model of the household is considered. If the nonmarket time of the husband and the nonmarket time of the wife are gross complements, then recent relative increases in the female wage rate have worked against a decline in male hours of work. Considered also is the effect of past investment in schooling. In so much as greater schooling represents a transfer of wealth from nonhuman to human wealth, postwar relative increases in male years of schooling should also have a positive effect on the full-time workweek. The female wage rate has a small positive effect on male hours of work with an elasticity to the range of .02 to .12. Schooling has a much more substantial effect; an additional year of schooling is associated with a workweek longer by approximately one-half to three-fourths of an hour. When the female wage rate and male years of schooling are included as explanatory variables in an analysis of labor supply, the predicted postwar secular movement in full-time hours of work is positive and approximately 75 per cent of the actual increase. When these two factors are held constant, the effect of secular changes in the male wage rate on full-time hours of work is statistically less than zero and approximately equal in both the prewar and postwar periods. Cohort: M.

1135 KNIESNER, THOMAS J.; MCELROY, MARJORIE B.; and WILCOX, STEVEN P.
"Family Structure, Race, and the Hazards of Young Women in Poverty, or Getting Into Poverty Without a Husband and getting Out, With or Without." Discussion Paper No. 193, The Australian National University--Canberra, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 1988.

From 1970 to the early 1980s the population of adults of both sexes living in poverty in the United States increased by about 30 percent. The greater absolute increase in the number of women living in poverty during the period has been termed the feminization of poverty. This paper presents a micro theoretical and empirical analysis of changes in family structure over the last 15 years and their resulting effect, by race, on the poverty status of young women. The analysis uses the NLS of Young Women. The so-called feminization of poverty occurred almost solely because of the startling secular growth in the number of single mothers. Thus, the authors focus their efforts on quantifying the factors behind the movement of women into and out of single motherhood during the early stages of their adult lives. The statistical approach includes estimating multivariate proportional hazard functions for poverty entry and exit. The list of explanatory variables is poor and contains only variables that are truly pre-determined. It was found that even after controlling for family background, age, and measure of human capital accumulation, as well as for interstate variation in AFDC generosity, in per capita income, and in gender mix, young black women still enter poverty through the single motherhood at almost three times the rate of their white counterparts. Young black women have longer average spells of poverty because they not only enter poverty at higher rates but they exit the poverty associated with single motherhood more slowly. Even controlling for the variables of explanatory factors, the poverty exit rate for young black women is still only about two-thirds that of the young white women in these data. The authors conclude that, while AFDC generosity affects poverty rates, such programs have also trended in a direction that should have slowed the feminization of poverty and that aging tends to retard poverty entry more than it retards poverty exit. Because the US population of women is now aging, the authors expect the total number of poor single mothers with children to decline between now and the end of this century. Cohort: G.

1136 KNIESNER, THOMAS J.; MCELROY, MARJORIE B.; and WILCOX, STEVEN P.
"Getting into Poverty Without a Husband, and Getting Out, With or Without." *The American Economic Review* 78,2 (May 1988):86-95.

Utilizing data from the NLS of Young Women, this research analyzed the poverty spells of young single mothers during the survey years 1968-1982. Findings include: (1) young black women are more likely than young white women to not only experience poverty but to stay in poverty; (2) changes in family structure account for nearly all entries into poverty with divorce the prevalent entry mode for white women and leaving the household of another adult the predominant mode for black women; (3) more young white women exit poverty via remarriage while black women typically rejoin either their parent's household or the household of another unrelated male adult; and (4) for both races, poverty status represented new poverty rather than poverty carried over from some previous family structure. Cohort: G.

1137 KNIESNER, THOMAS J.; PADILLA, ARTHUR H.; and POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Racial Differences in Earnings Over the Business Cycle." Presented: Chicago, Econometrics Society Meetings, 1978.

This article focuses on the use of the error components model to measure the effect of labor market conditions on rate-of-return differentials between races. The statistical procedure used in this study measures business activity by the unemployment rate. In an earnings equation, the interaction between schooling and unemployment rate variables show that schooling rates of return declined as business conditions worsened for blacks. Cohort: M.

1138 KNIESNER, THOMAS J.; PADILLA, ARTHUR H.; and POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"The Rate of Return to Schooling and the Business Cycle." *Journal of Human Resources* 13,2 (Spring 1978):264-77.

This study illustrates two avenues through which the business cycle affects the rate of return to schooling. The results show that the degree to which the increased relative black rate of return is attributable to comparative gains in school quality may be overstated. Evidence shows that the relative rate of return for young whites is directly related to the incidence of unemployment. Cohort: B M.

1139 KNIESNER, THOMAS J.; POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.; and PADILLA, ARTHUR H.
"The Rate of Return to Schooling and the Business Cycle: Additional Estimates." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Spring 1980):273-77.

The central purpose of this paper is to illustrate that the business cycle disturbs relative black/white rates of return. This is demonstrated in two ways. First, the authors make note that King's rate of return estimates support the hypothesis that blacks fare relatively poorly in times of high unemployment. Secondly, evidence is presented which corroborates original findings from an earnings function estimated with panel data. Cohort: B M.

1140 KNOX, VIRGINIA WILLIAMS.
"Child Support Payments: Effects on the Educational Achievement of Children in Single Parent Families." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1993.

This dissertation evaluates the effects of child support payments from absent fathers on the educational achievement of children in single parent families. Local state and federal efforts to reform child support enforcement systems should be informed by an understanding of whether and how payments affect children's outcomes. Two longitudinal data sets the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) are used to evaluate these effects. The main hypotheses tested are whether child support payments affect children's grades completed at age 21, their achievement test scores in elementary school, and their level of behavior problems in elementary school. Cohort: Y.

1141 KNUTSON, MARLYS.
"A Woman in the Labor Force: Factors Affecting Both Her Labor Force Decision and the Time She is Willing to Supply in the Labor Market." M.S. Thesis, The Oklahoma State University, 1974.

This study analyzes a woman's labor force decision and the time she is willing to supply to the labor force once she decides to participate. Three models were developed: a labor force participation model (to determine how various factors affect the probability that a woman will enter the labor force); a supply of working time model (to determine the change in a woman's time at home--in the labor force--due to various factors); and an income differential model (to analyze how factors affect the incomes of working women). Each model includes social and economic factors as well as residence categories as independent variables. Place of residence does not significantly influence a woman's labor force participation decision, but a higher wage is needed in SMSA-nonfarm areas to entice a woman there to supply the same number of work hours as one residing in a non SMSA-nonfarm area. The income of a woman living in a non SMSA--nonfarm area is 82 percent that of a woman who resides in an SMSA-nonfarm area. Cohort: W.

1142 KNUTSON, MARLYS and SCHREINER, DEAN.
"Analysis of Factors Influencing Women's Labor Force Participation Decisions." Research Report O-723, Agricultural Experiment Station, Oklahoma State University, 1975.

The general purpose of this study is to analyze the factors important in: (1) determining a woman's labor force participation decision; and (2) influencing the time a woman is willing to supply in the labor market. Results of the labor participation analysis include: (1) attainment of a higher educational level is an indication that she will more likely be a participant in the labor force than the woman who has failed to complete high school; (2) recent work experience is a more influential factor in the current labor force status of the woman than is work which occurred upon leaving school; (3) husband's income plays an extremely important role in determining the labor force status of the married woman; and (4) residence is insignificant after correcting for other variables. A household production consumption model is used to analyze the demand for consumption time and thus, the supply of working time. Conclusions reached from this analysis are: (1) decisions concerning the hours a woman is at home are made in a family context where production is one of the household activities; (2) within the range of the data, a backward-bending supply curve of time at work does not exist and the estimated elasticity of the supply of working hours with respect to wage (evaluated at the mean wage rate and the mean of hours worked) is .160; (3) the level of commuting time at which working hours are a maximum is 58 minutes, all other things constant; and (4) a higher wage rate is needed in the SMSA-nonfarm areas to entice a woman there to supply the same number of work hours as a woman in a non SMSA-nonfarm area. Cohort: W.

1143 KNUTSON, MARLYS and SCHREINER, DEAN.
"Factors Affecting Work Time Supplied by Women Ages 30 to 44 Years." Presented: College Station, Texas, American Agricultural Economics Association Meeting, 1974.

The female work force increased 320 percent between 1940 and 1970, as evidenced in both urban and rural areas. This study analyzes the time a woman is willing to supply in the labor market and factors influencing that supply--wage rate, residence, education, family income, and others. Results indicate that the wage in SMSA-nonfarm areas must exceed that in non SMSA nonfarm areas by $.85 for women to work an equal number of hours. Cohort: W.

1144 KNUTSON, MARLYS and SCHREINER, DEAN.
"Income Returns for Working Women by Place of Residence." *Oklahoma Current Farm Economics* 48 (October 1975):39-49.

This study is primarily concerned with the role of place of residence in determining income returns for working women in the 30-44 year age range. This age group is especially important because of the problem of reentry to the labor market after the children are grown or in school. The statistical analysis of the yearly income in 1966 of the women surveyed who were at work in that year to explain the variance appearing in the unadjusted data by place of residence allows the following conclusions to be made: (1) the return to yearly income of an additional hour worked was $0.15 to $0.20; (2) white women received a slightly larger income than nonwhite women because of either lower wages or lower skill positions within an occupational or industrial grouping or both; (3) marital status can be judged to have only a slight influence on income after corrections are made for hours worked, occupation, industry, education, race, and residence; (4) the woman who invests in a higher educational level will, in general, receive better positions within any occupation or industry category and will be compensated accordingly; (5) occupational or industrial groupings contribute much to the large variations in annual income of the working women surveyed; and (6) the results of the income differential model imply that a woman living in an SMSA area earns more than the woman in a non-SMSA-nonfarm area, all other factors held constant. Cohort: W.

1145 KOBRIN, FRANCES E. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Effects of Childhood Family Structure on the Transition to Marriage." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 46,4 (1984):807-16.

Increasing rates of divorce mean that many more children than in the past spend part of their childhood in single- parent families. Using data from two national longitudinal surveys of young people, this study explored the effects of family structure during the teenage years on the likelihood of eventual marriage for both males and females. Results suggested that the family patterns children experience when they are growing up continue to have an impact on their own patterns of family formation. However, this effect appeared to affect sons and daughters and blacks and whites somewhat differently. For example, a history of family instability affected black males more fundamentally than black females in that it reduced the overall chances of marriage. The social consequences of nonmarriage are discussed, as are the limitations of the study. Finally, emphasis is placed on the need to examine more broadly the impact of childhood experiences on other aspects of adjustment in adulthood. Cohort: B G.

1146 KOBRIN, FRANCES E. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Effects of Family Stability and Nestleaving Patterns on the Transition to Marriage." Presented: the Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1983.

Data from the Young Women cohort of the NLS are used to explore patterns of family formation related to two major areas of change in U.S. family structure: (1) the increasing experience of parental divorce; and (2) decline in age of leaving home. The following two questions are addressed. First, are children who grow up in an intact family more likely to marry at any given age than those who do not? Interpretations of results showing the "heritability" of divorce include a possible reluctance by partners who have experienced divorce as children to invest enough in their marriages to keep them going; it seems plausible that they might also be less willing to take the risk at all. This hypothesis may explain the consistent finding of lower marriage rates for blacks than for nonblacks. Second, are children who leave home early, thus experiencing a "role hiatus" in terms of family relationships, less likely to marry at a given age than those who have not had this experience? While many women go away to school, and so increase their economic alternatives to marriage, many others attend college while living at home, and are thus less exposed to alternative spending patterns, and less likely to experience autonomy and independence before marriage. Cohort: G.

1147 KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Attrition from Military and Civilian Jobs: Insights from the National Longitudinal Surveys." Final Report, Battelle Columbus Laboratories, 1984.

This study uses data from the Young Men and NLSY cohorts to investigate the antecedents of voluntary job separations. The focus is on comparing military and civilian behaviors. For civilians the analysis concentrates on the first regular post-school job, while for the members of the armed forces the concentration is on attrition from the first term of service. Some of the conclusions based on comparing the various empirical findings are: (1) quitting a first civilian job and attriting from an initial term of military service are distinctly different behaviors; (2) military pay level and other objective features of the military context are strongly related to whether a young man completes his first term of service; and (3) many affective traits significantly influence the likelihood of a young man attriting from military service. A few policy suggestions regarding recruitment and training are offered based on the empirical findings. Cohort: B Y.

1148 KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Determinants of Early Labor Market Success Among Young Men: Race, Ability, Quantity and Quality of Schooling." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1973. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1973.

The study examines the effects of several hypothesized determinants of early labor market success among young men. Success is measured in terms of hourly earnings, social status of occupation, and annual unemployment experience. In a human capital theoretical framework, the following characteristics are hypothesized to affect success: socioeconomic background, health, race, mental ability, quantity and quality of schooling. Multiple regression analysis is applied to a three-equation model and several functional specifications of the success equation are tested. The study also generates estimates of the quantitative impact of current racial discrimination in the labor market. The data are from the 1966 file of the NLS of Young Men and relate to out-of-school males 18 to 24 years of age who had completed at least 8 years of schooling. Cohort: B.

1149 KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Job Changing Behavior of Young Men in the Civilian Labor Market." In: *First Term Enlisted Attrition*, Volume 1, H.S. Sinaiko, ed., Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1977.

An overview of job mobility of young men is presented using the major economic schools of thought, including the human capital perspective, the neoclassical and the "institutionalist" approaches. It appears that quits of a first job are affected most by the age at which the respondent first worked, the occupational classification of that job, and rate of pay. Whites are shown to have a higher likelihood of quitting their first job than blacks. Some policy recommendations for the armed forces and recruiting, based on data from the NLS, are included. Cohort: B.

1150 KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Labor Force and Employment Status of Students." In: *Years for Decision*, Volume 1, Manpower Research Monograph 24.

Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1971

A study of young women aged 14-24 enrolled in school in 1968 showed that about one-third of the eight million students in this age category participated in the labor force during the survey week. Grade in school, socioeconomic status of family, number of weeks worked during 1967, urban background, and age positively relate to participation rates among high school students (age 14-17). Black high school young women tend less than their white counterparts to be in the labor force, but this difference narrows with age. College age young women (18- 24) who are graduate students, had fathers in professional occupations, come from large cities, or were employed for at least 26 weeks in 1967 showed higher participation rates than those not having these characteristics. Data indicate unemployment is higher among black young women and suggest that the dissemination of labor market information to all enrolled female students could be much improved. Cohort: G.

1151 KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Minimum Wage and Handicapped Workers." In: *Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission* 5 (1981):429-464.

The author provides a review of relevant empirical studies and descriptions of the labor supply, employment and wages of handicapped Americans, provides a review of the relevant portions of three major studies of the operations of sheltered workshops, and presents and interprets new analyses of data on the wages of handicapped workers in and outside of sheltered employment. Cohort: B G M W.

1152 KOHEN, ANDREW I. and ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
*Career Thresholds, Volume 4: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth.* Manpower Research Monograph 16, Volume 4. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1974.

Data from the first through fourth interviews of young men aged 14-24 in 1966 are used to explore enrollment in school, marital status, and geographic movement. The labor market experiences of high school graduates are examined and contrasted with the experiences of dropouts. Data from all out-of-school youth are then examined with special attention paid to interfirm movement (from both 1966-1969 and 1967-1969), and its correlates and determinants, and to changes of occupation and hourly rate of pay. Changes in the educational and occupational goals of respondents enrolled in school during this time are also investigated. Cohort: B.

1153 KOHEN, ANDREW I. and BARKER, SUSAN C.
"The Antecedents and Consequences of Interruptions in Formal Schooling: A Review of the Literature." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

This review provides a summary of the existing findings relevant to all types of schooling interruptions. Research reviewed includes interruptions in primary and secondary schooling, studies of the process of leaving and returning to college, institutional criteria for readmission of temporary dropouts, interruptions for military service, and women returnees. Cohort: B G.

1154 KOHEN, ANDREW I. and BREINICH, SUSAN C.
"Knowledge of the World of Work: A Test of Occupational Information of Young Men." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 6 (1975):133-144.

The study evaluates a test of occupational information administered to a national sample of 5,000 young men, aged 14 to 24 in 1966, as part of the NLS Young Men's cohort. The predictive validity of the test score is assessed by reference to multiple regression analyses which confirm the significance of the score as an independent predictor of subsequent hourly earnings and occupational status. Correlation and factor analyses are used to examine the quality of the measurement instrument. All in all, the instrument is judged to exhibit desirable characteristics in terms of internal consistency, reliability, discriminatory power, and level of difficulty. The test's reliability compares favorably with a commercially produced test designed to be used in counseling as a measure of occupational knowledge. With the possible modification of deleting a section relating to knowledge of earnings differentials, the test is commended to those involved in assessing and counseling the occupational choice process.

Cohort: B.

1155 KOHEN, ANDREW I. and GILROY, CURTIS.
"The Minimum Wage, Income Distribution, and Poverty." In: *Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission* 8 (1981):1-30.

A portion of this paper describes the characteristics of minimum wage workers in terms of the distribution and level of income. Using data from the Young Men's and Young Women's cohorts, the demographic and labor force characteristics as well as non-wage income sources are examined. Cohort: B G.

1156 KOHEN, ANDREW I.; GRASSO, JOHN T.; MYERS, STEVEN C.; and SHIELDS, PATRICIA M.
*Career Thresholds, Volume 6: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Young Men.* Manpower Research Monograph 16, Volume 6. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1977.

This volume several analyses of youth's educational and labor market experiences. One analysis youths' labor market experience explores the factors related to the levels of educational and occupational aspirations expressed by those youth who were in high school at the beginning of a five-year period. The study investigates factors associated with the adaptation of educational goals during the high school years and the two years thereafter. Another analysis is devoted to occupational mobility among young men. In addition to quantifying and describing the gross changes in major occupation group that occurred (1) between entrance into the labor market and 1971 and (2) over the five-year period 1966 to 1971, the study analyzes the factors that are associated with both the incidence and the magnitude of occupational advancement during these same periods. A third analysis of the unemployment experience of male youth is directed at relating the incidence and duration of unemployment to various types of job separation. It focuses only on members of the experienced labor force who were not enrolled in school. The impact of military service on a youth's subsequent labor market experience is also discussed. This analysis begins with an investigation of the factors that are associated with the likelihood of having served in the armed forces during the Vietnam War and then attempts to assess the net impact of military service on various aspects of subsequent civilian labor market experience. Cohort: B.

1157 KOHEN, ANDREW I.; NESTEL, GILBERT; and KARMAS, CONSTANTINE.
"Factors Affecting Individual Persistence Rates in Undergraduate College Programs." *American Educational Research Journal* 15 (Spring 1978):233-252.

This study uses a sample drawn from the NLS of Young Men attending college in the 1960s. Some of the principal conclusions of the multivariate analyses are: (1) factors determining persistence vary widely with the stage of the undergraduate career; (2) race and parental SES bear no net relation to dropping out; (3) the impact of ability declines with progress toward graduation; and (4) entering college in a two-year institution is inversely associated with persistence. These and other findings demonstrate that much previous research has perpetuated erroneous inferences about dropping out of college, not the least of which is that the process can be modeled in a single equation representing the likelihood of graduation by any given group of freshmen. Cohort: B.

1158 KOHEN, ANDREW I.; NESTEL, GILBERT; and KARMAS, CONSTANTINE.
"Success and Failure in College: A New Approach to Persistence in Undergraduate Programs." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

This study examines the factors affecting the probabilities of completing college. It appears that factors of persistence in college vary with the year in school. Parental socioeconomic status, race and age are found to have no net relationship with dropping out. Pursuing a college prep program in high school is significant only in the freshmen year, and I.Q. is not significant after the sophomore year. However, receiving a scholarship has a significant positive relationship to the probability of completing college. Working evidently inhibits persistence in college, but not all employed students drop out, and there is no significant relationship between hours worked and dropping out. Finally, young men who initially enter a two-year college are much more likely to drop out at every stage for indeterminable reasons--even after transferring to a four-year institution. Cohort: B.

1159 KOHEN, ANDREW I. and PARNES, HERBERT S.
*Career Thresholds, Volume 3: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth.* Manpower Research Monograph 16, Volume 3. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1971.

The report attempts to delineate some of the major changes that occurred in the educational and labor market plans and status of young men over the two-year period 1966 to 1968. More specifically, it examines the extent of change in school enrollment status, educational and occupational aspirations, labor force participation, unemployment experience, employer and occupational affiliation, rate of compensation, extent of job satisfaction, and location of residence. In addition to describing the nature and extent of these types of changes, it also begins to identify some of the correlates of change. Finally, it examines the cumulative unemployment experience of the out-of-school youth over the two-year period. Cohort: B.

1160 KOHEN, ANDREW I.; PARNES, HERBERT S.; and SHEA, JOHN R.
"Income Instability Among Young and Middle-Aged Men." In: *The Personal Distribution of Income and Wealth*, J. Smith, ed., New York: Nat'l Bureau of Economic Research. Also: Center for Human Resource Research, 1973.

In this paper, the authors attempt: (1) to quantify the influence on measured income inequality of lengthening the accounting period; (2) to describe the mechanism through which income instability among male heads of household is manifested (e.g., changes in sources of income, hours worked, and wage rates); and (3) to identify some of the demographic and economic characteristics of those household heads whose income is "unstable" over a two-or three- year period, in the sense of changing at above-average or below-average rates. Cohort: B M.

1161 KOHEN, ANDREW I. and RODERICK, ROGER D.
"Causes of Differentials in Early Labor Market Success among Young Women." Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of American Statistical Association (1972):329-34.

This paper is part of a larger research effort to identify the causes of differentials in early labor market success among youth. Here, we are primarily interested in: (1) the effect of education, independent of ability, on early labor market success; and (2) white-black differentials in the determinants of early labor market success, where our measure of success is hourly earnings. Our results suggest that education is a more important influence on earnings among white women in typically female occupations than among those in atypically female occupations, for whom ability is a more important factor. Cohort: G.

1162 KOHEN, ANDREW I. and RODERICK, ROGER D.
"The Effects of Race and Sex Discrimination on Early-Career Earnings." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1975.

This paper is concerned with the determinants of differentials in early-career earnings among young workers. This study uses regression analysis of a 3-equation model to demonstrate the existence of significant labor market discrimination according to both race and sex. Findings strongly indicate that sex discrimination is more virulent than racial discrimination. Cohort: B G.

1163 KOHEN, MOTTANDREW I.; BREINICH, SUSAN C.; and SHIELDS, PATRICIA M.
"Women and the Economy: A Bibliography and a Review of the Literature on Sex Differentiation in the Labor Market." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1977.

This literature review expands on part of the article by Hilda Kahne and Andrew Kohen in Journal of Economic Literature 13 (December 1975):1249-92. A bibliographic review of the sex differentiation in the labor market is also presented. Cohort: G W.

1164 KONANG, CHRISTEL.

"Middle-Aged Men in the Labor Force: A Graphical and Empirical Exploration of Health Capital, Disability Insurance and Time Allocated to Work." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1978.

The major conclusion from the theoretical section of this study is that a national health insurance system can help maintain the health status of middle-aged workers--thereby helping to maintain their productivity and work effort--provided that benefits are quite comprehensive and medical care is readily available, while the tax burden for that group of workers is kept close to present levels, so that the use of medical care is encouraged. The model also suggests that more medical care will be utilized when the opportunity cost of the individual's time is relatively low. The opportunity cost is affected by many variables under the control of decision makers, as, for example, zoning for the location of medical facilities, stimulating the economy to provide employment opportunities, changing the procedures which determine eligibility for insurance benefits, and many more. Cohort: M.

1165 KOPPEL, ROSS.
"The Role of Social Psychological Variables in the Status Attainment of Young Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, Temple University, 1981.

We attempt to ascertain the roles that three social psychological variables play in the labor market attainment of young men. The three variables are: occupational aspirations, self-assessed expectations of reaching those aspirations, and the Rotter locus of control scale. To examine the influences of these factors we observe their effects within a matrix of variables generally thought to determine labor market rewards. These other variables are: family background, intelligence, education, school quality, age, job tenure, responsibility for dependents, marital status, region of country, and size of local labor force. We ascertain our measures near the completion of each respondent's schooling. Labor market outcome measures are collected at the last year of our study period--five to nine years after completion of school. The data for this research are from the Young Men's cohort of the NLS. Three interrelated research strategies reflect our hypotheses: 1) we determine if any of the social psychological variables significantly affect labor market outcomes; 2) we determine how much of the explained variance is shared between social psychological and other factors; we develop and test path models reflecting the hypothesized interrelations of our social psychological and other variables. Findings include: social psychological variables measured before full-time labor market participation directly affect income and occupational attainment; respondents with higher aspirations and/or more confidence attained higher status jobs than those with less ambitious goals and/or with less confidence about occupational success; "internals"--those who believed that they have more control over their lives--have higher earnings than the "externals." Further, we found that those with high expectations of reaching their goals earn considerably more than those who are less optimistic. These data also reveal that a substantial proportion of variance is shared between the social psychological and other variables. Path analysis indicates that occupational aspirations and expectations are important intervening elements in the process of occupational and income attainment, mediating much of the influence of intelligence, family background, and education. Cohort: B.

1166 KORENMAN, SANDERS and NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Marriage, Motherhood, and Wages." *Journal of Human Resources* 27,2 (Spring 1992):233-255.

Cross-sectional studies find little association between a woman's marital status and her wage rate, but often a negative relationship between children and wages. Several problems in drawing causal inferences from cross-sectional relationships between marriage, motherhood, and wages are analyzed using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Women. It is found that heterogeneity leads to biased estimates of the "direct" effects of marriage and motherhood on wages (i.e., effects net of experience and tenure); first-difference estimates reveal no direct effect of marriage or motherhood on women's wages. Statistical evidence is also found that experience and tenure may be endogenous variables in wage equations; instrumental variables estimates suggest that both ordinary least squares cross-sectional and first-difference estimates understate the direct (negative) effect of children on wages. Cohort: G.

1167 KORENMAN, SANDERS D.
"Empirical Explorations in the Economics of the Family." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1988.

This thesis explores the association between marriage and the wages of men and women, and the association between gender and consumption. Marriage is associated with higher wages for men. Three broad classes of hypotheses that are consistent with the marriage wage differential are explored: productivity, selectivity, and discrimination. Marriage wage premiums persist when detailed controls for worker and job characteristics are entered in wage equations. Wages rise with years married and fall with years divorced or separated. The differentials are also found within families (across brothers). The wages of single women do not exceed those of married women. Women with children earn less that those without children, but controlling for measures of labor force attachment and human capital lowers these differentials substantially. Although they are a select group, women who bear children and return quickly to employment suffer no loss of wages compared to childless women. Therefore, wage differentials between men and women having identical measured human capital should not be attributed to differences in labor market productivity that result from the greater household responsibilities of employed married women or women with children. Cohort: B.

1168 KORENMAN, SANDERS D. and NEUMARK, DAVID B.
"Does Marriage Really Make Men More Productive?" *Journal of Human Resources* 26,2 (Spring 1991):282-307.

This paper examines hypothesized labor market productivity differentials among men of different marital statuses. Utilizing data from the NLS of Young Men, it attempts to distinguish empirically among three competing hypotheses surrounding the large hourly wage premiums (10-40 percent, controlling for observable worker and job characteristics) paid to married men in comparison to never married men. The hypotheses are: productivity- enhancing effects of marriage, selection of "more productive" men into the married state, and discrimination. To the extent that the data allow us to distinguish among the three, they suggest that selection accounts for somewhat less than half of the differential, and discrimination accounts for none of it. Cohort: B.

1169 KORENMAN, SANDERS D. and NEUMARK, DAVID B.
"Is Superwoman a Myth? Marriage, Children, and Wages." Working Paper No. 94, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, 1989.

This paper explores the relationships between marriage, children, and women's wages. It considers Becker's (1985) hypothesis that household responsibilities reduce the labor market productivity of married women relative to men or single women with comparable labor market human capital. Using a sample drawn from the NLS of Young Women, the authors explore potential biases in estimates of these relationships, including what is believed to be the first longitudinal analyses. No evidence was found that married women have lower labor market productivity than comparable single women. In addition, once account is taken of the effects of children on labor force attachment, there is no consistent association between children and women's wages. The findings suggest that wage differentials between men and women with similar human capital should not be attributed to the greater home responsibilities of married women. Cohort: G.

1170 KOSHAL, RAJINDAR.
"Logit Analysis for Determinants of Higher Education." Presented: New Delhi, India, International Statistical Conference, December 1977.

Using logit analysis of the NLS Men's cohort, the author shows that opportunity cost, financial aid and quality of high school attended are important variables in determining the demand for higher education in the United States. Further analysis appears to be needed to explore the importance of other factors in determining their influence upon the demand for higher education in the United States. Cohort: M.

1171 KOTLIKOFF, LAURENCE J.
"Testing the Theory of Social Security and Life Cycle Accumulation." *American Economic Review* 69 (June 1979):396-410.

New micro evidence is presented on the accumulation response of households to Social Security. Section I reviews the theory of Social Security and life cycle savings, considering the one-for-one replacement of accumulated Social Security taxes for accumulated private savings, the retirement effect, and the effect of changes in lifetime wealth due to the yield of the Social

Security system. In Section II econometric specification is used to test the theory. Section III discusses the sample selected from the NLS of Older Men aged 45-59, and Section IV presents the empirical findings. Cohort: M.

1172 KRAFT, JOAN M.
"Work and Fertility: An Exploration of the Relationship Between Labor Force Participation and Premarital Fertility." Ph.D. Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1989.

This dissertation attempts to add to our knowledge of the causes of premarital fertility behavior--sexual activity, use of birth control, pregnancy, abortion, and marital status at time of birth. Current research pays attention to the roles played by aspirations, social-psychological variables, and community norms in fertility behavior. The approach of this paper differs in its emphasis upon labor force participation and the quality of worklife. The argument is implicit in the literature's concern with why young women "risk the future" by engaging in premarital intercourse that may result in conception. Premarital motherhood can disrupt a woman's life, making it difficult to maintain a current standard of living or attain future goals. The central hypothesis of the dissertation is that young women who work, especially those working in full-time jobs with high wages and high occupational status, will be less likely than other women to engage in potentially risky premarital fertility behaviors. Monthly data on fertility behavior and labor force participation are drawn from the NLSY and cover a span of seven years (1978 through 1984). Event history and logistic regression models suggest that workers are more likely than non-workers to be sexually active, to use birth control, to get abortions, and to marry prior to birth. Workers are less likely than non-workers to become premaritally pregnant. A comparison of workers and non-workers thus supports the opportunity cost argument. Models that include occupational status, wages, and hours worked indicate that the opportunity cost argument has some merit in the prediction of pregnancy and the use of birth control. Cohort: Y.

1173 KRAFT, JOAN M. and COVERDILL, JAMES E.
"Employment, Job Characteristics, and the Use of Birth Control by Sexually Active, Never-Married Black, Hispanic, and White Women." Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, August 1991.

An investigation of ways that employment and job characteristics influence the use of birth control by sexually active, unmarried, Hispanic, black, and white women ages 17-28. Data from the 1982-1985 waves of the NLSY support the hypothesis that women who work, especially those in high-wage, high-status, and full-time jobs, will find premarital conceptions to be costlier than women who do not work and those in lesser jobs, and as a result, will be more likely to try to avoid a premarital conception through the use of birth control. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc] Cohort: Y.

1174 KRAUSE, NEAL and STRYKER, SHELDON.
"Economic Stress and Psycho-Physiological Well-Being." Presented: the Meetings of the North Central Sociological Association, 1980.

Data from the 1969 and 1971 waves of the NLS of Older Men were analyzed to assess the effects of stressful economic life events (e.g., income loss, unemployment) on psycho-physiological well-being. The role of locus of control in mediating the effects of economic stress was also examined. A three-stage least squares analysis of the 2,698 responses confirms the hypothesis that internals handle economic stress in a more constructive or realistic way than externals. The data did show that economic stress exerted a strong negative effect on psycho- physiological well-being. The need for more research on coping strategies in stress situations was also discussed. Cohort: M.

1175 KRAUSE, NEAL and STRYKER, SHELDON.
"Stress and Well-being: the Buffering Role of Locus of Control Beliefs." *Social Science and Medicine* 18,9 (1984):783-90.

Data from the 1969 and 1971 panels of the NLS of Older Men are analyzed to assess the mediating effects of locus of control beliefs in the relationship between stressful job and economic events and psycho-physiological well- being. The analyses indicate that men with internal locus of control orientations respond more adequately to stress than do those with external locus of control beliefs. A more detailed examination of the data revealed that men with moderately internal locus of control orientations cope more effectively with stress than those whose locus of control beliefs may be classified as extreme internal, extreme external or moderately external. The theoretical implications of these findings are discussed. Cohort: M.

1176 KREIN, SHEILA FITZGERALD.
"Effects of Living in a Single-Parent Family on Educational Attainment of Young Men and Women and on Earnings of Young Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1984.

Whether long-term consequences of living in a single-parent family exist is a growing public concern. This study examines the effect of living in a single-parent family headed by a female on two long-run measures of achievement: educational attainment and earnings. The effect is examined within a household production framework, where achievement is a function of the time and money inputs of the parents and their ability to combine these resources. The study is based upon matched mother/son and mother/daughter samples constructed from the NLS. These samples consist of 1,098 young men ages 28 to 38 and 1,448 young women ages 26 to 36, about one fourth of whom spent some time in a single-parent family. Four measures of life in a single-parent family are constructed: ever lived in a single-parent family, length of time, period of childhood, and length of time in each period. The first two measures, ever lived and length of time lived in a single-parent family, had a significant negative effect on years of school completed for young men. The impact on educational attainment of young women was negative, but the effect was not significant when family income was included in the equation. The magnitude of the effect was nearly three times as large for young men as for young women. The preschool period of childhood, but not the elementary or high school years, had a negative effect for both young men and women. The length of time in the preschool years also had a significant negative impact for both genders. Living in a single-parent family had no significant direct effect on the earnings of young men, using a human capital model of earnings. Any impact appeared to be indirect through lowering the education of the young men. Cohort: B G W.

1177 KREIN, SHEILA FITZGERALD.
"Growing Up in a Single-Parent Family: The Effect on Education and Earnings of Young Men." *Family Relations* 35,1 (January 1986):161-168.

The effect of living in a single-parent family on the educational attainment and earnings of young males is examined, utilizing data from the Mature Women and Young Men. Three specifications of living in a single-parent family are tested, using ordinary least squares analysis on models representing education attainment and earnings. The analyses show that living in a single-parent family has a direct negative effect on education, but only an indirect impact on earnings via education. The effect is strongest among those who lived in one-parent families during the preschool years. Cohort: B W.

1178 KREIN, SHELIA FITZGERALD and BELLER, ANDREA A.
"Educational Attainment of Children from Single-Parent Families: Differences by Exposure, Gender and Race." *Demography* 25,2 (May 1988):221-234.

This paper examines the effect of living in a single-parent family on the educational attainment of young men and women. According to household production theory, the reduction in parental resources for human capital investment in children living in a single-parent family should lower their educational attainment. Using matched mother-daughter and mother-son samples from the National Longitudinal Surveys, precise measures of whether, at what age, and for how long a child lived in a single-parent family are constructed. Empirical findings show that the negative effect of living in a single-parent family: (1) increases with the number of years spent in this type of family; (2) is greatest during the preschool years; and (3) is larger for boys than for girls. Cohort: B G W.

1179 KRISHNAN, JAYANTHI.
"Labor Quality Upgrading and Restrictive Hiring Practices in Union Workplaces." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1990.

This dissertation is concerned with the issue of rationing of scarce union jobs. A number of alternative rationing devices are possible: a simple lottery, job queues and positive selection. The conjecture that unionized employers upgrade the quality of labor they hire (positive selection) appears frequently in the literature. This dissertation addresses two questions: (1) What is the impact of the locus of hiring control (employer or union) on quality upgrading in unionized jobs. (2) What determines the locus of union control. A model of hiring by unions is used to show that incumbent workers in a unionized firm would upgrade quality of new hires as long as they attach more value to their own rents than to the rents of newcomers. The hypothesis suggested by this analysis, that upgrading in union-controlled-hiring situations if less than or equal to that in employer-controlled-hiring situations, is tested using data from the NLSY. The results indicate that upgrading of labor quality does not differ across union-controlled and employer-controlled sectors. The effect of union power is ambiguous. These hypotheses are tested with interindustry data on the prevalence of the closed shop in 1946, the year before it was made illegal (Taft-Hartley Act) in 1979. The results strongly support the hypothesis that unions tend to control hiring in situations of high job turnover. Cohort: Y.

1180 KRUSE, WILLIAM J.
"Experience, Human Capital and Complementarity: The Case of Young Men." Presented: The Eastern Economic Association Meeting, 1976.

This paper utilizes a human capital framework in analyzing the earnings of young men age 17 to 27 in 1969. In contrast to most of the previous work in this area, the implications of different types of experience for self- investment behavior and earnings are explored. In addition, explicit attention is devoted to possible complementarities or interactions among various types of human capital investment, particularly those interactions between schooling and investments undertaken in the context of labor market experience. The results suggest that there are significant differences in the earnings effects of different types of experience and that complementarities may be quite strong. Implications are drawn for manpower and educational policy and future work in modeling the determinants of earnings. Cohort: B.

1181 KRUTTSCHNITT, CANDACE; MCLEOD, JANE; and DORNFELD, MAUDE.
"Does Parenting Explain the Effects of Structural Conditions on Children?" Working Paper 91-4, Life Course Center, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1991.

This study examines the interrelationships among social locations, parenting and antisocial behavior for both black and white children. Based on previous theoretical formulations, the authors hypothesized that the effects of social locations on children's antisocial behavior would be mediated by parenting processes and would vary by racial group. Despite minor race differences in the processes linking social locations to antisocial behavior, the general structure of these processes are quite similar for blacks and whites. Specifically, among children of both races, parenting behaviors offer a nearly complete explanation for the higher levels of antisocial behavior observed among poor children. Similar results do not appear for the other social locations that were examined. Parenting behaviors explained relatively little of the relationship between marital disruptions and antisocial behavior and maternal deviance and antisocial behavior, regardless of race. Cohort: G Y C.

1182 KULAHCI, MEHMET.
"Factors Affecting the Labor Market Experience of Young Men with Special Needs." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1981.

Unemployment rate differentials furnished by statistical studies do not demonstrate whether educational experiences and post-school training affect early labor market experience of youth with special needs. This study was designed to determine the effects of education and occupational training on the labor market experiences of young men with special needs. The sample for this study consisted young men from the NLS. Special needs applies to both disadvantaged and handicapped persons and includes: (1) educationally disadvantaged; (2) socially or culturally disadvantaged; and (3) functional limitations (handicapped). The statistical methodology employed in this study was threefold: (1) a modified analysis of variance; (2) the Pearson Product-Moment Correlation Coefficient; and (3) stepwise regression analysis. Five major conclusions were reached: (1) Types of high school curricula did not make any difference in average wage and salary earnings, the number of weeks employed, the number of weeks unemployed, and job satisfaction for special needs young men; (2) Differences in educational attainment were positively correlated with labor market experiences for special needs persons; (3) Differences between knowledge of the world of work were also a major force determining labor market outcomes for special needs persons; (4) Post-school occupational training had a significant benefit to special needs young men regarding average wage and salary earnings; and (5) Post-school occupational training did have a significant effect on the number of weeks of employment. Special needs young men without occupational training experienced more weeks of unemployment than those who had completed or used one or two occupational training experiences. Therefore, it is concluded that post-school occupational training has a significant effect on early labor market experience of young men with special needs. Cohort: B.

1183 KUM, JAE HO.
"Dynamic Search of Non-Employed Individuals." Ph.D Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1992.

In this dissertation the factors causing individuals to choose among non-employment states that is among different methods of search including being out-of-the labor force are addressed. And the effects of these choices on the search outcomes of non-employed individuals are analyzed. For these purposes an estimable discrete-time dynamic stochastic model of search method choice is developed. The model is estimated using data from the 1986 and 1987 panels of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Cohorts (NLSY). Estimation is carried out separately by race. The estimates reveal that search costs are decreasing as job seekers accumulate search experience. Also it is found that blacks have higher search costs than do whites and that formal search methods are most costly. Simulation results are in agreement with the predictions of standard search theory: lowering search costs increases the reservation wage and extends the anticipated period of search. Tests of whether or not search and out-of-the labor force are distinct states lead to ambiguous results. While job offer probabilities and accepted wages appear to be the same, exit rates into employment differ between them. Cohort: Y.

1185 KUO, HSIANG-HUI.
"Marriage and Sex Role Attitudes of Young Women." M.S., University of Wisconsin- Madison, 1988.

Using data from NLS of Young Women, this study tests three hypotheses on the effects of marriage on sex role attitudes: (1) perceived inequality and "liberalizing" effects; (2) rationalization and "traditionalizing" effects; and (3) recovery of premarital socialization for sex roles, effects depend on "liberal" vs "traditional" socialization. Controlling for other adult socialization experiences such as education, work and parenthood, marriage had neither liberal nor traditional effects on sex role attitudes. However, marital disruptions were associated with increasingly liberal attitudes. Although young women with traditional role models were more likely to change in the traditional direction, there were no interactions with effects of marriage. Cohort: G.

1186 KURAHASHI, MICHIKO.
"Internal Labor Markets and Occupational Sex Segregation: An Event History Analysis of Gender Differences in Job and Upward Wage Mobility." Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1990.

This study investigates the effects of internal labor markets and occupational sex segregation on gender differences in the rates of job and upward wage mobility. Past research has identified two types of mobility barriers--one between internal and external labor markets and the other between male-typed and female-typed occupations--as key elements contributing to the persistence of gender gaps in job rewards. Past discussion has focused on the independent effects of these mobility barriers on job outcomes and failed to examine the ways in which they overlap and form boundaries that disadvantage women in the workplace. The author conceptualizes labor market boundaries based on the assumption that there is additional occupational segregation by gender within internal and external labor markets. Informed by the concepts of internal labor markets and occupational sex segregation, the author examines several hypotheses concerning gender and labor market differences in the rates of job and upward wage mobility. Using job history data and event history analytic techniques, the author specifies and estimates a series of models. The data are drawn from the NLSY 1979-85, a large survey of young men and women 14 to 28 years old. The results indicate that: (1) labor market arrangements and occupational sex segregation function as barriers that restrict mobility among different sets of positions in the labor market; and (2) gender differences in the labor market positions young women and men occupy explain some differences in job and upward wage mobility. However, the findings show that individuals who move between female-typed occupations within the internal labor market have higher rates of upward shifts in wages than those who change jobs between male-dominated occupations. Cohort: Y.

1187 KURZ, BRENDA JO.
"The Impact of Adolescent Illegitimacy on Academic Achievement: An Analysis Within Racial and Socio-Economic Status Groups." Ph.D. Dissertation. The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. 1986.

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the relationship between adolescent illegitimacy and academic achievement within specific race and socio-economic status (SES) groups. The primary hypothesis is that among the very low- SES blacks, the effect of adolescent illegitimacy on achievement is negligible. For other race-SES groups, the effect is expected to be adverse. The magnitude of the effect is postulated to be greater for whites than blacks and to increase for both whites and blacks with SES. Data from the NLSY were used to test the hypotheses. Proportional hazards analyses were conducted. A second objective of the study was the development of prognostic models for adolescent illegitimacy. The effect of adolescent illegitimacy on the academic achievement of the young mother was found to differ among the various race-SES specific groups. No effect was detected among the high-low SES blacks whereas an adverse effect was observed among all other groups. The power of some of the analyses was low. However, the consistency of the patterns generated by the analyses of interest and the supplementary analyses support the findings. Cohort: Y.

1188 LAIRSON, DAVID; LORIMOR, RONALD; and SLATER, CARL.
"Estimates of the Demand for Health: Males in the Pre-Retirement Years." *Social Science and Medicine* 19,7 (1984):741-747.

Michael Grossman's theory (The Demand for Health: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation, New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1972) is replicated with improved wage and wealth statistics in order to estimate separately the demand for health of black and white preretirement age males. Analysis of a subset of data obtained from the NLS of Older Men reveals that while demand functions for whites involved wage rate, education, and job satisfaction variables, only wage rate and wife's educational level were significant for blacks. Grossman's results are argued to be primarily representative of the white population, and several explanations for the observed black-white differentials are proposed. The inverse relationship between wage and health is examined through the use of a simultaneous equation model that yields an even greater wage effect than expected. Cohort: M.

1189 LAKHANI, HYDER; GILROY, CURTIS; and CAPPS, CAVAN.
"Logistic Microdata Model of Army Reenlistment." U.S. Army Research Institute PERI-RG Draft Working Paper, N.D.

The 1981 NLSY, ages 19-24, is used to determine the shadow civilian wages of Army enlisted personnel on the verge of their first term reenlistment/separation decision. The use of NLSY data is an improvement over the previous studies which used civilian wages of veterans from sample surveys, which tended to bias civilian wages upward. The natural logarithm of civilian wages of the youth cohort in our model is a function of education, experience, experience squared, race, number of dependents and unemployment rate. All of the coefficients had the expected signs and all, except experience squared, were statistically significant at the 0.01 level. These coefficients were used to impute civilian wages of military enlistees who were eligible for reenlistment. The logistic reenlistment equations used micro data for 81 Military Occupational Specialties grouped into 17 occupationally homogeneous Career Management Fields. The explanatory variables for reenlistment or separation included relative pay (military pay/estimated civilian wage), selective reenlistment bonus (SRB), race, number of dependents, unemployment rates, and AFQT score (CAT I-III A). Almost all of the coefficients, except unemployment, had the expected signs and were statistically significant. SRB and relative pay were particularly important. Cohort: Y.

1190 LAMB, M. E.
"Effects of Home and Out-of-Home Care in Child Development." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. NIH.

This project involves a longitudinal study conducted in Sweden examining the effects of center day care, family day care, and home care on the development of 145 children recruited at an average of 16 months of age. Multivariate analyses consistently indicated that type of care had no reliable impact on the children one and two years post-enrollment. The quality of home care and the quality of alternative care had equivalent effects on personality maturity, compliance, and emergent social skills with peers and adults. Quality of home care, but not participation in daycare, was found to predict aggression and noncompliance at 28, 40, and 80 months of age. Levels of aggression were moderately stable over time. A second study revealed weak associations between infant daycare and the security of infant-mother attachment. Longitudinal analyses of data from the NLSY revealed that children who experienced at least two years of daycare prior to age three did not differ from children who did not experience daycare. When SES was controlled, maternal role satisfaction was a significant predictor of behavior problems and academic achievement among 5- to 13-year-olds. Cohort: Y.

1191 LAN, KE-JENG.
"Inflation Effects on the Labor Market: A Transition Rate Model." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1989.

The impact of inflation, particularly unexpected inflation, on the operation of the labor market remains an important and empirically unresolved issue. Earlier work, largely based on time series analysis of industry aggregate quit data, found little impact of inflation on that critical labor market mechanism. This earlier work has been criticized for not adequately distinguishing between expected and unexpected inflation. At the same time, longitudinal micro data sets of high quality have become available, permitting the estimation of more complete transition models that incorporate job acceptance by workers who are not employed as well as job termination by employed workers. This dissertation analyzes empirically the impact of unexpected and expected inflation of these labor market transitions. In a two-state (employment, unemployment) search model, the reservation approach is utilized in analyzing the male sub-sample of the 1979 NLSY over the period 1980 to 1983. The wage information is corrected for selectivity bias by a two-stage estimation method, and reservation wages are then derived. A maximum-likelihood technique is used with the structural transition model to estimate the parameters of the true wage offer distribution. Implied transition rates are then calculated. The impact of unexpected inflation on transition rates appears through its influence on the real reservation wage. Confirming the results of earlier works, the empirical results indicate that the impact of "unexpected" inflation on transition rates is insignificant because the impact of unexpected inflation on the intervening reservation wage is not significant. Hence, trying to "fool" youths by unexpected inflationary policies in order to reduce their unemployment rate is unlikely to be successful. Cohort: Y.

1192 LANG, SYLVIA W.
"Occupational Mobility and the Dual Economy: The Impact of Industrial Sectors and Three Human Capital Variables on the Movement of Young Women and Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, Oregon State University, 1983.

This project examines the occupational mobility of young women and men in the United States. Past research in this area deals with how individual characteristics that workers bring to the marketplace affect this process. Recent empirical work shows the importance of economic structure in explaining the socioeconomic process individuals experience. This dissertation examines the effects of dual economy industrial sectors as well as human capital variables including social class background, educational attainment, and job training on occupational movement. Ten years of panel data from the NLS are used. Differences in the labor force compositions of core and periphery sectors are examined by performing two discriminant analyses. Log linear analysis is used to analyze mobility tables which show occupational and sectoral movement by sex. The human capital data are then added to the mobility tables and log linear analysis is used to examine the resulting mobility patterns. Expected sex differences in sectoral mobility only hold for workers in particular occupational categories. Predicted sex differences in occupational mobility and differences in occupational movement by sectoral mobility appear. Interactions between sex, sectoral mobility, and occupational mobility do not occur. Job training does not interact with occupational mobility. Hypothesized occupational moves only occur for those with a particular class background or educational attainment. Interactions between sectoral mobility and occupational mobility for each human capital analysis are similar to the initial analysis. Of the human capital variables, only education interacts jointly with occupational mobility and sectoral movement. Cohort: B G.

1193 LANIGAN, JOHN JOSEPH, JR.
"An Evaluation of the Opportunity Cost and Inservice Training and Earnings of the Modern Military on Young Male Enlistees." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brandeis University, 1988.

Youth often perceive enlistment in the armed forces as an opportunity to learn something useful while in the service and improve their lives when they leave the service. The attraction of these economic opportunities is the central theme the All Volunteer Force. The aim of this study has been to ascertain the opportunity cost of choosing military experience and to describe training, employment and earnings during the in-service period. The study examines the question of investment in human capital using data from the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) 1979 youth sample. Results show minorities disproportionately choose to enter the Army where shorter training in soft occupational areas predominate. Analysis of annual earnings explains 64% of the variation between youth in the military and their civilian counterparts. Youth in the military experience a positive current earnings difference compared to their civilian counterparts. Unlike the civilian earnings distribution, youth in the military showed no significant difference in earnings by race/ethnicity. Contrary to prior studies that viewed military service as an economic handicap, the results of this study provide evidence that military service appears to be a good economic investment in human capital. Cohort: Y.

1194 LARSON, DONALD.
"The Components of Non-Market Time and Female Labor Supply Patterns." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

The study examines the determination of labor supply patterns (in terms of hours per week and weeks per year) for married women. The analysis proceeds by defining two distinct types of non-market time which are uniquely associated with the labor supply patterns. A theory of demand for these "leisure" components is developed and estimated empirically using data from the NLS of Mature Women ages 30-44. The results indicate that women are not indifferent to the pattern of work time and that their choices are related to a number of economic and demographic factors. In particular, annual weeks is found to have a substantially higher, positive elasticity than weekly hours. Cohort: W.

1195 LARSON, DONALD and TONEY, MICHAEL B.
"Direction of White/Nonwhite Migration and Occupational Mobility." Presented: the Meetings of the Western Social Science Association, 1984.

To explore the relationship between migration (measured in terms of metropolitan/nonmetropolitan origin and destination) and occupational mobility of young white and nonwhite U.S. labor force participants, data from the 1966-1976 NLS Young Men cohort were examined. The analytical procedure used treats each yearly interval as a separate unit of analysis for each individual, meaning that each respondent could contribute six distinct yearly units, called "person-years." The procedure identifies a unit of time for measuring whether an event occurs, while allowing the accumulation of information from previous units or times for analysis in relationship to the outcomes in the respective person-years. Analyses, both descriptive and multivariate, were done separately for whites and nonwhites and tended to support the notion that, for nonwhites especially, migration facilitates occupational mobility by circumventing structural discrimination at migration origin. Of the control variables (education, migration reversal years, age, and initial occupation), the mobility potential of the initial occupational status seemed to be a telling factor in the relationship for both whites and nonwhites. Cohort: B.

1196 LASSALLE, ANN D. and SPOKANE, ARNOLD R.
"Patterns of Early Labor Force Participation of American Women." *Career Development Quarterly* 36,1 (September 1987):55-65.

This study used longitudinal labor force participation data at four age points (18, 22, 25-26, and 29-30) to identify seventeen early career patterns which a sizeable proportion of American women followed. The most prevalent patterns found were those in which the women were either largely out of the labor force or clearly invested in the labor force. The least prevalent patterns included those in which participation was sporadic and inconsistent. The more extensive a pattern's labor force participation, the less downward and more upward movement there was in Duncan socioeconomic level (proportion of sample moving up or down). The opposite was true of those patterns with the least extensive labor force participation. The more extensive a pattern's labor force participation, the higher the Duncan Socioeconomic Interval achieved. When each of the seventeen patterns identified was classified by two raters as corresponding to one of Super's (1957) seven career patterns of women, it was found that the greatest proportion of subjects belonged to Super's stable working pattern, followed by the stable homemaking pattern. Cohort: G.

1197 LATACK, JANINA C. and SHAW, LOIS B.

"Routes to Higher Wages and Status: An Analysis of Career Mobility Among Women Workers." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This paper examines women's mobility patterns and associated changes in wages and occupational status over a ten- year period. Mobility has different effects on the wages and occupational status of different groups of women. Intrafirm occupational changes lead to higher status jobs and average or above average wage gains for most groups. Intrafirm moves are also the best route to achieving higher wages for older women in sales and service jobs. Avoiding excessive simultaneous employer and occupational job changing is also important for improving wages for most groups. Older black women are an exception, however. Because they were initially concentrated in low-wage jobs, the most mobile were apparently able to improve their positions substantially. Thus, one pattern of mobility is not consistently superior to another as a route to higher wages and status, and different age, race and occupational groups need to follow different strategies to achieve success. Cohort: W.

1198 LAUGHLIN, TERESA L. C.
"Curious Workmanship: An Analysis of the Role of Nonpecuniary Rewards to Work, and the Female-Male Wage Differential." M.A. Thesis, California State University, Fullerton, 1992.

This study investigates the role that nonpecuniary rewards play in the determination of wages for women and men. Using the idea of compensating differentials, the question of whether the measure of discrimination against women in the workplace falls when working conditions are included in the analysis, is investigated. This study analyzes a data set from the 1984 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Regression estimates of the earnings functions of men and women are run, using the logarithm of the wage rate, and the logarithm of a total compensation index which includes a weighted measure of nonpecuniary benefits. The results suggest that, although the wage differential between women and men is reduced, the measure of discrimination against women is increased. Cohort: Y.

1199 LAURENCE, JANICE H.; HEISEY, JANE G.; MEANS, BARBARA; and WATERS, BRIAN K.
"Demographic Comparison of Low-Aptitude Military and Nonmilitary Youth." Alexandria, VA: Human Resources Research Organization, 1985.

The characteristics of low-aptitude male military recruits from Project 100,000 and the ASVAB misnorming periods were compared with corresponding civilian low-aptitude groups from the 1966 and 1979 National Longitudinal Surveys. Project 100,000 data were compared to unweighted data from NLS '66 and ASVAB misnorming data were compared to unweighted NLS '79 data in terms of aptitude subcategory, year of birth, race, education, geographic region, and income. These analyses were undertaken to develop appropriate civilian comparison groups for the military low-aptitude samples so that the impact of military service on the post-service lives of low-aptitude personnel might be studied. Results showed that Project 100,000 men differed from the NLS '66 sample mostly in terms of race and education. ASVAB misnorming and NLS '79 men differed in terms of education as well. The results of these analyses led to the estimation of sampling weights for the civilian low-aptitude groups to facilitate later analyses of economic variables. Cohort: B Y.

1200 LAURENCE, JANICE H.; RAMSBERGER, PETER F.; and GRIBBEN, MONICA A.
"Effects of Military Experience on the Post-Service Lives of Low-Aptitude Recruits: Project 100,000 and the ASVAB Misnorming." Alexandria, VA: Human Resources Research Organization, 1989. Also in: *Low-Aptitude Men in the Military: Who Profits? Who Pays?* Praeger (1991).

Though considerable research has been devoted to ascertaining the military performance of low aptitude recruits, there is a lack of documentation of the effects of military experience on those with low cognitive ability. Therefore, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense funded a study of low aptitude military veterans to determine the long-term effects of military service. More specifically, the Veterans' Life Experiences Study (VETLIFE) was conducted by the Human Resources Research Organization with the assistance of the National Opinion Research Center. Surveys with content based upon the 1966 NLS of Young Men and the 1979 NLSY were administered from October 1986 through December 1987 to samples of low aptitude military veterans who were previously participants of the 1966-1971 Project 100,000 or entered service erroneously as part of the 1976-1980 "misnorming" of the enlistment test. To serve as a baseline for comparisons, samples of nonveterans were drawn from the preexisting 1966 and 1979 base years of the NLS. The NLS 1966 coincided with the Project 100,000 sample, containing men of comparable birth years. Likewise, there was considerable overlap between the young men interviewed as part of the 1979 NLSY and those who entered under the misnorming. The male low aptitude nonveteran components of the NLS surveys with birth-years coinciding with their respective veteran group have been identified. Following a variety of demographic (weighting) and economic adjustments, the NLS samples will be compared with the veteran groups to determine whether or not low aptitude veterans fared better, worse, or equal to their nonveteran counterparts on variables such as income, employment, educational attainment, etc. as a result of having served in the military. Cohort: B Y.

1201 LAZEAR, EDWARD.
"Age, Experience, and Wage Growth." *American Economic Review* 66 (September 1976):548-58.

This study estimates the human capital (i.e. work experience) component of earnings and found it to be about 1/3 of total compensation for young workers. "Aging" per se thus accounts for a significant proportion of wage growth over and beyond the effects of work experience; however, as individuals grow older the aging effect is less strong. Cohort: B.

1202 LAZEAR, EDWARD.
"Education: Consumption or Production?" *Journal of Political Economy* 85 (June 1977):569-97.

This paper attempts to determine whether the relationship between education and income results because schooling allows individuals to earn higher income or because higher income individuals purchase more of all normal goods, including schooling. Education is treated as a joint product, producing potential wage gains and utility simultaneously. The framework permits estimation of the rental price of a unit of education, net of consumption effects. The major finding is that education does causally produce income. By moving from 0 years of schooling to 12 years, the mean individual approximately triples his wealth. More surprising is that education is a "bad." Individuals stop short of acquiring the wealth-maximizing level of education because of the disutility associated with school attendance. Cohort: B.

1203 LAZEAR, EDWARD.
"Family Background and Optimal Schooling Decisions." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 62 (February 1980):42-51.

This paper considers whether variations in levels of attained schooling across groups can be explained by a model that assumes that capital markets are perfect and that individuals maximize wealth. The model set forth in this paper allows one to test for capital cost differences across income groups. Other things constant, evidence of very small differences is found. Cohort: B.

1204 LAZEAR, EDWARD.
"The Narrowing of Black-White Wage Differentials Is Illusory." *American Economic Review* 69 (September 1979):553-564.

The recent evidence of a substantial narrowing of the black-white wage difference is due to a wage measurement problem. There has not been as great a narrowing in the black-white differential as it appears from looking at observed wages. Instead, blacks in recent cohorts have experienced a relative substitution of current wages for future wages or earnings power. But this differential in total compensation is severely overstated by differences in pecuniary wages. It appears that much of what employers have been giving nonwhites in current wages has been recaptured by a reduction in on-the-job training (OJT) provided. This paper estimates the unobserved component of wages. The size of this component is calculated for non-whites and whites separately and then compared. Since, as it turns out, the component is larger for whites than nonwhites, observed wage differentials understate true differentials. The most important conclusion is that nonwhite gains in pecuniary wages over the eight-year period under study were more than offset by declines in the unobserved OJT component of earnings. It is also the case that in terms of level of OJT, whites seem to receive substantially more than nonwhites in both periods. It is the change over time, however, that finds whites enjoying even greater gains in OJT than nonwhites. This causes the true differential to rise while the observed one falls. Cohort: B.

1205 LAZEAR, EDWARD.
"Schooling as a Wage Depressant." *Journal of Human Resources* 12 (Spring 1977):164-76.

Other things constant, students' measured wage rates are only about 85 percent those of nonstudents. This finding is consistent with a hypothesis that suggests that students receive an equalizing difference in the form of more flexible or easier jobs at the price of lower pecuniary earnings. Another finding of this study is that students who work only during the summer are less likely than others to accept lower-paying jobs. Furthermore, 92 percent of students who work change jobs upon graduation, and returns to school-leaving are linked to the switch. Finally, the results cannot be explained by student-glutted labor markets. Cohort: B.

1206 LAZEAR, EDWARD and MILLER, FREDERICK H.
"Minimum Wage versus Minimum Compensation." *Report of the Minimum Wage Study Commission* 5 (1981):347-80.

The question examined in this paper is whether a minimum wage constraint induces employers to reduce other aspects of compensation. In particular, we examine the relationship between the imposition of a minimum wage and the rate of subsequent wage growth. One possible hypothesis is that the provision of on-the-job training by the employer is reduced as a way to compensate for the increased pecuniary wage rate. We find little support for this hypothesis. Other papers, by Mincer and Leighton, and by Hashimoto, claim to find strong effects of this sort. Cohort: B.

1207 LEE, HANKYU and BARRATT, MARGUERITE STEVEN.
"Cognitive Development of Preterm Low Birth Weight Children at 5 to 8 Years Old." *Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics* 14,4 (August 1993):242-249.

Prematurity and low birth weight have been considered to be important risk factors for cognitive development during early childhood; however, it has been suggested that the developmental delays disappear with age. Eighty-one preterm (< 38 weeks) low birth weight (< 2500 g) children between 5 and 8 years old from the Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth were compared with individually matched full-term normal birth weight children to investigate the catch-up delays in cognitive functioning including language and mathematics skills. Preterm children showed a significant delay in cognitive functioning only until 6 years old. Regression analyses showed that environmental factors accounted for more variation in cognitive development than did perinatal factors. In support of a transactional model, preterm children exhibited a self-righting tendency during their early childhood so that eventually environmental influences overshadowed biological influences. Cohort: Y C.

1208 LEHRER, EVELYN.
"Log-Linear Probability Models: An Application to the Analysis of Timing of First Birth." *Applied Economics* 17,3 (June 1985):477-489.

Nerlove and Press (1973, 1976) developed a procedure whereby jointly endogenous qualitative variables can be analyzed as functions of continuous or categorical explanatory factors. This method is used to develop the econometric model for the special case of two trichotomous jointly dependent variables. These variables are, in turn, applied to the determinants of age at initiation of childbearing, using data from the NLS Young Women cohort for the period 1968-1978. The results show that parental education, race, and whether the young woman was raised in an intact family emerge as variables with large aggregate effects. Certain factors, such as number of siblings and plans for age 35, are seen to have direct and indirect influences of opposite signs. This analysis demonstrates the potential usefulness of log-linear probability models. Cohort: G.

1209 LEHRER, EVELYN and STOKES, HOUSTON.
"Determinants of the Female Occupational Distribution: A Log-Linear Probability Analysis." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 67, 3 (August 1985):395-404.

This study examines the determinants of two aspects of occupations which have been found to have important influences on female wages: the skill level associated with the occupation and the sex composition of the occupation (typically female versus male or integrated). Using a log-linear probability technique and data from the NLS Young Women cohort, hypotheses drawn from the economic and sociological literature are tested. Cohort: G.

1210 LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN.
"Women's Work Near Childbirth." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. Rand Corporation, 1700 Main Street, P.O. Box 2138, Santa Monica, CA 90406-2138.

Women are working in the labor market later into pregnancy and returning to work sooner after childbirth than ever before. The proposed research will investigate the magnitude, causes and effects of recent mothers, labor supply during the perinatal period. The research will use data from the Current Population Survey and from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to: *Construct new aggregate time-series that more accurately track women's actual time at work in the months immediately preceding and following the birth of a child. These new time-series will distinguish between having a job and being at work; between paid and unpaid leave; and between full-time and part-time work. These new time-series will more accurately reveal the extent of actual change in the labor supply of mothers over the last two decades. *Estimate the determinants of mothers' labor supply near birth and examine the factors that explain the large secular change in women's labor supply following childbirth. *Evaluate how public policies such as state Disability Compensation regulations, Maternity Leave legislation, and AFDC regulations affect women's labor supply during pregnancy and after birth. *Examine the mechanisms through which women alter their labor supply after the birth of a child (e.g., part time work, change in occupations). *Study the consequences of women's labor supply decisions near childbirth on later wages. Cohort: Y.

1211 LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; KLERMAN, JACOB A.; and WAITE, LINDA.
"Women's Employment During Pregnancy and Following Birth." Report #NLS 92-11, Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1992.

During the last three decades, the "working mother" has become the norm rather than a rarity. In 1960, fewer than one in five mothers with children under age six (18.6 percent) were in the labor force. By 1987, this percentage had tripled, reaching 57 percent. Current participation levels for mothers of younger children are even more striking. Fifty-three percent of married mothers with children one year old or under are in the labor force Previous research has consistently found that women with young children are less likely to participate in the labor force than those with only older children. Today labor force activity reaches high levels soon after the birth of a child, and many women interrupt work for only short periods of time. Although half the new mothers have returned to work within a year after giving birth, the factors that affect the timing within that year are not well understood. Similarly, the factors that influence how long women work during their pregnancies have not been fully explored. The analysis of women's increased work effort during pregnancy and rapid return to work after childbirth call for a research strategy using data that can distinguish among work patterns by month of return to work rather than by year. This paper uses panel data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth (NLS-Y) to examine whether perinatal labor supply is positively related to women's real wages. We also expect to find a negative relation between mothers' work efforts and other household income. Cohort: Y.

1212 LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; KLERMAN, JACOB A.; and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Employment of New Mothers and Child Care Choice: Differences by Children's Age." *The Journal of Human Resources* 27,1 (Winter 1992):112-133.

This paper examines the impact of the cost and availability of child care on the employment of women during the first two years following the birth of their first child. Using data from the NLSY, the authors examine the initial choice of child care after childbirth and test the hypothesis that the impact of cost and availability of child care depends on the child's age. Results indicate that: (1) regardless of the point in time at which mothers returned to work, about half of the women studied used relatives to care for their children; (2) the likelihood of working during the two year period decreased as family income increased; (3) living close to one's mother increased somewhat the probability of returning to work in the early post-partum period; and (4) the size of the child care tax credit was strongly and positively related to the likelihood of returning to work. Cohort: Y.

1215 LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN and WAITE, LINDA J.

"Women's Employment During Pregnancy and Following Birth." (In-progress Research).

This in-progress research will examine the changes in labor force behavior that are made by women before and after the birth of a child. We will use data from the NLSY to examine the duration of employment during pregnancy and the amount of time elapsed before a woman returns to work after a birth. This data set is ideally suited to the examination of these topics because of the extensive information on labor supply, factors occurring at the time of a child's birth and attitudinal data. In addition, the enhanced sample sizes for black, Hispanic and teenage mothers allow the testing of hypotheses regarding the behavior of these important minority groups. The timeliness of the data is crucial, since labor supply of pregnant women and recent mothers has increased dramatically in the last decade. Our empirical modelling will rely heavily on hazard models, which exploit the temporal relationships in the data to a greater extent than previous studies of labor supply near the time of a birth. This method also allows us to include data on women who do not return to work after a birth during the data collection period. Our methods will explicitly allow for heterogeneity among women in unobservable factors that persist for the woman over several births. The results from the proposed research will aid employment policy makers designing policies that take into account childbearing of employed women, and will help health policy makers concerned with the well-being of mothers and children take into account the employment of women when pregnant and after a birth. Cohort: Y.

1216 LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; WAITE, LINDA J.; and WITSBERGER, CHRISTINA.
"Child Care for Preschoolers: Differences by Child's Age." *Demography* 25,2 (May 1988):205-220.

Because of the high rates of employment of mothers, a large and increasing number of preschool children receive regular care from someone else. This paper develops and tests hypotheses about choice of child care arrangements for younger and older preschool children using data from the Young Women's cohort. The authors argue that appropriate care depends on the age of the child. It includes both care by the mother and care by a paid provider in the child's home for children aged 0 to 2, and mother care and nursery school or center care for those 3 to 5. Models of the mother's employment and choice of child care are estimated separately for younger and older preschoolers. The results show that need for care, presence of substitutes for the mother, financial resources, and preferences all affect both full-time care by the mother and type of child care chosen by working women, although they affect these two decisions in different ways. Cohort: G.

1217 LEIGH, DUANE E.
*An Analysis of the Determinants of Occupational Upgrading*. New York: Academic Press, 1978.

The occupational mobility of individual workers is examined in attempting to test several hypotheses drawn from human capital theory and the dual labor market hypothesis. The tests involve a comparison of the occupational advancement of black and white males in similar age categories using two sources of longitudinal data. Census data allow the measurement of occupational change between 1965 and 1970, while change over the 1966-69 period is examined using the NLS of Young Men. Results indicate that education and post-school investments in vocational training and job tenure have positive effects of roughly similar magnitudes on the upgrading of blacks and whites. Controlling for these personal endowments, the effect on upgrading of mobility between employers is also estimated. Cohort: B.

1218 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"An Analysis of the Interrelation between Unions, Race, and Wage and Nonwage Compensation." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

Using data from the NLS of Older and Young Men, this report presents estimates of the effect of unions on relative wage rates and on a variety of measures of nonwage compensation. For white workers, results obtained from a two- equation model in which wages and union status are endogenously determined indicate that the usual single-equation estimates of union-nonunion wage differentials overstate the true relative wage impact of unions. This conclusion does not hold, however, for black workers. The relatively large relative wage estimates obtained for blacks confirm previous results showing larger union-nonunion wage differentials for blacks than whites. Among nonwage variables, unions are found to decrease the quit propensities of workers in both racial groups. Similarly, a comparison of the occupational mobility of workers who remain with the same employer indicates that unionized whites do not enjoy systematically greater promotional opportunities relative to unionized blacks within internal labor markets. Cohort: B M.

1219 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"The Determinants of Workers' Union Status: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys." *Journal of Human Resources* 20,4 (Fall 1985):555-566.

According to the literature on determinants of union status, substantial differences exist in the likelihood of union membership by persons with various characteristics. It is unknown if this trend is due to differences in individual worker's preferences for union representation rather than differences in the availability of unionized jobs; Farber (1983) encountered a censoring problem in estimating his queue for explaining the process. However, using the 1980 wave of the Young Men Cohort of the NLS largely avoids this problem and permits direct estimation of crucial probabilities associated with the model. There are important differences in econometric methodologies and the data sets analyzed, but the results support Farber's conclusion that queuing for vacancies in existing union jobs is an important labor market phenomenon. Supply constraints on the availability of union jobs dominate worker preferences in explaining differences in extent of unionization by occupation and region. Cohort: B.

1220 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"Do Union Members Receive Compensating Wage Differentials?" *American Economic Review* 71 (December 1981):1049-55.

Two conclusions may be drawn from the findings presented here. First, Duncan-Stafford's longitudinal evidence showing that higher union wages represent a compensating differential for undesirable working conditions does not generalize to NLS data for Young Men. Second, the NLS evidence appears to be more consistent with a collective voice view of unionism than it is with the interdependencies hypothesis advanced by Duncan and Stafford. In particular, results obtained for union joiners and leavers indicate that working conditions in the union sector are at least equal to those in nonunion jobs, as would be expected if, despite their higher wages, organized workers have a direct impact through their unions in altering disagreeable working conditions. Cohort: B.

1221 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"The Effect of Job Experience on Earnings Among Middle-Aged Men." *Industrial Relations* 15 (May 1976):130-57.

The purpose of this paper is to improve on the specification of job experience as measured by current age minus age at completion of schooling. Using work history information for middle-aged men, a model is investigated that focuses on the determination of first-job occupation, occupational change between first job and current job, and current wage rate. The primary finding is that it is work experience accompanied by occupational advancement rather than work experience per se that has an effect on the distribution of wage rates. Cohort: M.

1222 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"The Effect of Unionism on Workers' Valuation of Future Pension Benefits." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 34 (July 1981):510-21.

The author focuses on the impact of unionism on pension benefits that middle-aged male workers expect to receive at retirement. The valuation of future benefits is examined because expected benefits rather than actual expenditures by employers in pensions should be the more important variable in explaining the labor market behavior of individual workers. Data from the NLS of Older Men 45-59 suggest that union workers are more knowledgeable than non-union workers about their retirement benefits. Among firms providing benefits, expected benefits are actually lower in union firms than in non-union establishments; however, nonunion firms are less likely to to provide pension benefits. Cohort: M.

1223 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"How Accurate are Workers' Perceptions of Future Pension Benefits?" Working Paper, Department of Economics, Washington State University, 1982.

Using data from the NLS of Older Men, this paper examines the accuracy of workers' perceptions of their future pension benefits by comparing expected benefits measured in 1971 to benefits measured in 1976. The empirical results suggest, controlling for the effects of variables likely to be related to accuracy of perceptions, that workers generally underestimate the level of pension income they will receive upon retirement. Extent of underestimation is found to be largest for individuals not yet old enough to retire and smallest for individuals who actually retired during the time period examined. There is no evidence of a systematic difference between union and nonunion workers in the accuracy with which future benefits are perceived. Cohort: M.

1224 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"The National Longitudinal Surveys: A Selective Survey of Recent Evidence." *Review of Public Data Use* 10 (October 1983):185-201.

This paper provides a selective survey of recent empirical studies, largely by economists, which are based on the four original age-sex-cohorts of the NLS. The survey is organized around the following labor market issues: (1) the estimated returns to schooling; (2) the impact of early labor market experience on subsequent employment and earnings; (3) the effect of discontinuous work experience on the earnings and labor supply decisions of married women; and (4) the retirement decision of older workers. Cohort: N.

1225 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"Occupational Advancement in the Late 1960s: An Indirect Test of the Dual Labor Market Hypothesis." *Journal of Human Resources* 11 (Spring 1976):155-71.

The occupational mobility of black and white males during the late 1960s is examined to test the hypotheses that large and systematic racial differentials exist in both between-firm and within-firm job upgrading. Longitudinal data from the 1970 Census and the NLS of Older and Young Men are used in the empirical analysis. Neither sample provides evidence of a systematic racial differential in the effect of interfirm mobility on occupational advancement. The evidence with respect to intrafirm advancement is less unequivocal. Given the racial differential in initial occupational levels, however, only small black-white differences in advancement appear within internal labor markets. Cohort: B M.

1226 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"Racial Differentials in Returns to Human Capital Investments: Further Evidence from the Longitudinal Surveys." Mimeo, University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1974.

The author analyzes the impact of formal schooling and vocational training on alternative measures of labor market success for men. The results agree with Freeman and Flanagan that during the period between 1966-1969, occupational advancement is significantly related to formal education for whites; for blacks, post school vocational training and firm specific experience lead to greater advancement. For both racial groups, the advancement is greater among young men; but, for neither age cohort is occupational segregation sufficiently strong to negate the advancement of black men. Cohort: B M.

1227 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"Racial Differentials in Union Relative Wage Effects: A Simultaneous Equations Approach." *Journal of Labor Research* 1 (Spring 1980):95-114.

This study investigated the effect of relative wages on union status and the effect of unions in raising wages using a three-equation model determining unionism and union and nonunion wage rates. Parameters of the model were estimated using the NLS examples of Young and Older Men. The primary focus of the analysis was on racial differentials of these effects within age groups. Estimation of the unionism equation indicated that for both age cohorts, union status is generally as sensitive to the personal characteristics and industry of employment of blacks as it is for whites. Among middle-aged men, the predicted union-nonunion wage differential has a positive and significant impact on union status, with the estimates obtained for whites exceeding that for blacks. The effect of relative wages for young men was found to be positive but not statistically significant for either racial group. The interpretation given these results is that choice of union status appears to be more constrained by employer selectivity for young workers and for middle-aged blacks than it is for middle-aged whites. Cohort: B M.

1228 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"Racial Discrimination and Labor Unions: Evidence from the NLS Sample of Middle-Aged Men." *Journal of Human Resources* 13 (Fall 1978):568-77.

This study examines the relationship between unions and labor market discrimination. Despite a few differences in data bases, most of the findings reported in this paper support Ashenfelter's earlier analysis of the same study. With respect to industrial unions, collective bargaining coverage was found to produce a larger covered-noncovered wage differential for blacks than for whites. These unions appear to have an important wage leveling effect across skill categories of jobs and there is no evidence that blacks are disproportionately excluded from membership. Alternatively, craft unions appear to practice entry discrimination against blacks, and covered- noncovered earnings differentials earned by skilled and semiskilled whites are significantly higher than those earned by blacks. In addition, wage differentials received by unionized workers in construction are considerably larger than those received by craft unions outside the building trades. The overall impact of craft unions on black-white earnings ratio in 1969 was to depress the ratio slightly relative to what it would have been in the absence of unionism. Cohort: M.

1229 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"Union Preferences, Job Satisfaction, and the Union-Voice Hypothesis." *Industrial Relations* 25,1 (Winter 1986):65-71.

According to Freeman's (1976) exit-voice model of unionism, unions provide their members with a collective voice to address grievances, moderating the effects of worker dissatisfaction on turnover. The model was tested using data from the 1980 Young Men's cohort. The survey assessed work dissatisfaction and desires for union representation for both union and nonunion workers. Union workers expressed significantly higher levels of job dissatisfaction than nonunion workers, but regardless of the level of satisfaction, they desired union representation more strongly. This finding, in relation to lower union worker quit rates, provided support for the exit-voice model. Nonunion workers' desires for unionism sharply increased with rising levels of job dissatisfaction. While desires for union representation grew with pay satisfaction for union workers, they decreased with pay satisfaction and education for nonunion workers. Finally, nonwhite workers expressed the strongest desires for union representation, especially nonunion, nonwhite workers. Cohort: B.

1230 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"Unions and Nonwage Racial Discrimination." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 32 (July 1979):439-50.

This paper departs from earlier studies of racial differences in union impact by concentrating on differences on two nonwage labor market outcomes: the exit propensity of individual workers and their opportunities for occupational upgrading. Using data from the NLS of Young and Older Men, the author finds that unionism lengthens tenure and reduces quits for blacks and whites alike in both categories. Similarly, no systematic racial difference is found in the opportunities for occupational advancement available to unionized blacks in comparison to unionized whites. The author concludes that union bargaining over nonwage conditions of employment does not have the effect of negating the positive impact of unions on the ratio of black to white wages documented in previous studies. Cohort: B M.

1231 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"What Kinds of Training 'Work' for Noncollege Bound Youth?" Report for the General Accounting Office, 1989.

This report investigates the role that private sector postsecondary training institutions (other than the federal government and military) can play in closing the "skills gap" between employment opportunities and a changing workforce that is predicted to occur as the U.S. moves into the 21st century. The first section of the report reviews previous research on post school training conducted on the five NLS cohorts. Section two utilizes data from the NLSY to examine differential access to job training opportunities and the impact of particular types of formal training on wages and annual earnings. Results of the various analyses indicate that: (1) women are less likely than men to gain access to apprenticeship programs, more likely to participate in proprietary school training programs, and no less likely than men to be engaged in company-sponsored training; (2) high school completion significantly increased the likelihood of participation in postschool training; and (3) company-sponsored training had a strong positive impact on wages and annual earnings both for the sample as a whole and for workers disaggregated by race and ethnicity. Cohort: Y.

1232 LEIGH, DUANE E.
"Why is There Mandatory Retirement? An Empirical Re-Examination." *Journal of Human Resources* 19,4 (Fall 1984):512-531.

In attempting to provide a more comprehensive empirical analysis of the determinants of mandatory retirement practices, this paper adds to the empirical predictions of Lazear's "incentives" model several implications drawn from a specific training model of mandatory retirement. These implications relate mandatory retirement to costs of monitoring worker performance and investments in specific human capital. Using data from the NLS Older Men sample, evidence is presented supporting the conclusion that both monitoring costs and specific training are important elements of an economic explanation of mandatory retirement. Cohort: M.

1233 LEIGH, DUANE E. and DUNCAN, GREGORY M.
"The Endogeneity of Union Status: An Empirical Demonstration." Unpublished ms., Department of Economics, Washington State University, 1983.

An unsettled issue in the literature relating to the relative wage effect of unions is the appropriate treatment of union status in a wage determination model. In the context of a three-equation model determining union membership and union and nonunion sector wage rates, this paper presents an instrumental variables (IV) procedure for estimating the parameters of the wage equations and a test of the exogeneity of union status using the Hausman specification test. An advantage of our IV procedure in comparison to the widely used inverse Mill's ration procedure is that our procedure is a distribution-free estimator, whereas the inverse Mill's ration estimator hinges on the assumption that the joint probability distributions of the error terms are bivariate normal. Using data for a sample of middle-aged white workers, we estimate the parameters of the union and nonunion wage equations with both procedures. On the key question of the endogeneity of union status, the Hausman test decisively rejects the null hypothesis of exogeneity. The inverse Mill's ratio procedure, in contrast, provides coefficient estimates on the selectivity terms that fail to indicate evidence of sample selectivity in either sector. Cohort: B M.

1234 LEIGH, DUANE E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Male-Female Differences in the Potential for Union Growth Outside Traditionally Unionized Industries." *Journal of Labor Research* 8,2 (Spring 1987):131-142.

Using recent NLS data on preferences for union representation, this paper examines whether differences by sex exist in the potential for union organizing outside of traditionally unionized industries. The methodology used distinguishes between workers' preferences for union representation and the relative supply of union jobs in explaining interindustry differences in the extent of unionization. Within the private sector, women employed in industries other than traditionally unionized industries are found to have at least as strong a preference for unionization as comparable men, but a considerably lower opportunity for unionized employment given the desire for union representation. Comparing the public sector with traditionally organized industries, the greater extent of unionization in the public sector is largely explained by a stronger desire for union representation on the part of both male and female public sector employees. Cohort: B G.

1235 LEIGH, DUANE E. and HILLS, STEPHEN M.
"Public Sector-Private Sector Differences in Reasons Underlying Expressed Union Preferences." *Journal of Collective Negotiations in the Public Sector* 16,1 (1987):1-14.

Recent waves of the Young Men and Young Women NLS samples provide information not only on how respondents would vote in a hypothetical union representation election, but also on the primary reason for their vote. This paper uses the primary reason information to examine whether differences exist between public sector and private sector workers in the reasons underlying expressed voting preferences. The major finding of the paper is that the relatively large demand of public employees for union representation reflects a relatively strong preference for collective action. Our interpretation of this finding is that public employees recognize the economic payoff to collective behavior in the political arena. Cohort: B G.

1236 LEIGH, J.-PAUL and GILL, ANDREW M.
"Do Women Receive Compensating Wages for Risks of Dying on the Job?" *Social Science Quarterly* 72,4 (December 1991):727-737.

Data from a previous study (Davis, Harold, Honcher, Patricia A., and Suarez, L., "Fatal Occupational Injuries of Women, Texas 1975-84," American Journal of Public Health, 1987, 77, 1521-1527) of 348 females ages 16+ are combined with data on individual wages, industry, and demographic characteristics from the 1978 Young Women Sample of the National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) to examine compensating wage differentials among union and nonunion women workers. Although data should be interpreted cautiously because Texas data were largely aggregated and from only 14 industries in one state, and the NLS data applied to young women only, analysis reveals that women in union jobs are compensated for job risks while nonunion women are not. Results suggest that unions play an important role in information dissemination and that women in the nonunion sector may not be informed about the probability of risks on the job. 2 Tables, 36 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: G.

1237 LEIGHTON, LINDA S.
"The Structure and Determinants of Youth Unemployment: An Empirical Analysis of Black-White, Male-Female Differences." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

This research examines the structure and determinants of unemployment among young men and women. The NLS of Young Women and Men from 1968 through 1971 are utilized. Respondents included blacks and whites between the ages of 16 and 24. The unemployment rate over a period of time is decomposed into incidence, duration, and non- participation. To gauge which component of the rate is primarily responsible for group differences, percent differentials in the rate and its components are calculated for selected population groups. In general, higher unemployment wages are attributable to higher employment probabilities, but non-participation is also important in creating group differences, especially in male-female comparisons among blacks. With few exceptions, duration works to narrow the sex differential, and does not contribute significantly to the racial difference. Since unemployment incidence is primarily responsible for group differences, the analysis focuses on labor mobility. Cohort: B G.

1238 LEIGHTON, LINDA S.
"Unemployment over the Work History: Structure, Determinants, and Consequences." Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1978.

This dissertation investigates differential patterns of unemployment over the work history. Particular attention is paid to the role of traditional human capital variables in reducing employment instability. Comparisons are made for four race age groups among male labor force participants. This research extends previous studies of differential unemployment in four important ways: (1) the unemployment rate is segmented into its underlying components: incidence, average duration per spell, and number of spells; (2) unemployment is studied over progressively wider time spans, thus reducing the selectivity bias inherent in short period analyses; (3) the relationship between turnover and unemployment is examined; (4) detailed information on the reason for unemployment is utilized. The unemployment rate for job holders is separated first into a quit and a layoff related unemployment rate, and then each is segmented further into a turnover rate, a conditional probability of unemployment, and an associated duration of unemployment. Estimates of these basic measures are calculated for each demographic group and examined by skill levels for at least two periods. Three general observations emerged for all groups: (1) a high proportion of quitters became unemployed; (2) layoff did not necessarily imply unemployment; (3) job change did not mean unemployment nor was unemployment synonymous with job change. For white youths, the immediate effect of an incidence of unemployment was to reduce wage growth. In contrast, unemployment had no adverse consequences on the wage gains of black youth, suggesting little on the job investment. For workers approaching retirement, unemployment also had minimal impact on relative wage growth. Cohort: B M.

1239 LEIGHTON, LINDA S. and MINCER, JACOB.
"Effects of Minimum Wages on Human Capital Formation." In: *The Economics of Legal Minimum Wages*, S. Rattenberg, ed., Washington, D.C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1981.

The hypothesis that minimum wages tend to discourage on-the-job training is largely supported by our empirical analysis. Direct effects on reported job training and corollary effects on wage growth as estimated in microdata of the NLS of Young Men and Michigan Income Dynamics (MID) are consistently negative and stronger at lower education levels. Apart from a single exception, no effects are observable among the higher wage group whose education exceeds high school. The effects on job turnover are: a decrease in turnover among young NLS whites, but an increase among young NLS blacks and MID whites. Whether these apparently conflicting findings on turnover reflect a distinction between short and long run adjustments in jobs is a question that requires further testing. Cohort: B.

1240 LERMAN, ROBERT I.
"Do Welfare Programs Affect Schooling and Work Patterns of Young Black Men and Women?" Presented: Cambridge, MA, Conference on Inner City Black Youth Unemployment, 1983.

This paper discusses the role of income transfer programs in searching for explanations of the poor labor market outcomes for black and low income youth. For young black men, the significant predicted welfare effects indicated that much of the negative outcomes are actually due to the welfare experience. However, the larger and more systematically significant effects of actual as opposed to predicted welfare suggests that some negative youth outcomes are attributable to unmeasured attitudes and other characteristics associated both with welfare participation and low employment related capacities of the youths' family. Young black women interact with welfare programs in a much larger and more direct way than do young black men. Effects on young men are found to take place mainly as a result of benefits received by parents or other relatives. In contrast, young women seem to be affected both indirectly as a result of a parent's or relative's benefit and directly when they become an unmarried mother and head of their own welfare family at the time of normal entry into the labor market. The empirical results show clear negative effects from welfare programs on the employment and earnings of young black women. Unlike the case of young men, it is possible to identify mechanisms through which welfare programs influence young women. The evidence goes beyond welfare's influence on young women to become unmarried mothers. Even among unmarried mothers, the receipt of welfare benefits tends to reduce employment and earnings. A measure of the young women's employability, predicted welfare, exerted a substantial negative impact on the labor market performance of unmarried mothers. Racial differentials in the share of young living with a family on welfare appear quite large. With 20-30 percent of black youth and only 5 percent of white youth interacting with the welfare system, any welfare effects on youth employment could account for a significant part of the overall and surprisingly high racial differentials in employment levels. Cohort: Y.

1241 LERMAN, ROBERT I.
"Do the Earnings Deficiencies of Unwed Fathers Account for Their Low Child Support Payments?" In: *Paternity Establishment: A Public Policy Conference*; Vol. II: Studies of the Circumstances of Mothers and Fathers. Special Report #56B, University of Wi.

Fatherhood brings new financial responsibilities so that, due the added cost of supporting a child, parents must increase their earnings or reduce their own material living standards. This paper asks about the linkages between earnings and child support payments. We begin by examining the job market success of unwed fathers. Do young unwed fathers earn significantly less than other young men? If so, what accounts for their disadvantages? Are the differences between unwed fathers and married fathers caused by differences in worker capabilities, such as low education and limited work experience, or differences in worker effort? Do young unwed fathers eventually experience rapid earnings growth or do their earnings stagnate? The child support payment record of unwed fathers is examined as well as the relationship between increased earnings and added support payments. A common assumption guiding public policy is that increased earnings among unwed fathers will generate increased support payments. Findings bear on questions concerning the appropriate government role in dealing with earnings deficiencies of unwed fathers. Should public programs provide targeted employment and training assistance to these young men? How should programs link the fulfillment of child support obligations with job-related services? Do adjustments in government benefit programs make sense? The paper concludes by reporting on demonstration projects. Cohort: Y.

1242 LERMAN, ROBERT I.
"Employment Opportunities of Young Men and Family Formation." *Proceedings of the American Economic Association* (May 1989):62-66.

This paper examines the issue of male joblessness and its relationship to family formation, particularly the recent growth of black female-headed families. Using data from the NLSY, the author tested the effects of local labor market unemployment rates and young men's previous job experience on the likelihood that they would remain childless, become absent fathers, or become fathers living with their children. It was found that neither the measure of local labor market conditions nor prior joblessness of the young men studied affected fatherhood outcomes. Cohort: Y.

1244 LERMAN, ROBERT I.
"A National Profile of Young Unwed Fathers: Who Are They and How Are They Parenting?" *Young Unwed Fathers: Research Review, Policy Dilemmas, and Options.* Volume II: Commissioned Papers, Catholic University, 1987.

Lerman's research on young unwed fathers provides some evidence that white mothers may exit the never-married (i.e., marry out of the population) at a faster rate than black mothers. Using data from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth, he found that unlike blacks, the majority of white and Hispanic young unwed fathers in 1979 had married the mother of their children and were living with all of their children by 1984. Cohort: Y.

1245 LERMAN, ROBERT I.
"The Nature of the Youth Unemployment Problem: A Review Paper." Technical Analysis Paper No. 69, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

This paper provides an overview of the nature and severity of youth unemployment utilizing data from both the NLS and CPS. The author investigates youth unemployment from the classical position that there are two types of reasons for the large difference between youth unemployment and adult unemployment--first, that youths are less desirable to potential employers than older, more experienced and perhaps better-trained adults; and second, that youth unemployment is natural and inevitable due to the high turnover, seasonality and school-to-work transition inherent to teen-age labor force participation. It is found, however, that the seasonal pattern of youth labor force entry has no effect upon the unemployment rate, and that the high turnover rate of youth accounts for only 30 percent of the youth/adult differential. Family status differences, such as leaving school and becoming financially independent, can account for up to 75 percent of the employment/population ratio of white youths. Limited work experience and education also are found to affect the level of youth employment. Although it is concluded that, ceteris paribus, a black youth has ten points lower employment possibilities than a white youth, many of the large racial differences in employment status seem to be somehow related to Armed Forces enrollment patterns--apparently more blacks than whites enter the military, for whatever reasons. For males, the racial differential in crime rates and arrest records is also a potential factor, as employers still use this data in hiring decisions, even though the practice is illegal. For females, family status differences appear to account for half the racial differences in employment status. Finally, for both sexes and races, although more pronounced for blacks, the difference in family economic status is also a major determinate of unemployment. Cohort: B G.

1246 LERMAN, ROBERT I.
"Who are the Young Absent Fathers?" *Youth and Society* 18,1 (September 1986):3-27.

Characteristics of young absent fathers in the United States are investigated using data from the NLSY (number of cases = 12,686 individuals aged 14-21 in 1979); follow-up interviews were conducted with 90% of the initial sample each year from 1980 to 1985. Tabulations of the data reveal that 1 in 3 young fathers live apart from at least 1 of their children. Although most absent fathers are white, young black males are more likely to become absent fathers than are whites or Hispanics. Of young black fathers, 70% are absent, and their absence or presence does not necessarily correspond with their marital status. Absent fathers, particularly whites and Hispanics, grew up in lower-income families than did other youth, and had less favorable employment and educational backgrounds. Directions for future research are discussed. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

1247 LERNER, JACQUELINE V. and GALAMBOS, NANCY L.
"Employed Mothers and Their Children." *Reference Books on Family Issues*; vol. 17; and *Garland Reference Library of Social Science*; vol. 475. New York: Garland, 1991.

Includes bibliographical references and index. CONTENTS: Foreword: balancing work and family life: why should it be so hard? / Sandra Scarr--Employed mothers and their children: a view of the issues / Jacqueline V. Lerner and Nancy L. Galambos--Infant day care: concerns, controversies, choices / Ross A. Thompson--Maternal employment during infancy: an analysis of "children of the national longitudinal survey of youth (NLSY)" / P. Lindsay Chase-Lansdale, Robert T. Michael, and Sonalde Desai--Maternal employment in the family setting: developmental and environmental issues / Adele Eskeles Gottfried--Maternal employment and adolescents / Maryse H. Richards and Elena Duckett--Children in self-care: figures, facts, and fiction / Nancy L. Galambos and Jennifer L. Maggs. The household labor of children from dual- versus single-earner families / W. Todd Bartko and Susan M. McHale--Fathers' employment: a neglected influence on children / Julian Barling--Without map or compass: finding the way in contemporary dual-earner marriages / Alan J. Hawkins and Ann C. Crouter--From maternal employment to child outcomes: preexisting group differences and moderating variables / Martha J. Zaslow, Beth A. Rabinovich, and Joan T.D. Suwalsky--Afterword / Lois Wladis Hoffman. OTHER ENTRIES: Working mothers United States. Children of working mothers United States. Work and family United States. Galambos, Nancy L. Cohort: Y.

1248 LEUTHOLD, JANE H.
"The Effect of Taxation on the Probability of Labor Force Participation by Married Women." *Public Finance* 23 (1978):280-94.

This study explores the impact of high marginal rates of tax on the labor force participation decision of married women with husbands present. Data from the NLS of Mature Women ages 30-44 are used to estimate a linear probability model of female labor force participation. The model relates the probability of a married woman working outside the home to various explanatory variables including the wife's disposable wage rate, the husband's after-tax wage, the after-tax non-work income of the family, the age and education level of the wife, the number and ages of the children, attitudes toward working, health of the wife, homeownership, and the demand for female labor. The results, based on a multivariate probit analysis, indicate that taxes tend to discourage female labor force participation and that the impact is stronger for black than for white wives. The estimation results were used to compute participation tax elasticities for white and black wives. The tax elasticities, showing the expected percentage change in the probability of labor force participation for a one percent change in the marginal tax rate, were negative and significantly different from zero for both races. The tax elasticity for black wives was roughly twice that of white wives. Cohort: W.

1249 LEUTHOLD, JANE H.
"The Effects of Taxation on the Hours Worked by Married Women." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 31 (July 1978):520-26.

In this article, the author examines the effect of taxation on the labor supply of married working women. Tax increases have a negative impact on female labor supply. Regardless if the women were white or black, the presence of preschool children decreases the number of hours worked and husband's approval of working increases the number of hours worked. Cohort: W.

1250 LEUTHOLD, JANE H.
"Taxes and the Two-Earner Family: Impact on the Work Decision." *Public Finance Quarterly* 7 (April 1979):147-161.

This study investigates the effects of marginal rates of income and payroll taxation on the hours worked by two- earner families. The labor supply model shows the tax structure as an important factor in the family's work decision. In addition, changes in the marginal rate of tax can be expected to cause a realignment of the family's work responsibilities. Cohort: M.

1251 LEVINE, PHILLIP B.
"Spillover Effects Between the Insured and Uninsured Unemployed." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 47,1 (October

1993):73-.

This paper considers the effect of changing the level of unemployment insurance (UI) benefits on workers who do not receive UI. It is hypothesized that a spillover effect between insured and uninsured workers exists so that an increase in the UI benefits, which leads to longer durations of unemployment for insured workers, will lead to a reduction in the duration of unemployment for the uninsured. This prediction is tested using data from several March Current Population Surveys and the NLSY. In both samples, it was found that an increase in UI benefits leads to a reduction in the duration of unemployment for uninsured workers. Furthermore, using several years of state level data, the estimated effect on unemployment for the entire labor force was roughly zero when the author allowed for the spillover effect. Cohort: Y.

1252 LEVINE, PHILLIP B.
"Three Essays on Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance." Ph.D. Dissertation, Princeton University, 1990.

This dissertation contains three separate essays. The first essay assesses the ability of a simple search- theoretic model to explain the results of two controlled social experiments. The availability of two independent experiments with substantially different treatments allows for a rigorous test of the model. Parameters of the model are estimated by minimizing the distance between the observed and predicted aggregate response in each experiment, then cross-validated using the observed and predicted treatment response from the other experiment. The model is unable to predict an effect as large as that observed in one of the experiments. In addition, the model cannot explain the degree of individual-specific wage variability found in the data. The relative success of models with and without search intensity is also considered, but the statistical procedures cannot distinguish between them. The second essay documents and attempts to explain the observed disparities between unemployment rates computed from contemporaneous and retrospective data from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The maintained hypothesis is that the discrepancies are consistent with different definitions of unemployment between the two measures. The longitudinal nature of the CPS is exploited to show that more workers with weak labor force attachment are considered unemployed in the contemporaneous rate relative to the retrospective measure. An example is provided indicating that conclusions of earlier studies are unwarranted when retrospective rates are used rather than contemporaneous. Given the different definitions, researchers may find that in certain circumstances the retrospective rate is a more appropriate measure of unemployment. In the third essay, I consider the effect of changing the level of Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits on workers who do not receive UI. The author presents a model indicating that if UI benefits increase, the offer arrival rate for the uninsured increases and, under the appropriate conditions, uninsured workers find jobs sooner. These predictions are tested using data from several March Current Population Surveys and the NLSY. In both samples, I find that an increase in UI benefits leads to a reduction in the duration of unemployment for uninsured workers. [UMI ADG91-10383] Cohort: Y.

1253 LEVITAN, SAR A.; MANGUM, GARTH L.; and MANGUM, STEPHEN L.
"The Economics of Rectitude: Necessary But Not Sufficient." Occasional Paper 1992-3, Center for Social Policy Studies, The George Washington University, 1992.

Social Responsibility and Personal Rectitude. Personal rectitude is necessary but not sufficient for social and labor market success. Individuals and society must act to instill self-confidence in one's ability to succeed in the society and the economy. Society's obligation is to: 1. Strengthen families through case-managed integrated services, including involvement of the unwed fathers where relevant. 2. Provide education and training opportunities which will build self-confidence in the probabilities of social and economic success through acceptable conduct. 3. Assure access to earnings opportunities adequate to self-sufficiency, including appropriate subsidization for those of reduced capacity. All that is easier said than done. Although the costs will be high, the proposed initiatives are doable within the limits of current knowledge and available resources. The May 1992 Los Angeles riots add urgency, if emphasis is necessary, to expand opportunities in inner cities and remove obstacles that prevent achievement of self-sufficiency. This end cannot be achieved without vigorous and prompt government and private action. When the necessary help becomes available, an individual's rectitude should be the only attainable route to assistance. Cohort: Y.

1254 LEWIS, H. GREGG.
"Union/Nonunion Wage Gaps in the Public Sector." *Journal of Labor Economics* 8,1 (January 1990):S260-S328.

Earlier surveys of public sector wage-gap studies generally have concluded that the public sector mean wage gap, though positive and perhaps even substantial, was smaller than that in the private sector. However, these studies have failed to take into account between-sector differences in: (1) omitted fringe benefit costs; (2) parity effects; (3) workforce mix; and (4) trends in the estimated gaps. In wage-gap estimates drawn from the 75 studies, an attempt is made to adjust the estimates to take into account these shortcomings. The estimates are not adjusted for parity effects. Although the public sector gaps typically are somewhat below their private sector counterparts, there are important exceptions to this difference, especially among employees of local governments. These include teachers, clerical workers, refuse collectors, local transit bus drivers, licensed practical nurses, hospital technicians, and nonprofessional hospital workers. [ABI/INFORM] programs may well have positive impacts on the health and development of children once they are born. Cohort: M.

1255 LEWIS, MORGAN V.; GARDNER, JOHN A.; and SEITZ, PATRICIA.
"High School Work Experience and Its Effects." Report, U.S. Dept of Education, Columbus, OH: Nat'l Ctr for Research in Vocational Education, 1983.

This study examined both the jobs held while in high school and the characteristics of the students who held them. The major question was whether school supervision of jobs influenced the nature of work experience and its apparent educational and labor market effects. About two-thirds of all students held jobs while in high school, most of which they obtained on their own. School supervision of employment and concentrated pattern of participation in vocational courses were associated with holding jobs at higher skills level, especially for women. School supervision was also associated with fewer reports of school problems or delinquent behavior. Cohort: Y.

1256 LIAO, HUEI-CHU.
"Wage Premium and High Layoff Probability Jobs." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1989.

This paper investigates the wage-layoff relationship. First, the wage compensation requested by workers is discovered. Then, similar to the hedonic model derived by Rosen and Thalers, a positive nonlinear wage-layoff relationship is found. In order to estimate this nonlinear equilibrium, a two stage least square method is used. The results show that the request of wage premium is only observed in the industry category layoff rates but not in the firm specific or occupation category layoff rates. This empirical evidence is due to some unobservable characteristics in this data set. Workers receiving higher wage rates usually endow some superior characteristics such as more honest or aggressive behavior which will increase higher productivity and drop the layoff probability for them. However, these unobservable characteristics happen more in comparing the individual in the occupation but not in the industry. White collar employees always receive high wage but low layoff rates, while the workers in the high layoff probability industry do receive wage compensation. Cohort: Y.

1257 LICHTER, DANEL T.; KEPHART, GEORGE; MCLAUGHLIN, DIANE K.; and LANDRY, DAVID J.
"Race and the Retreat from Marriage: A Shortage of Marriageable Men?" *American Sociological Review* 57 (December 1992):781-799.

We evaluate a marital search model that links the quantity and quality of available men to first marriage transitions among black women and white women in the United States. Our analysis provides a more complex assessment of the hypothesis that racial differences in transitions to first marriage reflect shortages of marriageable men in local marriage markets. We attach several indicators of local marriage market conditions (primarily sex ratios from the 1980 Census) to women's marital histories available in the 1979 through 1986 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Our discrete-time logit models support the following conclusions: (1) A shortage in the quantity and quality of available males in local areas depresses women's transitions to first marriage; (2) economic independence among women (as measured by employment and earnings) is positively associated with entry into marriage; (3) racial differences in mate availability account for a relatively small share of existing racial differences in marriage; (4) indicators of local mate availability nevertheless account for a larger proportion of, observed racial differences in transitions to first marriage than factors such as family background, welfare status and living arrangements (e.g., multigenerational family); (5) the effects of marriage market characteristics are contingent on whether women are "searching" in the marriage market; and (6) the effect of a shortage of "economically attractive" men is not simply an artifact of local demographic deficits of men to marry. Cohort: Y.

1258 LICHTER, DANIEL T.
"The Demography of Local Marriage Markets." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. Pennsylvania State University, 22 Burrowes Bldg, University Park, PA 16802.

The Demography of Local Marriage Markets is a completely revised version of a proposal first submitted to the study section in January 1989. The main objective is to examine the effects of spatially-based marriage-market conditions on male and female patterns of first marriage transitions and assortative mating in the United States. A guiding hypothesis is that local marriage-market opportunities and constraints affect (1) the extent and timing of marriage; and (2) the choice of marital partners. The second objective is to fit semi-parametric hazards models of male and female transitions to first marriage. Specifically, local marriage-market indicators are merged for the first time with individual marital history data from the 1979-1988 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). These newly merged data provide a unique opportunity to build true "contextual" models of marital status transitions. No other study has included local marriage-market indicators in behavioral models of the transition to first marriage. Finally, a third objective is to examine the effects of local marriage-market conditions on patterns of assortative mating. Marriage-market indicators are linked to married-couple records from the PUMS-D in order to evaluate their effects on patterns of in- and out-group marriage. Discussions include various log-linear models that are especially appropriate to identifying patterns of association in cross-classifications of husbands' and wives' social characteristics. Cohort: Y.

1259 LICHTER, DANIEL T.
"Household Migration and the Labor Market Experience of Married Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1981.

This study attempted to assess the appropriateness of economic models of migration decision-making in explaining the geographic mobility of married women. Two general objectives were pursued: (1) to examine the contribution of the wife's employment-related experiences to the subsequent geographic mobility of their families; and (2) to examine the effect of household migration on the wife's position in the labor market, particularly with respect to her job continuity, earnings, occupational mobility, and job satisfaction. The NLS of Mature Women provided a unique source of data in which to address these issues. Although employment by the wife reduced the probability of family geographic migration, and this relationship generally persisted across various female subgroups, specific characteristics of the wife's job were of little utility in explaining the migration of their families. At least for this age cohort, the wife's earnings, occupation, and job attitudes were not found to be systematically related to family migration, thus suggesting that migration may be largely exogenous to the employment experiences of many women. This general conclusion provided a vivid contrast with patterns of association observed between husbands' job characteristics and family migration. Cohort: W.

1260 LICHTER, DANIEL T.
"The Migration of Dual-Worker Families: Does the Wife's Job Matter?" *Social Science Quarterly* 63 (March 1982):48-57.

The broad objective of this study is to bring women into the family migration equation, paying particular attention to the contribution of her job-related experiences to the explanation of family geographic mobility. Two general conclusions are drawn: (1) migration is inhibited in families in which the wife is engaged in market work, but (2) there is little evidence that specific job attributes of the wife aid in the explanation of family migration differentials. Cohort: W.

1261 LICHTER, DANIEL T.
"Socioeconomic Returns to Migration Among Married Women." *Social Forces* 62 (December 1983).

The aim of the present study is to: (1) examine the effect of migration on changes in earnings among a cohort of older married women; and (2) assess whether "returns" to migration vary systematically by the wife's educational and occupational resources in a manner consistent with the tenets of family resource theory. Using the Mature Women cohort of the NLS, we find that migration has a significant negative effect on earnings in the short-term, but that the longer- term effects are minimal. Contrary to our hypothesis, however, the negative effect of migration on married women's earnings is not diminished regardless of levels of educational and occupational resources. The implications of these results are discussed. Cohort: W.

1262 LICHTER, DANIEL T. and MCLAUGHLIN, DIANE K.
"Marriage Markets and Marital Behavior among Low-Income Women." Presented: Fort Lauderdale, American Statistical Association Winter Conference on Families and Children, Research Findings, Data Needs, and Survey Issues, January 1.

This paper evaluates the relationship between several indicators of the local supply of economically-attractive men and marriage rates among poor and nonpoor women in the United States. Data are from the-1980 PUMS-D and the 1979-86 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Our main goals are (1) to provide a statistical portrait of the pool of marriageable men available for poor women to marry; and (2) to estimate contextual models of first marriage transitions among young poor women. Our results bear on recent state welfare reforms (e.g., wedfare) aimed at reducing disincentives to marry among poor welfare recipients. Cohort: Y.

1263 LICHTER, DANIEL T.; MCLAUGHLIN, DIANE K.; KEPHART, GEORGE; and LANDRY, DAVID J.
"Race, Local Mate Availability, and Transitions to First Marriage Among Young Women." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

The primary objective of this paper is to examine the relationship between spouse availability at the local geographic level and the timing of marital transitions among young women in the United States. Specifically, discrete-time survival methods are used to evaluate contextual models of first marriage transitions among black and white women, linking various marriage market indicators to the individual records from the 1979-85 waves of the NLSY. Indicators of the supply (e.g., sex-ratio imbalances) and "quality" of potential mates (e.g., Wilson's Male Marriability Pool Index) are available from the 1980 Census PUMS-D file. The analytic framework draws heavily on rational choice models of mate selection and on job-search theory. Cohort: Y.

1264 LIGHT, AUDREY L.
"Job Shopping and the Wage Growth of Young Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California--Los Angeles, 1987.

This study examines job mobility and wage growth in a sample drawn from the NLS of Young Men. The early career is highlighted because most young workers undergo rapid turnover and enjoy substantial wage growth as they shop for a good match. The objectives are: (1) to describe the labor force activities of young men; (2) to determine whether job-specific investments are undertaken during the early career and, if so, whether they increase in match quality; and (3) to compare within-job and between-job wage growth. Recognition that match quality depends on both wage levels and wage growth distinguishes this study from previous work. A job shopping model incorporates this broad view of match quality and yields the implication that within-job wage growth--to the extent that it reflects investment in job-specific human capital--is an outcome of job shopping. The model justifies the fact that job changers may accept a wage cut in exchange for increased wage growth. Apparently, jobs become more valuable as tenure increases because specific investments are undertaken. The hazard also decreases in the current wage, but increases in wage growth. This suggests that workers with high wage growth receive extremely attractive job offers. Cohort: B.

1265 LIGHT, AUDREY L. and URETA, MANUELITA.
"Gender Differences in Wages and Job Turnover Among Continuously Employed Workers." *American Economic Review* 80,2 (May 1990):293-297.

This study uses the Young Men and Young Women cohorts of the NLS to determine whether a significant number of women work continuously during their early careers, which women are likely to do so, and how these women compare to men in terms of their interfirm mobility and earnings. It was found that roughly 88 percent of the women in our sample spend more than ten percent of their time working when they are between the ages of 24 and 30, while 25 percent work for more than 90 percent of their time. However, women are far more likely to work a large fraction of their time if they have a college education, and there has been a tremendous increase over time in the fraction of white women (especially those who are well educated) who work at least 90 percent of their time. In comparing the job turnover behavior of continuously employed men and women, the authors found that both genders exhibit identical degrees of negative duration dependence. While women born in 1944-46 are less likely than men to leave their jobs (regardless of race, education, and current tenure), the opposite is true for a cohort born just six years later. In comparing starting wages of men and women, it was found that the wage gap is less pronounced among continuously employed workers than among the full sample in almost every race-cohort-schooling group, and the gap is narrowing far more rapidly among the continuously employed. Cohort: B G.

1266 LIGHT, AUDREY L. and URETA, MANUELITA.
"Gender Differences in the Quit Behavior of Young Workers." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-7, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1990.

Using data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women, this report estimates discrete time proportional hazard models for various samples of young men and women in order to learn how they differ in their job turnover behavior. Four issues are examined: (1) Which gender undergoes the most turnover during the early career and what observable factors influence this turnover. (2) Do unobservable factors account for a significant amount of turnover. (3) Is the turnover behavior of men and women changing over time and do continuously employed workers exhibit a different pattern of turnover than workers who interrupt their careers. (4) Are voluntary job transitions caused by a different set of factors than other types of job separations. Findings include: (1) Of pre-, first-time-, or early-career starters during the year of the first interview (the "full sample"), women have a higher hazard rate than men. (2) Men and women respond very differently to family characteristics such as married, becoming married, and the birth of a child. (3) Both men and women appear to engage in job shopping and the hazards of both genders fall with increased experience. (4) For women, there are pronounced differences between an early birth cohort and a late birth cohort. (5) There are also important differences among successive labor market entry cohorts. (6) Among continuously employed workers, family characteristics are less important in explaining turnover. (7) Many variables that are important determinants of job separations do not explain voluntary and job-to-job transitions. Cohort: B G.

1267 LIGHT, AUDREY L. and URETA, MANUELITA.
"Panel Estimates of Male and Female Turnover Behavior: Can Female Non-Quitters Be Identified?" *Journal of Labor Economics* 10,2 (April 1992):156-182. Working Paper No. 328, SUNY-Stony Brook, 1989.

Using NLS data on Young Men and Young Women born between 1944 and 1952, the authors estimate proportional hazard models in order to learn whether it is more difficult for employers to identify female non-quitters than male non-quitters. It was found that women may be a higher risk than men in the overall sample because they are relatively more likely to be "movers" for unobserved reasons and because they tend to quit for reasons that cannot be observed ex ante (such as the birth of a child). When focus was on a relatively recent birth cohort, however, the authors found that women have lower quit rates than men and that the men are more likely to be the "movers." Cohort: B G.

1268 LILLARD, LEE and TAN, HONG W.
"Private Sector Training: Who Gets It and What Are Its Effects." *Research in Labor Economics*, 13 (1992):1-62.

Training after high school in the United States was studied to determine who is trained and the extent of training, as well as economic consequences of training. Data sources were the Current Population Survey (CPS) of 1983, the NLS of Young Men, Older Men, and Mature Women cohorts for 1967 to 1980, and the Employment Opportunities Pilot Projects Surveys (training of the economically disadvantaged in 1979 and 1980). It was found that nearly 40% of both men and women in the CPS reported undertaking training to improve current job skills. For a given 2- year period in the NLS, the fractions of young men, career women, and older men reporting some training were about 30%, 24%, and 10%, respectively. For all three groups, the employer was the single most important source of training. Only 11% of the disadvantaged sample reported some training over a similar time interval, with a relatively low proportion getting training from company sources. Also assessed are analyses concerning factors that determine the probability of getting training for each source and type of training, and the effects of training on earnings, earnings growth, and employment stability. [ERIC ED-284464] Cohort: B M W.

1269 LILLARD, LEE A.

"Work Experience, Job Tenure, Job Separation and Wage Growth." Working Paper, The RAND Corporation, 1991.

This paper explores empirically a number of leading theories of job change and wage growth, especially the relationships between general work experience, job tenure, job change and wages. Wages and job change are modeled jointly to incorporate the potential endogeneity of job tenure. The econometric model exploits the precise dating of job changes and the panel data on wages within jobs in the NLSY to explore their implications for distinguishing among these hypotheses. The estimates indicate a significant effect of job tenure on wages and the hazard of job separation, as well as evidence of returns to job search, job turnover due to match quality, and job specific human capital investments. Cohort: Y.

1270 LIN, SHEILA SEUBOLD and OLIVER, PAMELA.
"The Absent Brother: The Effect of Sex of Siblings on Aspirations and Parental Encouragement Of Young Women." Presented: Midwest Sociology Association Meeting, 1979.

The authors analyze the hypothesis that women reared without brothers experience higher educational aspirations than women reared with brothers. Some support is offered for the hypothesis. If there is such an effect, it will have more impact in the future as more sex-homogeneous sibling sets will result because of the trends toward reduced family size. Finally, the authors offer the tentative assertion that being raised in a family of all girls has a salutary effect on girls' socialization toward educational achievement. Cohort: G.

1271 LINK, CHARLES R.
"Graduate Education, School Quality, Experience, Student Ability, and Earnings." *Journal of Business* 48 (October 1975):477-91.

The main purpose of this paper is to provide estimates of the impact of graduate school education (quantity and quality) and experience on the earnings of a sample of male electrical engineers who have attained at least some graduate school education. In spite of the growing importance of graduate education and the large number of empirical studies relating earnings to education, few studies have dealt specifically with the impact of graduate education. To the extent that the quantity and quality of education are correlated, and if quality, however defined, influences income, the returns to the quantity of education will be biased upward. Cohort: B.

1272 LINK, CHARLES R. and RATLEDGE, EDWARD C.
"The Influences of the Quantity and Quality of Education on Black-White Earnings Differentials: Some New Evidence." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 57 (August 1975):346-50.

The main thrust of the article has been to estimate the effects on earnings of the quantity and quality of education. The quality of education, measured by expenditures per pupil in the district where the respondent attended secondary school, exerts an important impact on the annual earnings for both races. For the sample of young males examined, these findings suggest that expenditures may be more important to blacks than whites. This result holds even in the full model which includes ability. Increasing the quality of schools in predominantly black areas may have a long-run effect on black earnings. Also, the rate of return associated with extra expenditures on blacks is 7.82%. The latter finding implies that additional expenditures on blacks may be economically efficient as well as equitable. Cohort: B.

1273 LINK, CHARLES R. and RATLEDGE, EDWARD C.
"Proxies for Observations on Individuals Sampled from a Population: A Reply." *Journal of Human Resources* 11 (Summer 1976):413-19.

One of the purposes of our earlier paper was to replicate research conducted by George Johnson and Frank Stafford. We contended that our district-wide measure of expenditures is more likely to measure the expenditure received by an individual than the statewide measure used by those authors. John Akin and Thomas Kniesner speak to this assumption in their comment. They correctly state that "the actual statistical problem is to choose the best aggregation level from which to take an average as a proxy for individuals sampled from a population." They are also correct in noting the difficulty of showing rigorously whether the deviation of the ith student from a statewide average is greater than or less than the deviation from a district-wide measure. The issue is indeed empirical. We make the assumption on a series of empirical and theoretical arguments. In the discussion that follows, evidence, some of which is admittedly impressionistic, is given suggesting that the school district expenditure is likely to be a superior measure, at least for whites. Cohort: B.

1274 LINK, CHARLES R. and RATLEDGE, EDWARD C.
"Social Returns to Quantity and Quality of Education: A Further Statement." *Journal of Human Resources* 10 (Winter 1975):78-89.

Data from a large sample of young black and white males (out of school) are utilized to analyze the impact of the quantity and quality of education (district-wide annual expenditures per student) on earnings. Large but diminishing returns to incremental expenditures are observed. The findings also suggest that education's role in the large relative gains in black earnings during the 1960s worked through quality instead of quantity aspects. Finally, the returns to education are sensitive to the specification of the potential labor market experience variable. Cohort: B.

1275 LINK, CHARLES R. and RATLEDGE, EDWARD C.
"Useful Interactions in Economic Models: The Case of Black/White Earnings Differentials." *Applied Economics* 9 (1977):83-91.

In this paper, the usefulness of AID (automatic interaction detector) in developing sensible interaction terms in econometric models involving complex relationships is demonstrated. The major goal of the paper is to estimate the impact of a multitude of factors on the labor market success of young black and white males. In summary, used with caution the AID procedure can serve as a useful tool to the econometrician. Cohort: B.

1276 LINK, CHARLES R.; RATLEDGE, EDWARD C.; and LEWIS, KENNETH.
"Black-White Differences in Returns to Schooling: Some New Evidence." *American Economic Review* 66 (March 1976):221-23.

The findings show that improved quality of education, as opposed to differential vintage effects, is responsible for blacks' relative income gains. For blacks, the interaction between years of schooling and expenditures may partially explain other researchers' pessimistic findings that education has little impact on black earnings. This note on Welch's 1973 article in the American Economic Review supports the hypothesis that improved quality of black education is responsible for blacks' relative income gains. Cohort: B.

1277 LINK, CHARLES R.; RATLEDGE, EDWARD C.; and LEWIS, KENNETH.
"Male-Female and Black-White Discrimination in the Labor Market." Presented: San Francisco, Econometric Society Meeting, 1974.

In the present paper, some light is shed on the causes of male-female and black-white wage differentials. One of the important contributions of the present research is to compare the results for a more recent cohort of young people with earlier studies which examined older cohorts of persons over age twenty-five. In this paper we employ the measure of discrimination proposed by Alan Blinder, which involves decomposing characteristics into differences arising from endowments (differences in mean values) and differences in coefficients (market rewards for given levels of endowments). Cohort: B G M W.

1278 LINK, CHARLES R.; RATLEDGE, EDWARD C.; and LEWIS, KENNETH.
"The Quality of Education and Cohort Variation in Black-White Earnings Differentials: Reply." *American Economic Review* 70 (March 1980):196-203.

This paper examines two data sets in order to further examine Welch's contention that: (1) blacks for the past several years have begun to receive monetary benefits from education commensurate with those of whites; and (2) that the gap has narrowed because of a relative upgrading of educational quality for blacks. Counter to Akin and Garfinkel and in support of Welch, it was found that the gap in percentage returns to schooling has narrowed for blacks in younger cohorts. Contrary to Akin and Garfinkel and in support of Welch, we find percentage returns to schooling and to quality for the younger black cohorts were found to be commensurate with those for whites. In fact, it was found that percentage returns to schooling and to quality to be somewhat more favorable for younger blacks than for whites. Akin and Garfinkel are quick to point out, however, that even if percentage returns are comparable, absolute wage rate differences still favor whites. Thus they warn that equal percentage returns to blacks and whites are not necessarily an indication of equal earnings for equally competent workers. While Akin and Garfinkel compute implied wages to be greater for young whites than blacks, these results are not as disheartening and are mixed, depending upon which model specification is adopted. Consistent with Welch, however, a narrowing in the implied black white hourly wage gap for younger cohorts was found. Cohort: B.

1279 LIPPMAN, LAURA; BURNS, SHELLEY; MCARTHUR, EDITH; and SMITH, TOM.
"Education Outcomes and School Poverty and Urbanicity." Presented: Fort Lauderdale, American Statistical Association Winter Conference on Families and Children, Research Findings, Data Needs, and Survey Issues, January 1.

This paper investigates the relationship between school urbanicity and the degree of poverty within schools, and outcomes of students attending those schools. Educational achievement and attainment, employment, and earnings are analyzed using data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), the National Educational Longitudinal Survey (NELS), High School and Beyond (HSandB), and the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Individual level data on these outcomes are comparably grouped across data sets according to the urbanicity of the school and the percent of disadvantaged students in the school. Student outcomes are then compared across categories of urban, suburban, and rural schools with various levels of disadvantagement. We find that the level of concentration of poverty within a school is a stronger predictor of outcomes than urbanicity. Measurement issues within NCES surveys are raised. Cohort: Y.

1280 LITTLE, ROGER D. and FREDLAND, J. ERIC.
"Veteran Status, Earnings, and Race: Some Long Term Results." *Armed Forces and Society* 5 (February 1979):244-260.

This article reports on the long term results of military service by focusing on groups of veterans, disaggregated by race, approximately twenty years after their military service in World War II and immediately thereafter. Separate statistical analysis was performed for whites, for blacks, and for non-whites. Results show that veteran status positively affected the 1966 earnings of all three groups examined. The authors suggest that the substantial earnings premiums to minority veterans, most of whom are at the right age to be fathers of recent and present enlistees in the all-volunteer force, may help to explain why minorities are joining the military service in disproportionately large numbers. The authors also suggest that the sizes of the 1966 earnings premiums may indicate life-cycle benefits to veterans. Cohort: M.

1281 LOH, ENG SENG.
"The Economic Effects of Physical Appearance." *Social Science Quarterly* 74,2 (June 1993):420-438.

Assesses wage effects (WGEs) due to physical attributes, particularly height and weight, in a sample of 1,274 male and 1,022 female full-time workers, and examines the likelihood that these WGEs represent variation in worker productivity. The sample was drawn from the 1982 National Longitudinal Survey Youth Cohort. Consistent with findings in other studies (e.g., C. A. Register and D. R. Williams, 1990; L. A. Jackson, 1991) on the effects of physical appearance, results show that 1991) on the effects of physical appearance, results show that height and weight affect wage levels among full-time male and female workers but do not affect wage growth. Obesity does not affect wage levels, but slows the subsequent wage growth for men. Sensitivity tests show that these WGEs are robust with respect to differences in age, family background, schooling, or mental attitudes. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1994 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) Cohort: Y.

1282 LOH, ENG SENG.

"The Effects of Parental Separation on Schooling Outcomes." Working Paper (December 1992). Department of Economics, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44242.

This paper examines the importance of parental separation, relative to other factors, in explaining the distribution of educational outcomes. Using a sample of men and women from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youths, I find that parental separation retains its significant negative effects in the presence of an expanded set of regressors but it ranks well behind other factors in the proportion of the variation in schooling outcomes explained. Cohort: Y.

1283 LONG, JAMES E.
"Are Government Workers Overpaid? Alternative Evidence." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Winter 1982):123-31.

Studies of employment using Smith's approach of measuring what comparable people earn in government relative to private employment show consistently and substantially higher pay for government workers, at least in terms of nominal wages and earnings. In the absence of comprehensive compensation data for individuals, an alternative test of whether government workers are underpaid is proposed. The finding that government employment reduces the probability of job quitting further suggests that government workers receive economic rents in the form of higher wages or greater fringe benefits in contrast to those in private jobs. Cohort: B M.

1284 LONG, JAMES E. and JONES, ETHEL B.
"Labor Force Entry and Exit by Married Women: A Longitudinal Analysis." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 62 (February 1980):1-6.

This article examines how a wife's year to year transition between labor force states is related to changes in market earnings potential. Findings reveal characteristics of women who will remain in the labor force. For example, the likelihood of a wife withdrawing from the labor market is somewhat higher for women giving birth to a child. Those who are likely to enter the labor force are those whose family capacity has increased, especially if their husbands' income has fallen. Cohort: W.

1285 LONG, JAMES E. and JONES, ETHEL B.
"Married Women in Part-Time Employment." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 34 (April 1981):413-25.

This study examines three aspects of the part-time employment pattern of working wives: (1) wives' characteristics; (2) the level and structure of their earnings in part-time jobs; and (3) the duration of their employment when part-time jobs are available to them. The findings indicate that husband's income, family size, and the wife's health, race, and previous work experience are among the variables influencing the probability that the wife works part time. In addition, the level of wages and returns to some investments in human capital are relatively lower in the part-time labor market. There are also similarities between earnings structure of part- time and full-time jobs. In conclusion, part-time work opportunities appear to increase the length of the working life of married women. Cohort: W.

1286 LONG, JAMES E. and JONES, ETHEL B.
"Part-Week Work by Married Women." *Southern Economic Journal* 46 (January 1980):716-25.

Over one-third of mature women who are married with spouse present choose part-week work (34 hours or less) when they participate in labor market activity. Using data from the NLS of Mature Women, the determinants of the wife's allocation of time among part-week work, full-week work, and nonmarket production are estimated. The findings suggest that, other things the same, wives working part-week have either lower market earnings potential, higher income spouses, more schooling or more and younger children than full-week workers. Productivity and income variables also differentiate part-week workers from wives not in the labor force. Cohort: W.

1287 LONG, JAMES E. and LINK, ALBERT N.

"The Impact of Market Structure on Wages, Fringe Benefits, and Turnover." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 36 (January 1983):239-50.

This paper examines the relationship between labor compensation and the structure of the product market, which is measured by the industry concentration ratio and by dummy variables for the existence and type of government regulation. Unlike previous studies that have estimated the impact of concentration and regulation on wages or earnings, this study extends the analysis to include the effect of market structure on employer-provided pensions and insurance and on voluntary labor turnover. The hypothesis that product market power raises labor compensation is supported by empirical results indicating that concentration increases wages and fringes but lowers voluntary labor turnover. Regulations that set minimum prices and restrict entry raise labor compensation, since wage premiums due to regulation are not offset by lower pensions and insurance or higher turnover. Other forms of regulation, such as profit regulation in public utilities, are found to reduce labor compensation, as evidenced by higher turnover or lower wages and fringes, or both. Cohort: M.

1288 LOPREST, PAMELA J.
"Gender Differences in Wage Growth and Job Mobility." *AEA Papers and Proceedings* 82,2 (May 1992):526-532.

The male-female wage differential increases with workers' time in the labor force. Lower wage growth of older female workers may be explained by lower levels of labor market experience due to time out of the labor force. However, the female-to-male ratio of earnings falls over time even for young full-time workers just entering the labor market. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth show that real wage growth over the first four years after labor-market entry for full-time workers is 35.6 percent for men and only 29.1 percent for women. This paper focuses on the job mobility of young male and female workers to try to explain this differential. In this paper, I use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to try to explain this increasing differential. I focus on the differences between men's and women's patterns of job mobility and wage growth in their first four years of working full-time in the labor market. There is much evidence that job-changing plays an important role in the wage growth of young men. Robert Topel and Michael Ward (1988) find that young men are very mobile with a large percentage of wage growth, 40 percent over the first ten years in the labor market, coming with job changes. This paper explores to what extent differences in job mobility, returns to job mobility, and the characteristics of the jobs men and women hold can account for the differences between men's and women's wage growth. Cohort: Y.

1289 LOPREST, PAMELA J.
"Gender Differences in the Labor Market Experiences of Young Workers." Ph.D. Dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1992.

Young women entering the labor market earn lower wages on average than young men. It is important to understand the sources of this initial wage gap because of the potential consequences for young women's futures. Wages are an important determinant of human capital investment, job choice, and labor force participation, all of which influence future labor market outcomes. This dissertation attempts to account for the gender wage gap by studying different aspects of young workers' labor market experiences. It focuses on the extent to which differences in young workers' rates of job mobility, high school work and vocational education, and early spells of nonwork can explain male/female wage differentials. All three chapters use data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Cohort: Y.

1290 LOW, STUART A. and ORMISTON, MICHAEL B.
"Stochastic Earnings Functions, Risk, and the Rate of Return to Schooling." *Southern Economic Journal* 57,4 (April 1991):1124-1132.

A simple Mincer-type model is used to investigate the relation between human capital investment and the riskiness of the wage distribution and to determine the rate of return to education when risk considerations are taken into account. Data are taken from the National Longitudinal Surveys Young Male and Female cohorts for 1981. The analysis shows that general human capital is risk increasing while specific human capital is risk reducing. It also shows that both risk and risk aversion are significant factors working to reduce the rate of return to schooling. For males, the generalized stochastic earnings function yields estimates of the rate of return to schooling that are 6.5% (risk neutral) to 89% (strongly risk averse) lower than those obtained using the standard, Mincer-type earnings function. For females, the results are equally dramatic, with the generalized estimates yielding estimates that are 4.5% to 90% lower than the standard earnings function. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1291 LUFT, HAROLD S.
"The Impact of Poor Health on Earnings." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 57 (February 1975):43-57.

The author investigated several aspects of the impact of health on earnings. The determination of yearly earnings was divided into its component parts so that nine equations could be used to measure the gross and net effects of health for each component. These results were converted into overall measures of earnings loss of each component of earnings examined. From labor force participation to hourly wage and hours worked per week, not only are the observed values for the sick less than those of the well, but differences remain even after adjustment for different characteristics of the two populations. A clear "health" effect is thus apparent. Cohort: M.

1292 LUNDBERG, SHELLY and PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Adolescent Premarital Childbearing: Do Opportunity Costs Matter?" Discussion Paper No. 926-90 (September 1990). Madison: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

This study develops an empirical model of adolescent premarital childbearing which emphasizes the influence of opportunity costs. The model estimates determinants of premarital pregnancy, the choice to abort or carry to teem, and whether a marriage occurs before the birth. The sample is from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. The long-run opportunity costs are the predicted effects of premarital childbearing on own future wages and welfare benefits. State variables on abortion and family planning policy and availability, which are proxies for the costs of abortion and avoiding pregnancy, represent short-run costs. For white adolescents, the long-run wage measure has statistically significant effects on abortion and pregnancy outcomes that are consistent with theoretical expectations. Their behavior also is associated with welfare, abortion, and family planning policy variables in directions consistent with an opportunity-cost model of behavior. Black adolescents' behavior shows no association with the opportunity-cost or policy variables. This may be a function of sample size. It may also be that there are important unmeasured racial differences in the factors that influence fertility and marital behavior. Cohort: Y.

1293 LUNDBERG, SHELLY and PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Effects of State Welfare, Abortion, and Family Planning Policies on Premarital Childbearing Among White Adolescents." *Family Planning Perspectives* 22,6 (1990):246-251.

This paper investigates the impact of public policies and programs on the probability and resolution of premarital pregnancies. Data from the 1979-1986 NLSY fertility and marital histories of a sample of young white women who were ages 14-16 in 1979 are examined. Various measures of a state's abortion funding policies, the restrictiveness of its abortion laws, the availability of family planning services, the extent of welfare benefits, and proportions of women at risk of unintended pregnancies are developed. It was found that: (1) laws restricting contraceptive availability were associated with a higher risk of pregnancy; (2) policies restricting public funding of abortion reduced the likelihood that young women would obtain an abortion; and (3) higher welfare benefits reduced the probability that pregnant teenagers would marry before the birth of their child. Cohort: Y.

1294 LUNDBERG, SHELLY and PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Measuring Lifetime Earnings Losses Caused by Teenage Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing." Presented: Baltimore, MD, Population Association of America Meetings, 1989.

This paper estimates the effect of early childbearing, both with and without an early marriage, on a young woman's future potential earnings using data from the NLSY. The approach used differs from others in that it: (1) examines both married and unmarried teenage mothers in order to isolate the effect of premarital childbearing from that of early childbearing; (2) corrects for selection biases which may arise from choices to participate in the labor market or from fertility and marriage choices; and (3) estimates the long term impact on earnings of early and premarital births, instead of a one year snapshot of this impact. It was found that a premarital birth leads to a substantial long-term reduction of earnings for white and Hispanic girls, but has essentially no effect on black girls' earnings. The results are strikingly consistent with the suggestion, based largely on casual, qualitative and journalistic evidence, that high rates of black premarital childbearing partly result because the labor market opportunities facing adolescent blacks are so poor that they sacrifice few long run earnings by not postponing motherhood. Cohort: Y.

1295 LUNDBERG, SHELLY and PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Teenage Childbearing and Adult Wages." Discussion Series #90-24 (August 1990). Seattle: Institute for Economic Research, University of Washington.

The paper estimates the effect of early childbearing on a young woman s future wages using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. By following both married and unmarried teenage mothers we isolate the effect of premarital childbearing from that of early childbearing. Our methodology differs from that of earlier work, in that we estimate the long term impact on wages or early and premarital births, instead of a one year snapshot of this impact, and correct for selection biases due to labor market participation decisions, and to fertility and marriage choices. We find that a premarital birth leads to a long term reduction in wages for white women, but has no negative effects on black women's wages. A marital birth reduces wages substantially for whites and blacks. The results are consistent with the suggestion that rates of black premarital childbearing are high because the labor market opportunities facing adolescent blacks are so poor that they sacrifice no ling run earnings by becoming unwed mothers. Cohort: Y.

1296 LUNDBERG, SHELLY and PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Testing the Opportunity Cost Hypothesis of Adolescent Premarital Childbearing." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990. Working Paper, University of Washington, 1990.

This study develops an empirical model of adolescent premarital childbearing which emphasizes the influence of opportunity costs. The model estimates determinants of premarital pregnancy, the choice to abort or carry to term, and whether a marriage occurs before the birth. The sample is from the NLSY. The long run opportunity costs are the effects of premarital childbearing on own future wages and welfare benefits. State variables on abortion and family planning policy and availability, which are proxies for the costs of abortion and avoiding pregnancy, represent short run costs. Young white women appear to systematically respond to differences in long run opportunity costs associated with different teenage fertility and marital outcomes. The long run wage measure has statistically significant effects on abortion and pregnancy outcomes that are consistent with theoretical expectations. Their behavior also is associated with welfare, abortion and family planning policy variables in directions consistent with an opportunity cost model of behavior. Black behavior shows no association with the opportunity cost or policy variables. This may be a function of sample size. It may also be that there are important unmeasured racial differences in the factors that influence fertility and marital behavior. Cohort: Y.

1297 LUSTER, THOMAS; BOGER, ROBERT; and HANNAN, KRISTI.
"Infant Affect and Home Environment." Presented: Montreal, Seventh International Conference on Infant Studies, 1990.

The present study is concerned with the relation between infant affect and quality of the home environment. Past research examining the relation between infant irritability and parenting behavior has produced inconsistent findings. The hypothesis that infant irritability is most likely to be negatively correlated with the quality of the home environment in families which would be considered to be "at-risk" based on characteristics of the mother (e.g., low self-esteem or low maternal intelligence) or contextual characteristics (e.g., living in poverty or having several other children to care for) was tested in this study. A second hypothesis tested in this study is that positive affect on the part of the infant is more strongly related to the quality of care the infant receives in high-risk environments than in low risk environments. In other words, a cheerful disposition may be a protective factor in high-risk environments. These hypotheses were tested with data from the Children of the NLSY. Little support was found for the first hypothesis. Infant irritability was negatively correlated with the quality of the home environment in both high-risk and low-risk families. Support was found for the second hypothesis among infants who were greater than 12 months of age. Cohort: Y C.

1298 LUSTER, THOMAS and DUBOW, ERIC F.
"Home Environment and Maternal Intelligence as Predictors of Verbal Intelligence: A Comparison of Preschool and School Age Children." *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly* 38,2 (April 1992):151-175.

This study examines the extent to which home environment and maternal intelligence are predictive of verbal intelligence in two groups of children: 3-5 year-olds and 6-8 year-olds. Data on approximately 2000 children from the NLSY merged mother-child data set were used for this study. Hierarchical regression was used to assess the relative contribution of home environment and maternal intelligence to children's verbal intelligence as measured by the PPVT-R. For both groups of children, there was a significant relation between home environment and children's verbal intelligence when the effect of maternal intelligence was statistically controlled. Likewise, maternal intelligence was a significant predictor of PPVT-R scores when the effect of home environment was partialled out. For the preschoolers, the effects of home environment and maternal intelligence were of comparable magnitude. For the elementary school children, maternal intelligence was a stronger predictor of PPVT- R scores than home environment. A developmental perspective is used to explain why earlier studies examining these relations have produced inconsistent results. Cohort: Y C.

1301 LUSTER, THOMAS and DUBOW, ERIC F.
"Predictors of the Quality of the Home Environment Adolescent Mothers Provide for Their School-Age Children." *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 19,5 (1990):475-494.

The primary question addressed in this study is: what factors distinguish between adolescent mothers with school-age children who are providing relatively supportive home environments for their children, and their peers who are providing less supportive care? Data from the Children of the NLSY data set were used to address this question. Variables from four major categories were useful in identifying mothers who were at greatest risk for providing less supportive environments: (1) characteristics of the mother, (2) characteristics of the family of origin, (3) current SES level, and (4) the composition of the mother's household. Cohort: Y C.

1302 LUSTER, THOMAS and MCADOO, HARRIET P.
"Factors Related to the Achievement and Adjustment of Young Black Children." Working Paper, Michigan State University, Family and Child Ecology, 1991.

Recent studies have shown that children are most likely to experience academic or behavioral problems when they are exposed to several risk factors (i.e., poverty, large family size) simultaneously. This study utilizes data from the NLSY to examine factors related to the achievement and adjustment of black children in the early elementary grades. Consistent with past research, there was a direct relation between the number of risk factors to which children were exposed and the probability that they were experiencing academic or behavioral problems. Positive outcomes (scoring in the top quartile for this sample) were associated with high scores on an "advantage index". Cohort: Y C.

1303 LYNCH, LISA M.
"The Impact of Private Sector Training on Race and Gender Wage Differentials and the Career Patterns of Young Workers." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-8, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1991.

Although there has been increasing attention paid by policy makers and researchers to the topic of U.S. firms' skill formation or training strategies, relatively little is known about the nature of private sector training in the U.S. This in-progress research focuses on two issues that should help develop our understanding of firms' training policies in the U.S. and how such policies affect wages and career patterns of young workers. The two issues to be examined are: (1) race and gender differences in the acquisition of and returns to private sector training; and (2) the impact of private sector training on the job mobility and career paths of young workers. Using data from the NLSY, the analysis will utilize the detailed survey questions on "training from other sources" to examine the training/wage/career patterns of these young workers with special emphasis on race and gender differences. By distinguishing between on-the-job training, training acquired off-the-job, and apprenticeship, this research seeks to identify what proportion of the wage differential for males and females and whites and blacks is explained by differences in the probability of receiving different types of training and what proportion is due to different rates of return to training for these groups. Cohort: Y.

1304 LYNCH, LISA M.
"Private Sector Training and Its Impact on the Earnings of Young Workers." Working Paper, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1989.

While there have been numerous studies devoted to examining the impact of governmental training programs on workers who have experienced difficulties in the labor market, there has been remarkably little research on the actual occurrence and consequences of training provided by the private sector in the U.S. Using data from the NLSY, this paper analyzes how personal characteristics including employment histories, and local demand conditions determine the probability of receiving training and its effect on wages and wage growth of young workers. More specifically, some of the issues addressed here include the relative importance of training and tenure for wage determination and the rate of return to company provided training compared to the rate of return to training received outside the firm and schooling. The portability of company training from employer to employer and the existence of differentials in the returns to training by union status, race and sex are also investigated Cohort: Y.

1305 LYNCH, LISA M.
"Private-sector Training and the Earnings of Young Workers." *American Economic Review* 82,1 (Mar 92):299-.

Slower productivity growth rates are the result of companies' poor training policies and poor training decisions made by workers. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey youth cohort is used to study the formal training process in the private sector. Some 70% of young employees are not college graduates. Research indicates that private-sector training programs are a key factor in determining the growth of wages in this group of young employees. Cohort: Y.

1306 LYNCH, LISA M.
"The Role of Off-the-Job vs On-the-Job Training for the Mobility of Women Workers." *The American Economic Review* 81,1 (May 1991):151-156.

This paper examines the impact of various types of training (company training, apprenticeships, and for-profit training by proprietary institutions) on job turnover or the probability that young workers will leave their first jobs. Data for civilian NLSY respondents who had left school during 1979-1983 and who had obtained a job during the first year out of school are analyzed. Factors found to influence the probability of leaving an employer were race, educational attainment, marital status, union status, being disabled, and local labor market unemployment rate. Those workers who had participated in company training were less likely to leave an employer while those who had invested in proprietary training were more likely to leave although the differences by sex were marked. Cohort: Y.

1307 LYNCH, LISA M.
"The Youth Labor Market In the Eighties: Determinants of Re-employment Probabilities for Young Men and Women." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 71, 1 (February 1989):37-45.

Data from the NLSY is used to develop a model analyzing transition probabilities from nonemployment to employment. The effect on reemployment probabilities of various personal characteristics including race, education, and health status, as well as receipt of unemployment income, local demand conditions, and duration dependence is examined. Significant differences were found between the labor market experiences of whites and nonwhites, and males and females with local demand conditions and human capital investments acting as important determinants of the duration of nonemployment spells. Cohort: Y.

1308 LYON, LARRY and ABELL, TROY.
"Male Entry into the Labor Force: Estimates of Occupational Rewards and Labor Market Discrimination." *Sociological Quarterly* 21 (Winter 1980):81-92.

Black and white models of initial occupational rewards are compared. The results show that blacks have experienced considerable upward mobility; however, their income and prestige remain behind their white counterparts. There are two explanations for the racial gap: (1) blacks begin work with lower levels of key background variables and (2) racial discrimination in the labor market. The measurement of racial discrimination accounts for only a small proportion of the gap between black and white levels of rewards. Cohort: B.

1309 LYON, LARRY and ABELL, TROY.
"Social Mobility among Young Black and White Men: A Longitudinal Study of Occupational Prestige and Income." *Pacific Sociological Review* 22,2 (April 1979):201-222.

The goal of much research in occupations has been to establish the determinants of occupational prestige. The NLS of Young Men provide data for the construction of causal models for black and white workers. These data were generated from four groups surveyed from 1966 to 1971. Subsamples of whites and of blacks were derived. The data allow several methodological variations from previous occupational mobility research, including longitudinal design, less reliance on retrospective techniques, and a more precise time-frame. The annual models indicate that beyond years of education, very few variables available to most surveys have a statistically significant effect on variation in occupational prestige and income. Also, these longitudinal surveys show a growing racial gap in occupational rewards. Much of the increase in black versus white reward increase is found to be related to labor market racial discrimination in advancement rather than to different levels of family background and labor market entry. Policy implications may be drawn based on the importance of education and racial discrimination in occupational mobility. Cohort: B.

1310 LYON, LARRY; ABELL, TROY; JONES, ELIZABETH; and RECTOR-OWEN, HOLLEY.
"The National Longitudinal Surveys Data for Labor Market Entry: Evaluating the Small Effects of Race Discrimination and the Large Effects of Sex Discrimination." *Social Problems* 29 (June 1982):524-39.

This paper constructs racially and sexually comparative models of labor market entry to assess the effects of individual differences and labor market discrimination. Traditional measures of racial discrimination in the labor market are of relatively small importance in explaining prestige and income gaps compared to the effect of individual differences. Measures of sexual discrimination, however, are of considerable importance in accounting for the differences in prestige and income between male and female workers. Sexual discrimination works against women in the allocation of income, but against men for occupational prestige, a pattern that holds for both black and white workers. Discrimination against men for prestige is the logical counterpart of discrimination against women for income. Women should be considered theoretically and empirically distinct from blacks when minority relations are analyzed. Cohort: B G.

1311 LYON, LARRY and RECTOR-OWEN, HOLLEY.
"Labor Market Mobility Among Young Black and White Women: Longitudinal Models of Occupational Prestige and Income." *Social Sciences Quarterly* 58 (March 1981):64-78.

This study examines the labor market mobility among black and white women. The results suggest that worker's individual characteristics may be responsible for a considerable portion of the black-white gap in occupational rewards. The authors argue that the inferior occupational position of black females reflects the lower level of human capital they bring to the labor market, implying much of the discrimination is occurring prior to labor market. Cohort: G.

1312 MACK, KARIN A.
"Retirement Process of Women." M.A. Thesis, University of Maryland, 1991.

Over the past several decades there has been a gradual groundswell of concern for quality of life at the older ages. These concerns grow as a function of the number of baby boomers entering middle life and as a larger proportion of the population becomes older. This research will focus on one aspect of older life--retirement. It will further narrow its focus by concentrating on only the lives of women, a neglected area of retirement research. This research views retirement as a process with identifiable predictors of the age of retirement. Further it suggests that the predictors of retirement age for women may differ greatly from those factors relevant to men. The explanatory variables tested in this research include: socioeconomic status, education, health, occupation, race, and family variables. The significance of this research lies fundamentally with the neglect of women in previous retirement research. The goal of this research is to explore the retirement process for women and identify the predictors of age of retirement for women. Results indicate that retirement is significantly affected by marital status for white women at all ages. For black women, a variety of factors affect retirement between the ages of 55 and 59, the effects of which disappear after age 60. This project uses data from the NLS of Mature Women, a cohort of American women who were just beginning to retire in the late 1980s. Thus this research attempts an exploratory look at these data to set up a framework for future analysis. Cohort: W.

1313 MACKE, ANNE S.
"Changing Family Roles as Predictors of Labor Force Behaviors." Presented: at the Meetings of the North Central Sociological Association, 1978.

Data from the four age/sex groups in the NLS were analyzed to examine the impact of family role attitudes on labor force behaviors. Nontraditional men and traditional women, being relatively free of family support responsibility, were expected to exhibit more flexibility in their labor force behaviors. They were expected to change employers more frequently, to do so for personal gain or satisfaction, to feel less constrained by the family's economic needs. The findings partially support the hypothesis, but show the greatest similarity between nontraditional men and nontraditional women. These nontraditional persons change employers more often, do so for personal gain or satisfaction, but are actually more constrained by the family's support situation. This combination of flexibility and constraint represents joint support responsibility. By closely monitoring the family's situation, each partner can provide security to the other during risky transitions, in the end allowing for more flexibility and ultimate job success. Evidence of this pattern was found in all age and race groups, along with some evidence that the prevalence of this pattern is increasing over time. Cohort: B G M W.

1314 MACKE, ANNE S.
"Family Role Definitions as Determinants of Labor Force Behavior." Ph.D. Dissertation, Indiana University, 1976.

The extent to which a shift in support responsibility causes behavioral differences for traditional and nontraditional married persons is the central consideration of the study. An expected repercussion of shifting support responsibility is that husbands and wives who are relatively free of family support responsibility (nontraditional men and traditional women) should be less constrained to stay in their present jobs by the family's financial situation (assets, number of dependents, etc. ) and more likely to leave their jobs in response to personal preferences (extrinsic and intrinsic job satisfaction) than traditional men and nontraditional women. In general, true reciprocal role modification for men and women is not apparent. While true role modification (in the form of shifting support responsibility) has apparently occurred for a certain segment of our society, the modification of role definitions (nontraditionality) is the crucial factor producing alterations in role behavior (differing reactions to constraints upon labor force behavior). The simple fact that a wife works--in and of itself--is not sufficient to produce these behavioral changes. Specific aspects of our findings substantiate two important principles of the symbolic interactionist approach: (1) the power of Thomas' subjective "definition of the situation" is seen in the important influence role definitions have in determining the role behavior of working wives and their husbands; and (2) the constraining power of one's social environment is shown by the fact that certain respondents do not adhere to their role definitions because of overpowering environmental influences. Cohort: G W.

1315 MACKE, ANNE S.
"Using the National Longitudinal Surveys to Examine Changes in Women's Role Behavior." *Journal of Social Issues* 38,1 (1982):39-51.

This paper explores the uses of a particular set of panel data, the NLS of Mature and Young Women, to study women's issues. Women's labor force behaviors, role conceptions, and family statuses were measured at several time points. Various ways of examining the relationships among these variables are presented. The author concludes that the data set provides valuable information about changes in women's situation in society over time and causes of those changes. Cohort: G W.

1316 MACKE, ANNE S.; HUDIS, PAULA M.; and LARRICK, DON.
"Sex-Role Attitudes and Employment Among Women: Dynamic Models of Continuity and Change." In: *Women's Changing Roles at Home and on the Job*, Special Rpt 26, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. DOL, 1978. Also: CHRR Report, 1979.

The authors explore the hypothesis that prior sex-role attitudes among women influence subsequent labor force behavior, which, in turn, affects later sex-role attitudes. They find that recent declines in sex-role traditionality among American women are likely to accelerate the desire for employment among whites, but that among blacks, attitudinal changes appear not to affect the future employment of current adult cohorts. For black adolescents entering the labor force, however, early market work will be important predictors of their future desire for work. Husbands' attitudes toward women's involvement in the labor market, particularly among whites, were also significant. Based on these and other findings, the authors present five public policy recommendations. Cohort: G W.

1317 MACKE, ANNE S. and MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Impact of Maternal Characteristics and Significant Life Events on the Work Orientation of Adolescent Women: A Longitudinal Look." *Research in Labor Economics* 3 (1980):129-46.

A mother-daughter sample from the NLS of Mature and Young Women cohorts is used to examine important determinants of work orientation among adolescent women. The impact of maternal characteristics and other key life experiences is examined for adolescent women when they are in high school and again when they are college-aged and beyond. Findings show the importance of maternal influence, the college experience, the current family experiences (getting married, having a child). Implications for future trends in women's labor force participation, including continued racial differences, are discussed. Cohort: G W.

1318 MACURDY, THOMAS E. and GRITZ, R. MARK.
"An Examination of Monthly Patterns of Welfare Dependency and Multiple Program Participation." (In-progress Research).

The aim of this in-progress research is to use monthly data from the NLSY to create a comprehensive description of welfare dependency among young women in the 1980s. This research will advance our knowledge of this subject in three primary areas. First, it will investigate whether our current pictures of long-term dependency are misleading because they are based on annual rather than monthly measurements. Second, this project will examine the part that multiple program participation plays in characterizations of welfare experience. Third, this analysis will explore the role of work in helping young women escape dependency. Two primary tasks will be completed. The first will be to formulate an empirical model that fully describes the welfare experience of women during their teens and 20s. The model developed will predict the likelihood that a welfare spell occurs, the duration of a spell, the likelihood of returning to welfare (the recidivism rate), and the accumulative amount of time spent on welfare. The second task to be completed involves the construction of a detailed work history from data provided by the NLSY for all welfare recipients. These histories will be integrated with information on welfare dependency to see if the labor market experiences are significantly different for women with varying degrees of dependency. The NLSY constitutes an unparalleled data source for carrying out this analysis in that it provides monthly information on welfare dependency, is not contaminated by many data problems that afflict other sources, and offers comprehensive information on an individual's employment history. Cohort: Y.

1319 MADANS, JENNIFER H.
"Occupational Segregation by Sex: An Analysis of the Determinants of Occupational Sex Composition Among Female Workers." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1978.

This thesis tests whether the commonly held explanations of occupational segregation by sex can also be used to explain the distribution of female workers across occupational categories scaled by sex composition (percent female). The theoretical framework derived from the occupational segregation by sex literature focuses on the process of integrating the working woman's worker and traditional female sex role. Two data sets--the 1973 Detroit Area Study and the Mature Women cohort of the NLS are used in the analysis. Parallel analyses of each respondent's first and current jobs were done within subgroups defined by race and socioeconomic status. With few exceptions the empirical results fail to support the theoretical model. However, the analysis did suggest relationships which should be looked at further. The findings for high status whites suggest that atypicality is associated with a market orientation characterized by a commitment to atypical work. This commitment is made during late adolescence or early adulthood and is associated with active preparation for this career. Atypical occupational patterns for low status nonwhites, on the other hand, are related to employment as farm laborers and no evidence of planning or preparation for this type of employment was found. Cohort: W.

1320 MADDALA, G.S.
"Selectivity Problems in Longitudinal Data." *Annales de l'INSEE* 30-31 (April-September 1978):423-50.

In many models using longitudinal data and involving dichotomous or limited dependent variables, ignoring the fact that such data are generated by individuals making choices leads to biased estimators. The present paper deals with this selectivity bias problem. Its purpose is to discuss within a unified framework the various classes of models applicable to these situations, and to discuss the identification and estimation of these models. Cohort: B G M W Y.

1321 MADDEN, JANICE F.
"An Analysis of the Spatial Elasticity of Labor Supply." *Papers of the Regional Science Association* 39 (1977):157-71.

This study estimates the wage elasticity of labor supply to the firm, focusing particularly on race and sex differences in those elasticities. Men and whites are found to have slightly greater elasticities than women and blacks. The generally high degree of spatial wage inelasticity found for all the race-sex-marital status groupings is noteworthy. These elasticities suggest a work force which is highly unlikely to change jobs due to wage differentials. Since potential mobility is the only force to prompt an interrelation of wage rates, this study concludes that the spatial immobility of the work force creates varying degrees of monopsony employers in local labor markets. Cohort: M W.

1322 MADDEN, JANICE F.
"Economic Rationale for Sex Differences in Education." *Southern Economic Journal* 44 (April 1978).

The author investigates sex differences in educational attainment, occupational status and wages, and analyzes whether these factors constitute an economic rationale for the observed differences in education. The results support the argument that sex differences in labor market experiences explain sex differences in educational attainment. The most striking difference in education is the greater proportion of women who receive exactly a high school education. The most outstanding sex difference in returns to education is the comparatively greater return to women from high school graduation. It seems plausible that while women who are disadvantaged because they are either competing for manual jobs which employ male high school dropouts, or for jobs that entail training which employ college educated men, they have an advantage when competing with men for clerical job opportunities. This study suggests that education differences between men and women may be the result of differences in job opportunities. Cohort: B G.

1323 MADIGAN, THOMAS J. and HOGAN, DENNIS P.
"Kin Access and Residential Mobility Among Young Mothers." *Social Science Quarterly* 72,3 (September 1991):615-622.

This research investigates whether young women who become single mothers improve their access to kin assistance by residential mobility that maximizes geographic proximity of kin. Such a strategy might include remaining in the home longer than would otherwise have been the case, or moving closer to kinfolk in response to becoming a single parent. Based on multivariate logit and loglinear analyses of NLSY data for 1983-84 and 1983-85, it was found that women who become single mothers (1) do not have reduced rates of departure from the parental home and (2) do not have patterns of residential mobility that systematically improve kin proximity. Cohort: Y.

1324 MADRIGAL, SERGIO X.
"The School-to-Work Transition: The Experience of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Youth." Report, National Council of La Raza, 1982.

Data from the 1979 youth cohort show that Hispanics have a lower rate of return for a year of education than black or white youth. Contrary to expectations, however, previous job experience and training did not significantly contribute to wage rate. Three reasons explaining the low wage rate of minorities compared to that of white youth are proposed: (1) minorities have lower educational endowments than the majority; (2) a smaller percentage of minorities has achieved the threshold of the high school diploma; (3) minorities do not appear to translate their educational investments into higher earnings as well as the majority youth. The study concludes with several policy recommendations. Cohort: Y.

1325 MALHOTRA, HEIDE B.
"The Effects of Education and Experience on Pay Inequality Among Male and Female Professionals a Cross-Sectional Study." Ph.D. Dissertation, Walden University (Minnesota), 1993.

This research attempted to assess the effect of education and experience on the wage differential between male and female professionals, and the existence of a trend toward the narrowing of the wage gap. This study used the NLS of Youth, conducted by the Center for Human Resource Research between 1979 and 1991. The total population consisted of 12,686 male and female cohorts from 485 counties and independent cities within the United States. A bivariate and multivariate linear regression analysis was used to test the data for existing relationships among years of experience, sex, given degree, specific professional position, and income from wages. Empirical results indicated that education and years of experience are major factors in the determination of wages. The sex component appears to show statistical significance only in positions where the employee holds an associate degree. The indications are that a bachelor's or higher degree affects wages positively for either sex. The final section of this paper discusses possible factors, such as location and industry, as having equal importance in the determination of wages. Cohort: Y.

1326 MALONE, SARAH Q.
"Aging Industries and Individuals: Retirement Decisions in the Context of Structural Economic Change." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1991.

Using a sample of private wage and salary workers between 1975 and 1983 who were between 55 and 64 years old, this study found that declining total employment within the three digit industries in the respondents' local labor market increased the hazard of leaving the labor force (retiring) before age 65. No effect upon the hazard of retiring early was found from decline in total payroll or number of establishments. The retirement decisions of men 65 and over were unaffected by decline in any of these indicators. The effect of declining employment upon early retirement decisions was mediated by occupation and union membership: Unionized non-blue collar workers were the most likely to retire early from local industries declining in employment, followed by nonunionized non-blue collar workers and unionized blue collar workers, while nonunionized blue collar workers were more likely to retire from industries growing in employment. Cohort: M.

1327 MALONE, SARAH Q.
"Aging Industries and Individuals: Retirement Decisions in the Context of Structural Economic Change." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

Two levels of nationwide longitudinal data, the NLS of Older Men and County Business Patterns, were linked in event history analyses of retirement decisions of male private wage and salary workers 64 and under, 1975-1983. The analyses revealed that declining employment within these older men's 3-digit industries in their local labor market areas increased the hazard of leaving the labor force before the age of 65 Comparison with retirement decisions of a smaller group of NLS men 65 and over showed no effect of declining employment upon the decisions of this group during the same period. Declining employment's effect upon early retirement decisions was mediated by occupation type and union membership: Professional, technical, managerial and service workers with wages set by collective bargaining were most likely to have retirement decisions spurred by declining employment in the industries that employed them. Results support the idea that downsizing corporations have added early retirement inducements onto the relatively good pension plans of unionized and white collar workers. Cohort: M.

1328 MALONE, SARAH Q.
"The Effect of Change in Industrial Structure on the Early Retirement of American Men." Master's Thesis, The Pennsylvania State University, 1988.

Decline of employment opportunities and rise of early retirement inducements in some industrial sectors may be forcing older men to leave the labor force in growing numbers. The effect of sectoral decline on likelihood of early retirement was tested using data from the 1980, 1981, and 1983 waves of the NLS Older Men's cohort, along with employment data by three-digit industry compiled from County Business Patterns for the years 1977 through 1983. A variable representing employment trend in a respondent's industry in his census division was included in a model predicting the early retirement decision including age, health limits, being vested in a pension plan, assets, marital status and dependents, and race. The variable was found to slightly enhance the probability of withdrawal from the labor force, other things equal. Further research may suggest that policymaking should be directed at accommodating this and other inevitable effects of a changing economy. Cohort: M.

1329 MALONEY, TIMOTHY.
"Estimating the Returns to a High School Education for Female Dropouts." Working Paper, Bowdoin College, 1990.

Some recent welfare reform proposals emphasize the need to increase the general educational attainment of welfare recipients who have dropped out of high school. This study uses data from the NLSY to empirically estimate the impact on the earnings capacities of young female dropouts if they were to return to complete either a regular high school education or a General Education Development (GED) degree. To reduce the upward bias on these estimated rates of return, dropouts are allowed to have lower levels of innate ability and lower rates of human capital accumulation in school. After controlling for the sample selection bias associated with the observation of wage rates among only employed women, the rates of return for the average dropout are estimated to be 21.5 percent for a high school diploma and 16.4 percent for a GED degree. After allowing for self selection in the decision of whether or not to complete a secondary education, these estimated rates of return fall slightly to 18.7 percent and 14 percent, respectively. However, because of differences in other productivity characteristics, this education would only eliminate up to one-half of the substantial gaps that already exist in the earnings capacities between dropouts and either high school graduates or GED recipients. Cohort: Y.

1330 MANGEN, DAVID J.
"Bases of Familial Power and the Retirement Decision: A Multiple Regression Study." Presented: the Meetings of the Midwest Sociological Society, 1977.

Sociologists and economists interested in the labor force participation of older males have examined a wide variety of individual level factors associated with the process of retirement. Since male disengagement from the labor force most often occurs within the context of a family unit, characteristics of that unit might reasonably be expected to influence the retirement decision-making process. Retirement is examined as an outcome of a familial decision, influenced in part by bases of structural power within the family unit. Data are presented from the NLS of Older Men. Multiple regression analyses are performed to test the model, with controls instituted for significant individual level factors. The results are presented and discussed with implications for exchange theory and family resource theory. Cohort: M.

1331 MANGUM, STEPHEN L. and ADAMS, ARVIL VAN.
"The Labor Market Impacts of Post-school Occupational Training for Young Men." *Growth and Change* 18,4 (Fall 1987):57-73.

The period 1966 to 1976 was a decade of change, contrast, and challenge. In this article, a model contrasting the labor market experience of young men who participated in post-school occupational training during this period with those young men who did not participate is developed and then estimated using data from the NLS of Young Men. Participation in post-school forms of occupational training is identified as a significant contributor to individual labor market success during the period and racial differences in returns to training are highlighted. The results prompt questions concerning the direction of current federal training policies for the disadvantaged. Cohort: B.

1332 MANGUM, STEPHEN L. and BALL, DAVID E.
"Military Service and Post-Service Labor Market Outcomes." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1984.

Utilizing a sample from the NLSY of individuals who left schooling between 1975 and 1978 and subsequently decided to enter the armed forces or enter directly into the labor force, the authors compare labor market outcomes for these two groups as of the 1983 interview. It is shown that those choosing to serve in the military were, on average, doing less well than their counterparts who did not serve. Differences in occupation and firm-specific tenure accounted for much of the difference. The study indicates a key factor offsetting the apparent negative effect of military service is attainment of post-military employment that uses occupational skills acquired while in the service. Cohort: Y.

1333 MANGUM, STEPHEN L. and BALL, DAVID E.
"Military Service, Occupational Training, and Labor Market Outcomes: An Update." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1986.

This report updates the authors' 1984 report using a sample of individuals leaving school and facing the enlistment decision between 1975 and 1979. Labor market outcomes are evaluated as of the 1984 interview. The report focuses on the transferability of military-provided occupational training, comparing its transferability to that of training provided by non-military institutions. The authors isolate factors influencing skill transferability and suggest the incidence of skill transfer of military training to be similar to that of other training providers for the individuals in this sample. Cohort: Y.

1334 MANGUM, STEPHEN L. and BALL, DAVID E.
"Military Skill Training: Some Evidence of Transferability." *Armed Forces and Society* 13,3 (Spring 1987):425-441.

Using data from the NLSY, this study examines the skill transferability of military-provided training to civilian employment. With other factors controlled, males were most readily able to transfer training in the service, craft, and equipment repair occupations, while transfer percentages for females were greatest in the traditional occupational stronghold of administrative/functional support. Analysis of skill transfer between nonmilitary training providers and employment showed that the occupational areas offering the greatest probability of skill transfer were similar to those that emerged in the analysis of military training. For males, the probability of skill transfer for those trained by the military was significantly lower than that for those in apprenticeship and employer-provided training programs, but not significantly different from that associated with training through vocational/technical institutes, proprietary business colleges, and so forth. Females involved in employer-provided training, apprenticeships, nursing programs, or beauty school programs were more likely to find jobs in the occupation for which they were trained than were those receiving training in the military. Key in explaining these differences may be the presence of internal labor-market mechanisms, which facilitate the transition from training to work in some institutional settings. Analysis of this data set leaves little reason to doubt the viability of the military as a training provider offering linkages to the civilian work world. Cohort: Y.

1335 MANGUM, STEPHEN L. and BALL, DAVID E.
"The Transferability of Military-Provided Occupational Training in the Post-Draft Era." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 42,2 (January 1989):230-245.

Using a sample drawn from the NLSY, the authors have documented significant amounts of skill transfer between military-provided training and civilian employment. The probability of skill transfer of those receiving military training was not significantly different than that of individuals trained by nonmilitary providers of occupational training outside the institutional structure of internal labor market mechanisms facilitating the training to work transfer. Based on the analysis of this data set, there is little reason to doubt the viability of the military as a training provider offering access to the world of work, though the analysis does suggest exploration of alternative schemes for improving linkages between training providers and employment opportunities to be a potentially valuable area for further policy discussion. Cohort: Y.

1336 MANSER, MARILYN and BROWN, MURRAY.
"Bargaining Analyses of Household Decisions." In: *Women in the Labor Market*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1979.

The authors apply the bargaining models of household decision-making that were proposed and analyzed in their 1977 study, focusing on several differences between these and the neoclassical approach. They show that retaining the received theory does not facilitate the determination of the interrelationships between types of marriage decisions and household demands, but that the bargaining theory does. They find that the bargaining models make possible an expanded set of econometric specifications for marriage, labor supply, and other household decisions and offer the promise of uncovering important elements in an economy-principally, the predominant type of marriage arrangement, its changes over time, and its impact on outcomes of the household decision-making process. Formal comments by Nancy M. Gordon and Orley Ashenfelter follow. Cohort: W.

1337 MANSER, MARILYN; PERGAMIT, MICHAEL R.; and PETERSON, WANDA B.
"National Longitudinal Surveys: Development and Uses." *Monthly Labor Review* 113,7 (July 1990):32-37.

This paper summarizes NLS data used by economists, sociologists, and other researchers to examine such policy issues as employment and earnings; educational experience, achievement, and the transition from school to work; training programs; geographic mobility; relationships between the workplace and the well-being of the family; attitudes toward the military; and the retirement behavior of older workers. [ERIC EJ-412643] Cohort: N.

1338 MANSKI, CHARLES F.; SANDEFUR, GARY D.; MCLANAHAN, SARA; and POWERS, DANIEL.
"Alternative Estimates of the Effects of Family Structure During Childhood on High School Graduation." *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 87, 417 (March 1992):25-37.

A good deal of research in the past few years has found significant relationships between family structure during childhood and various outcomes during the teen and early adult years. There may, however, be unmeasured variables which affect both family structure and teen or early adult outcomes. The apparent effects of family structure may be due to these unmeasured variables, which affect both the likelihood of maintaining an intact marriage and parenting effectiveness. The authors estimate a model that attempts to take this unmeasured heterogeneity into account. Another weakness of past studies is that they make very strong assumptions about the relationship between family structure and early outcomes. Relaxing these assumptions, estimate nonparametric bounds on the magnitude of the relationship between family structure and early outcomes are estimated. Cohort: Y.

1339 MARCIS, JOHN G.
"Sex Differences in Job Quitting by Younger Workers." Presented: Cincinnati, American Statistical Association Meeting, 1982.

This study reports on an empirical investigation of labor market behavior among young workers. The hypothesis tested in this study is that sex-related differences in younger labor market participants do not affect their decision to voluntarily change their employment status, against the simple alternative that sex-related differences do produce such an effect. The study first investigates sex differences in the reasons for quitting employment and then empirically estimates the probability of quitting using a logit model. Hence, the model allows us to examine how a set of attributes influences the probability of an individual quitting employment. Cohort: Y.

1340 MARCUS, RICHARD D.
"Earnings and the Decision to Return to School." *Economics of Education Review* (1985).

This paper finds that a significant predictor of returning to school is below expected earnings in the NLS Young Men's cohort.

These "unlucky" workers find that the foregone cost of schooling was lower than they thought. At the same time, the low relative earnings of these "unlucky" workers may cause them also to revise expected value of further schooling. Since they do actually decide to return to school, two interpretations of this revision in the value in further schooling are possible. Either the revision is upward, indicating that they believe that additional schooling will bring earnings up to that expected for persons with further education; or the revision is downward, but that revision must be dominated by a greater reduction in the expected cost of schooling for an economically sensible decision to return to school. Cohort: B.

1341 MARCUS, RICHARD D.
"Interruptions in Schooling of Young Women and Young Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Chicago, 1983.

Students interrupt their education even though it is not in their economic interest to break up the normal timing of educational investments. A substantial cost of about 50 percent of annual income is the estimated present value of lifetime lost income for a year of interruption found for men in the NLS of Young Men. For women, however, the present value of lost income was far less substantial; the cost of a year of interruption estimated from the NLS of Young Women was less than 10 percent of their average annual earnings. Significant determinants of the decision to return to school include Veterans Educational Assistance, pregnancy, living in the central city, and earnings on the first job below expected earnings. An economic model of schooling interruptions is used to explain the influence of earnings on the first job and the probability of interrupting. In this model, discontinuous schooling comes from a process of sampling the job market. The individual leaves school to work. If the match of his skills and personal characteristics match the needs of his employer, this appears as higher than expected earnings on the first job. Mismatches sometimes occur inducing a decision to return to school. Implications of an economic model of schooling interruptions are applied to the Young Women and Young Men samples. This model resolves the finding that the probability of an interruption increases the older the student is at the point he or she first leaves school. It is demonstrated that a return to school is based on a downward revision in the cost of schooling rather than an upward revision in the value of further schooling for young men. Earning information on the first job after schooling has no significant effect on young women's decision to return to school, due in part to the much lower lifetime cost of schooling interruptions suffered by young women. Cohort: B G.

1342 MARCUS, RICHARD D.
"Measuring the Rate of Return to Interrupted Schooling." *Journal of Educational Statistics* 9,4 (Winter 1984):295-310.

The most widely followed technique to estimate the rate of return to a year of schooling was provided by Mincer (1974). This paper extends Mincer's semilog wage regression method to include those who interrupted their schooling with years of work. Schooling and the duration of the interruption interact to create nonlinearities in the rate of return to schooling. The proposed method is then applied to both Vietnam Era G.I. students and civilian interrupters. Interrupters are shown to earn substantially the same rate of return as those who experienced uninterrupted schooling, when both groups have obtained the same level of schooling. Students on the G.I. Bill earned slightly higher rates of return to their interrupted schooling, but their accumulated work experience was not valued highly in the labor market. Cohort: B.

1343 MARE, ROBERT D.
"Socioeconomic Careers and Differential Mortality Among Older Men in the United States." Working Paper 87-30, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1986.

This paper is a preliminary examination of the effects of family, socioeconomic and labor force status on the mortality of older males. Utilizing data from the NLS of Older Men, variations in occurrence and timing of death among various demographic groups and influences on mortality of 'early' vs 'later' life decisions and experiences are analyzed. Future research goals are summarized. Cohort: M.

1344 MARE, ROBERT D. and PALLONI, ALBERTO.
"Couple Models for Socioeconomic Effects on the Mortality of Older Persons." Working Paper 88-7, Center for Demography and Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1988.

This paper develops and applies models for the multivariate analysis of survival processes when observations are naturally paired. These models include bivariate tobit models for observations drawn from censored bivariate normal distributions, bivariate hazard models, and models based on pair rank data. These models provide alternative ways of estimating the effects of the covariates of survival within pairs while controlling for unobserved factors that are shared by members of the pair. The models make varying distributational assumptions about the age pattern of survival and about unobserved pair-level determinants of survival. The models are applied to the assessment of socioeconomic effects on mortality on husbands and wives in the U.S. using the NLS of Older Men. Bivariate survival models provide a systematic way of assessing common, cross-spouse, and within- spouse effects of education, occupational status, and other sociodemographic predictors of mortality, as well as bereavement and widowhood effects. Most socioeconomic influences on mortality are through their effects on shared experiences of spouses rather than person-specific mechanisms. In the application presented here, the bivariate tobit, bivariate hazard, and pair rank models yield similar results. Cohort: M.

1345 MARE, ROBERT D. and WINSHIP, CHRISTOPHER.
"Demographic Influences on Family and Social Transitions." (In-progress Research). University of Wisconsin, 4412 Social Science Building, Madison, WI 53706.

This research concerns the transition to adulthood in the U.S. during the past three decades, with specific attention to differences between blacks and whites. It focuses on three topics central to understanding changes for youths generally and blacks in particular. These include the effects of changing labor market conditions on: (1) steeply declining proportions of young persons who are married; (2) the fertility for young, unmarried women; and (3) changes in educational attainment and school enrollment. With regard to marriage trends, this research describes assortative mating between spouses with varying socioeconomic and labor force statuses, and develops new models of marriage markets to assess key hypotheses about marriage trends. The central hypotheses are that trends in marriage for young blacks result from declines in numbers of young black men with stable employment prospects on the one hand, or from the improved socioeconomic standing of black women relative to men on the other. With regard to fertility, this research examines the relationship between women's employment opportunities and their fertility, a link well-studied for married women, but neglected for unmarried women. With regard to schooling and labor market opportunities, the research attempts to specify the effects of changing economic rewards to different levels of schooling and trends in enrollment and attainment. This investigation is concerned with explaining both long-term convergence of educational attainments of blacks and whites and recent divergence between the races in rates of college enrollment, to the detriment of young blacks. The research will consist of multivariate analyses based on the NLSY (1979-88), the NLS of Young Men (1966-81) and Young Women (1968-88), the March Current Population Survey (1964-88), and the October Current Population Survey (1968-87). [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: B G Y.

1346 MARET, ELIZABETH G.
"How Women's Health Affects Labor Force Attachment." *Monthly Labor Review* 105 (April 1982):56-58.

The findings of this research indicate that: (1) the supply of labor varies significantly among health categories for both white and black women; (2) although health is correlated with labor force attachment for both races, it is more important in the labor supply of blacks than of whites; and (3) differences in the labor supplied by black and by white women increase under conditions of excellent and good health, but virtually disappear under conditions of poor health. Cohort: W.

1347 MARET, ELIZABETH G. and CHENOWETH, LILLIAN.
"The Labor Force Patterns of Mature Rural Women." *Rural Sociology* 44 (Winter 1979):736-53.

Labor force participation of two samples of rural women are investigated. A comparison is made between those living within SMSAs and outside. The findings indicate substantial differences in supply and demand factors related to labor market activity. Cohort: W.

1348 MARET, ELIZABETH G. and FINLAY, BARBARA.
"The Distribution of Household Labor Among Women in Dual-Earner Families." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (May

1984):357-64.

This paper reports an empirical investigation of the hypothesis that women in dual earner families maintain full responsibility for domestic tasks involving care of the home and children. Three specific questions are addressed: (1) is there variability in the extent of home responsibilities among women in dual earner families? (2) has there been significant change in these responsibilities in recent years? and (3) what are the correlates of the observed variability? Based on data from the NLS of Mature Women, the findings indicate substantial variability as well as some decrease in the extent of home responsibilities among women in dual earner families. The major correlates of the observed variability are race, place of residence, and earned income of self and of husband. These variables account for 13 percent of individual level variation in domestic responsibilities among employed married respondents with dependent children. Cohort: W.

1349 MARET-HAVENS, ELIZABETH G.
"Developing an Index to Measure Female Labor Force Attachment." *Monthly Labor Review* 100 (May 1977):35-38.

The labor force participation of mature American women is highly variable. Not only is there variation among women as to whether there is participation at a given point in time, but among working women, the nature or extent of their participation varies markedly. Five types of labor force attachment are identified on the basis of an attachment index. Each is characteristic of an important segment of women who participate in the American labor force. Cohort: W.

1350 MARET-HAVENS, ELIZABETH G.
"Women and the American Occupational Structure." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1977.

This report explains the labor force participation patterns of American women. The report contains both a literature survey and an empirical analysis of women's labor force participation. Based on data from longitudinal surveys for a statistical sample of mature American women, the general focus of this research is on economic models of female labor force participation. More specifically, the research explores supply and demand conditions related to employment patterns of mature women. The supply conditions pertain to personal attributes of females such as their attitudes, education, ethnicity, and number of children. The demand conditions concern characteristics of the job and labor-environment and include female earnings and general economic conditions of the market place. Cohort: W.

1351 MARINI, MARGARET M.
"Family and Labor Market Behavior." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of Minnesota, 267 19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

The purpose of the proposed project is to achieve a better understanding of the relationship between family and labor market behavior in advanced industrial societies where adult roles are highly differentiated by gender. The project will examine the effect of gender-role differentiation on the labor market behavior and rewards of the two sexes. Generally, in these societies men make relatively greater investments in the labor market and women make relatively greater investments in the family. The tasks performed by women and men in each of these two spheres differ and it is hypothesized that individuals of each sex come to occupy different labor market positions as a result of (1) gender-role socialization (2) gender differences in the effects of family experiences on preparation for and involvement in the labor market, and (3) gender differences in treatment by employers, or discrimination in the labor market. The objective of the proposed project is to understand these mechanisms by which individuals of the two sexes are sorted into positions in the labor market offering different levels of reward. The analyses will be carried out using two national longitudinal surveys of individuals, the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Recursive partitioning regression will be used to examine influences on occupational aspirations and to assess the relative importance of various mechanisms by which gender differences in wages are hypothesized to arise. Cohort: M W.

1352 MARSHALL, ROBERT C. and ZARKIN, GARY A.

"The Effect of Job Tenure on Wage Offers." *Journal of Labor Economics* 5,3 (July 1987):301-324.

A wage offer can be either acceptable or unacceptable to a worker, but in cross-sectional and panel data only acceptable wage offers are observed. An OLS wage equation will not reveal how job tenure affects wage offers but rather will reveal how tenure affects acceptable wage offers. By jointly modeling the firm's determination of the wage offer and the worker's decision to accept or reject the offer, the authors are able to estimate the effect of job tenure on wage offers consistently. In contrast to the usual OLS results, it was found that job tenure has no statistically significant effect on wage offers. Cohort: B.

1353 MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM.
"Adolescent Fathers in the United States: Their Initial Living Arrangements, Marital Experience and Educational Outcomes." *Family Planning Perspectives* 19,6 (November/December 1987):240-251.

Data from the NLSY show that seven percent of young males who were aged 20-27 in 1984 had fathered a child while they were teenagers, more than three-quarters of them nonmaritally. One-third of them married within 12 months of conception, and half of all of the young men lived with their child shortly after the child's birth. Overall, young black men were more likely to have been responsible for a nonmarital first birth than were males of other racial backgrounds, and only 15 percent of black teenagers lived with their first child. Multivariate analyses indicate that only black or Hispanic youths and those who fathered a child at age 16 or younger were significantly less likely to have lived with their first child; those who were raised Catholic were more likely to have done so. Teenage fathers, regardless of their marital status at conception or age at first birth, were much more likely to have been high school dropouts than were other male teenagers. Those with a maritally conceived child had a particularly high drop-out rate--almost 62 percent. A multivariate analysis revealed that a teenage father's living with his child shortly after birth was not significantly related to his completion of high school, while being black was positively associated. The racial difference may mean that norms or social and familial supports are more influential for young black males in minimizing the possible deleterious effects of teenage fatherhood on schooling. Cohort: Y.

1354 MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM.
"Male Teenage Fertility: An Analysis of Fatherhood Commitment and its Association with Educational Outcomes and Aspirations." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1987.

My research, based on NLSY data and my survey of high school youth in Columbus, Ohio, focuses on male adolescent fertility, teenage fathers' propensity to live with their nonmaritally conceived first child, and young males' hypothetical intentions to do the same in the event that they and their girlfriend were responsible for an unplanned pregnancy. I explore the association between living arrangement variables and young fathers' educational outcomes, schooling intentions, and their expectations for their partners' schooling. I also test Ajzen and Fishbein's social psychological model of reasoned action. I argue that this kind of research is timely since we need to incorporate young males more fully into our conceptualization of adolescent fertility and fatherhood if we wish to develop more viable policies and programs. NLSY data indicate 5.5 percent of males 20-27 years of age in 1984 were teenagers when they fathered a nonmaritally conceived first child, that almost 80 percent of teenage fathers had their child when they were 18 or 19 years old, and that black teens were more likely to father children, and to do so outside of marriage and at younger ages, than their white or Hispanic counterparts. While several background variables were associated with an above average probability of living with a child initially for whites in a multivariate context, none of the measured background variables were significant predictors of living arrangement status among blacks. These data do not suggest that living with a child is directly related to adverse educational consequences. Teenage fathers whose first child was maritally conceived had the poorest high school completion patterns of all males. About half of young males in the high school sample, both whites and blacks, indicated that they would be "quite likely" or "extremely likely" to live with their partner and child. The attitudinal and subjective norm components of Ajzen and Fishbein's model accounted for 32 percent of the variance in the intention variable and the attitudinal component was the more powerful predictor in all models. [UMI ADG87-10026] Cohort: Y.

1355 MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM.
"Teenage Fatherhood: High School Accreditation and Educational Attainment." In: *Adolescent Fathers*, Arthur Elster and Michael Lamb, eds., Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1986.

Data are presented that provide some basic information on the background characteristics and high school completion outcomes for teenage fathers and their peers who remain childless throughout their teens. The tabular data permit a comparison of the demographic characteristics and high school accreditation status for individuals who father children at different ages, for those who are married and not married when their child is born, for those who live with their child and those who do not, and more generally, for those who experience teenage fertility and those who do not. Using regression analysis to look at males 20-26 years of age who had fathered a child as a teenager and later subsequent educational attainment showed that fathering a child as a teenager, irrespective of whether or not the fathers lived with their child, was negatively related to respondents' completed years of schooling. Cohort: Y.

1356 MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Does Wanting to Become Pregnant with a First Child Affect Subsequent Maternal Behaviors and Infant Birth Weight?" *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 50 (November 1988):1023-1036. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

Using data from the NLSY, the authors examined the relationship between whether or not women wanted to become pregnant with their first child, and their subsequent maternal behaviors and infant's birth weight. Fifty-five percent of the sample wanted to become pregnant when they did. Being a black or younger mother was associated with below average levels of pregnancy wantedness, while living in an urban area was positively associated with wantedness. In addition, it was found that while wantedness was related to most of the maternal behaviors in a bivariate context, age at childbearing and race tended to be responsible for these relationships. In a multivariate context, women who wanted their pregnancy were more likely to initiate prenatal care early in their pregnancy and more likely to gain 50 or more pounds during pregnancy. However, wantedness was not a significant predictor of: alcohol or smoking behavior, low weight gain by the mother during pregnancy, her infant's birth weight, whether she ever breastfed, or whether she took her infant for wellcare soon after birth. Cohort: Y.

1357 MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM and MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Impact of Sex Education on Sexual Activity, Contraceptive Use, and Premarital Pregnancy Among American Teenagers." *Family Planning Perspectives* 18,4 (July/August 1986):151-162.

This study examined data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Youth, a U.S. panel survey of 6,288 women and 6,398 men who have been interviewed each year since 1979 when they were 14-22 years old. The principal objectives of this research were to document the proportion of a recent cohort of teenagers who had taken a sex education course and the extent to which they were exposed to five types of course instruction, and to examine systematically the relationship between exposure to a sex education course and sex-related behaviors of young women. The findings indicated that the majority of young people (66 percent of women and 79 percent of men) had become sexually active by age 19. A notable finding was that a sizeable proportion of youth had sexual intercourse for the first time without having taken a sex education course. Among those teens who became sexually active by age 19, only 53 percent of women and 35 percent of men had taken a sex education course before they first had intercourse. Analyses revealed, after controlling for a series of sociodemographic factors, that 15- to 16-year-old girls who were virgins and who had taken a sex education course were slightly more likely to initiate sexual activity within the year after their course than those who had not taken a course; no relationship was found between course taking and sexual activity for 17- and 18-year-old women. Young women who had previously taken a sex education course were significantly more likely to use effective contraceptives than were teenagers who had never had a course. However, course taking did not affect young women's probability of experiencing a nonmarital pregnancy before age 20 in a multivariate context. Cohort: Y.

1358 MARTIN, HOLLY P.
"The Integration of Women into the Military: A Preliminary Investigation of Relevant Factors." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin, 1987.

This paper presents an extension to the human capital model of wage level determination for women. The new model incorporates the effect of expectations of potential earnings on future earnings. A woman's decision to invest in human capital, to remain committed to the labor force, and to search for a new job that would pay a greater return to her for her investment in human capital, rests primarily on her expectations of what she can earn in the labor market. Using the NLS Mature Women data, the empirical analysis shows that current wages are dependent on past expectations and that expectations depend on past wages and labor market conditions. Two-stage least squares regression was used to obtain parameters of current wage and expected wage equations. The results indicate that historically low expectations, due possibly to the male/female wage differential, will continue to influence the future wage patterns of women. Cohort: Y.

1359 MARTIN, LINDA R. and STEVENS, KATHY C.
"Wage Expectations and the Future Earnings of Women." Presented: New Orleans, the Meetings of the Southern Economic Association CSWEP Session, 1986.

This study investigated sex and race differences in job satisfaction, ratings of supervisors' competence, and intention to re-enlist as a function of self esteem, sex role attitudes and proportion of female coworkers for black and white youth in the military. 829 black and white, male and female youth ranging in age from 16 to 23 who completed extensive interview questionnaires as part of the military subsample of the NLSY comprised the sample. It was predicted that a negative relationship would be found between self esteem, stereotypical sex role attitudes, and proportion of female coworkers as the independent variables, and job satisfaction, intention to re- enlist, and supervisors' competence ratings as the dependent variables. This negative relationship was hypothesized to be stronger for whites than for blacks, and for males than for females. None of these hypotheses were supported when the data were analyzed with correlation and regression procedures. Possible explanations for the lack of conclusive findings are discussed, along with the limitations of the present study, directions for future research, and implications for policy development regarding integrating women into military work settings. [UMI ADG87-17476] Cohort: W.

1360 MARTIN, S. L. and BURCHINAL, M. R.
"Young Women's Antisocial Behavior and the Later Emotional and Behavioral Health of their Children." *American Journal of Public Health* 82,7 (July 1992):1007-10.

Questions arise concerning whether youthful female deviant behavior eventually will have negative behavioral and emotional consequences for the later children of these women. Associations between the severity of early female antisocial behavior (including both drug-related and non-drug related offenses) and the later behavioral and emotional health of the children of these women were examined among 1425 mother-child pairs of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Multiple linear regression procedures indicated a significant positive relationship between the severity of the mothers' early non-drug-related offenses and the later severity of the children's scores on the Antisocial, Hyperactive, Anxious/Depressed, Headstrong, Peer Conflict/Social Withdrawal, Immature Dependency, and Total Problem subscales of the Behavior Problem Index. This study demonstrated an association between the antisocial behavior of female youth and the later behavioral and emotional problems of the children of these women. Future research needs to determine the mechanisms underlying the intergenerational transmission of these types of problems so that effective preventive and therapeutic public health practices may be designed and implemented. Cohort: Y C.

1361 MARTIN, SANDRA L. and BURCHINAL, MARGARET R.
"Antisocial Behavior of Female Youth and the Later Emotional and Behavioral Health of their Children: Findings from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Working Paper, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1991.

Associations between the severity of early female antisocial behavior (including both drug and non-drug related offenses) and the later behavioral and emotional health of the children of these women were examined among 1,428 mother-child pairs of the NLSY. Multiple linear regression procedures found a significant positive relationship between the severity of the mothers' early non-drug related offenses and the later severity of the children's antisocial, anxious/depressed, hyperactive, immature dependency, headstrong, peer conflict/social withdrawal, and total problem scores. Cohort: Y C.

1362 MASON, ANDREW W.
"An Empirical Analysis of Life-Cycle Saving, Income, and Household Size." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1975.

The effect of children on the distribution of household consumption is estimated by examining the relationship between the number of children and the predicted proportion of lifetime resources consumed over the entire child- rearing interval. Although households which raised more children consume a higher proportion of their lifetime resources during the child-rearing years than households which raised fewer children, the effect of children on the allocation of consumption is considerably less than is generally assumed. When both of these influences of children on savings are considered, the household savings rate during the child-rearing years is considerably less sensitive to the number of children than was previously thought to be the case. For low-income households the household savings rate during the child rearing interval may be positively associated with the number of children being reared. Cohort: W.

1363 MASON, NANCY A.
"Objective Indices vs. Subjective Perceptions of Career Progress." American Institute for Decision Sciences Proceeding (1982).

The relationship among three objective indices of career progress and a subjective evaluation of career progress in the mid/late career stage is empirically investigated. While there is a statistically significant direct relationship, the practical significance (i. e. , strength of the relationship) is questioned. The results seem to indicate that any investigation of career progress should include both externally defined and self-defined criteria of career progress. This is in agreement with a recurring theme in the literature on careers. Cohort: M.

1364 MASON, NANCY A.
"Subjective Perceptions of Career Movement in the Mid/Late Career Stage: Objective Correlates, Antecedents, and Consequences of Various Patterns." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Minnesota, 1983.

The NLS of Older Men was used to explore the relationships between an individual's subjective perception of his career progress and a number of antecedent, consequent, and concurrent variables. Individuals reporting three different career patterns (progress, maintenance, and decline) in the mid/late career stage were identified. Literature on careers has tended to depict the mid/late career stage as being one of decline. Results indicated that many more men reported continued progress or maintenance over the decade than would be expected from the literature. Objective measures of career progress (such as change in income) had a weak, although statistically significant, influence on perceived progress. This result would indicate that subjectively defined career progress may need to be included along with objective measures of progress in career research. The relationships between career progress and attitudes toward various aspects of the nonwork domain tended to support the "spillover" hypothesis (i.e., a positive attitude in one domain is associated with a positive attitude in the other). The strongest positive relationship was between attitudes toward aspects of the nonwork domain that appeared to be more proximate to the work domain. Demographic variables found to be associated with reported career progress were educational level and occupation of the respondent. Respondents of higher educational levels and those employed within professional, technical, and managerial occupations were more likely to report career progress. The impact of perceived career progress on subsequent attitudes toward retirement was also studied. Results indicated that for respondents in managerial, professional, and technical as well as those in skilled trades, those respondents who reported continued progress had the most positive attitude toward retirement. In white collar and blue collar occupations the most positive attitude toward retirement was reported by those who had stayed about the same in their career over the decade even when controlling for financial condition. This may indicate that a different standard for career progress was being used in the different occupational groupings. Cohort: M.

1365 MATTILA, J. PETER.
"The Impact of Extending Minimum Wages to Private Household Workers." Final Report, Manpower Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1971.

This study attempts to analyze the potential impact of an extension of minimum wage legislation which would cover household maids and servants. There is concern that if the minimum is set too high, households will cut back on their demand for maids, substituting commercial services and labor-saving appliances. This study tries to quantitatively predict these effects. In order to make these predictions it is necessary to estimate the level and distribution of the wages of maids. Longitudinal labor market survey data on Young Women 14-24, Mature Women 3044, and Consumer Price Survey data are used for this purpose. We conclude that in 1971 approximately one-half of all maids earn less than $1. 40 per hour. Cohort: G W.

1366 MAULDIN, T. A.
"Causes and Consequences of Divorce: Differences by Gender and Age." (In-Progress Research). U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. University of Georgia, Home Economics of Extension Service, Athen.

Compare the causes of divorce by gender and age cohort and test for selectivity bias in analyses related to consequences of divorce. Compare economic consequences of divorce between men and women and between age cohorts. Identify factors which reduce and increase the economic impact of divorce on families by sex and age cohort. Four data sets (National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience-Mature Men, Mature Women, Young Men, and Young Women) will be utilized to address the three objectives. Samples will be analyzed in year of divorce and 2 years prior to and 4 years following divorce. A variety of statistical techniques will be used. Implications for public policy will be made. Cohort: B G M W.

1367 MAULDIN, TERESA and KOONCE, JOAN.
"The Effect of Human Capital on the Economic Status of Divorced and Separated Women: Differences by Race." *The Review of Black Political Economy* 18,4 (Spring 1990):55-68.

This study investigated the impact of investments in human capital on the economic well-being of black and white women immediately following marital disruption. It also explored the extent to which the observed differences in income between the two groups were due to differences in the levels of qualities (endowments) or differences in the impact of these qualities (discrimination). The average differences in endowments explained almost two-thirds of the income gap between black and white women. Most of this explanatory power was due to differences in educational attainment, work experience, and region. Cohort: G.

1368 MAULDIN, TERESA A.
"Economic Consequences of Divorce or Separation among Women in Poverty." *Journal of Divorce and Remarriage* 14,3-4 (1991):163-177.

Data from a subsample (N = 101) of the NLS Young Women cohort are used to investigate the characteristics of low-income women following divorce or separation, highlighting factors that help explain a woman's ability to move out of poverty in the year following marital disruption/dissolution. Discriminant analysis results indicate that the most important discriminators of this ability are current employment status, job training, education, race, and presence of a child under age 6. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: G.

1369 MAULDIN, TERESA A.
"The Effect of Human Capital on the Economic Status of Women Immediately Following Divorce or Separation." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1985.

Human capital theory and comparative advantage theory were used to develop regression models to explain the effect of work-related human capital on the per capita family income of women immediately following divorce or separation, controlling for background variables. It was hypothesized that work-related human capital, as measured by education, occupational status (as a proxy for work experience), and job training, would increase a woman's per capita income following marital disruption. It was further hypothesized that a negative attitude toward women working and poor health would decrease a woman's per capita income following marital disruption. It was also hypothesized that the effect of work-related human capital on per capita income would differ between women who were non-poor prior to and following disruption and women who were non-poor prior to disruption but poor following disruption and between women who were poor prior to and following marital disruption and women who were poor prior to marital disruption but non-poor following marital disruption. A sample of women who experienced marital disruption for the first time was drawn from the NLS of Young Women. Per capita family income was associated with education and occupational status. Among the control variables, current employment status, presence of children under 6 years old and race were significant. For the women who were non-poor prior to disruption and poor following disruption (non-poor/poor) an increase in occupational status actually decreased per capita income. In addition, lower educational achievement among the non-poor/poor women reduced the positive effect of education on per capita family income. Educational attainment also differentially affected the per capita family income of women who were poor prior to and following marital disruption and the women who were poor prior to marital disruption and non-poor following marital disruption with the latter group benefiting more from their human capital. The results of this study indicated the importance of the stock of work-related human capital possessed by women who are maritally disrupted. Education and occupational status (as a proxy for work experience) had a significant impact on a woman's ability to provide for her family immediately following marital disruption. Cohort: G.

1370 MAULDIN, TERESA A.
"Women Who Remain Above the Poverty Level in Divorce: Implications for Family Policy." *Family Relations* 39,2 (April 1990):141-146.

This paper explores differences in resources and characteristics of maritally disrupted women who remain above the poverty level following divorce or separation and the effects of such resources and characteristics on per capita income. Comparisons are made between women experiencing an increase vs. a decrease in economic well-being. It was found that per capita income was significantly affected by education, job training, health, and race. Differences in the marginal effects of job training and health among the two groups of women were found. Policy implications are discussed. Cohort: G.

1371 MAULDIN, TERESA A.; RUDD, NANCY M.; and STAFFORD, KATHRYN.
"The Effect of Human Capital on the Economic Status of Women Following Marital Disruption." *Home Economics Research Journal* 18,3 (March 1990):202-210.

Women who fail to invest in human capital such as education and work experience risk future poverty in the event of marital disruption. This study used data from the NLS of Young Women cohort to determine the effect of human capital on the per capita household income of women immediately divorce or separation. Results indicated that higher levels of educational attainment and work experience increase post-disruption per capita income by significant amounts. However, fairly large increments of human capital are needed to offset the income-reducing effect of children under age six in the household. Cohort: G.

1372 MAULDON, JANE.
"How Well Do Retrospective Recalls Match Panel Reports?" Working Paper, University of California--Berkeley, 1990.

This paper examines the accuracy and completeness of retrospective data by comparing retrospective reports with data gathered in repeated panel surveys from the same individuals. While the surveys considered here describe educational events, the discrepancies identified between panel and retrospective data are likely to occur in other types of surveys. The study reveals substantial differences in the reported frequency and timing of transitions in and out of school, depending on whether retrospective or the panel data are used. The author attributes most of these differences to forgetfulness: the results indicate that after five years, about one- half of the stopouts that occurred seem to be forgotten. A smaller proportion of the discrepancies arose from differences in wording or interpretation of the panel and retrospective survey questions. The findings sound a clear note of caution to researchers who routinely rely on retrospective reports. They also highlight some potential limitations of panel data. Cohort: Y.

1373 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Basic Skills, Occupational Training, and Wage Differentials Between Young Black and White Males." Presented: Washington, D.C., Population Association of America Annual Meeting, 1991.

This paper empirically examines the interrelationships between prelabor market skills, on-the-job training as it occurs within occupations, wages, and race. Using data from the NLSY, the lower level of basic skills of blacks is linked to subsequent wage reductions and racial wage differentials. While fewer prelabor market skills do not directly reduce on-the-job training, blacks' employment in less skilled occupations does impede their acquisition of on-the-job training. Thus, blacks' lower level of both prelabor market and labor market skill accumulation is a primary determination of racial wage differentials for youth. In fact, by increasing blacks' basic skills and occupational training to white levels, racial wage differences all but disappear. Cohort:

Y.

1374 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Economic Returns to Migration: Marital Status and Gender Differences." *Social Science Quarterly* 68,1 (March 1988):108-121.

This research explores the relationship between economic returns to migration and gender and marital status. Using a matched group of migrants and nonmigrants, results indicate that migration returns associate with marital status. Men separating from their wives and never married women experience positive migration returns. Married women, as tied movers or stayers, have (reduced) earnings constrained by familial situations. Non-migrating men separating from their wives, with reduced earnings, appear to be "tied" to a labor market. Cohort: B G.

1375 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Education and Black-White Wage Differences: Quantity, Quality, and Selectivity." Forthcoming: *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*.

This paper examines black-white wage differences among young men that are associated with differences in educational attainment and quality and in unmeasured individual ability. Because these factors are unambiguously interrelated, traditional OLS estimation models produce biased estimates of the returns to education and, therefore, necessitate statistical corrections before black-white wage differentials in the face of education quantity and quality differences can be assessed. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, we statistically test for and correct for both selectivity and ability biases inherent in estimating the education-wage relationship and show that the main source of the black-white wage differential is the racial difference in the quality of schooling. Because blacks have much lower levels of basic skills when leaving school, their wages lag behind white wages. In fact, closing the gap in basic skills may reduce the wage differential by two-thirds. Cohort: Y.

1376 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"The Effect of Human Capital and Labor Market Segments on Retirement Income: A Policy Analysis." *Social Science Quarterly* 67,1 (March 1986):53-68.

This study explores the effects of human capital accumulation and segmental career trajectories on retirement income. Results indicate that human capital influences level of retirement income while segmented institutions influence the source of retirement income and post-retirement employment. Thus, reduction in government aid to the elderly will have little impact on work behavior and may increase inequality; however, direct intervention in retirement employment policies will have an impact on stimulating employment. Cohort: M.

1377 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"The Effect on Black-White Wage Differences of Differences in the Quantity and Quality of Education." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 47,2 (January 1994):249-264.

Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth for black-white differences in educational attainment, educational quality, and unmeasured individual ability can explain black-white wage differences. An analysis that corrects for both selectivity and ability biases inherent in estimating the education-wage relationship shows that the main source of the black-white wage differential is the racial difference in the quality rather than quantity of schooling. In fact, the author concludes, closing the racial gap in the basic skills learned in school could reduce the wage differential by two-thirds. Reprinted by permission of the publisher. Cohort: Y.

1378 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"The Impact of Preretirement Labor Market Experience on Postretirement Well-being." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

A study was conducted to determine labor market factors influencing one's psychological well being and economic security after retirement. Research was found that supported the hypotheses that a worker's employment, earnings, and industry in the labor force greatly affect a retiree's financial position; the reason for labor force withdrawal influences economic position and outlook toward life; a positive relationship exists between income and life satisfaction; and health problems and job satisfaction influence life satisfaction after retirement. Data were drawn from the older men's cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience. A logarithmic function of the income received from pension and Social Security was used to measure income. Life satisfaction was measured by response to a question regarding how happy the respondent was with his life. It was found that workers with successful labor market experiences were likely to have a better financial situation in retirement that was transmitted into greater life satisfaction. Whites appeared psychologically affected by job loss, while blacks' ties to the labor market were purely financial. Life satisfaction was not related to the comparison of retirement to preretirement income but was related to the absolute level of income after retirement. Cohort: M.

1379 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Individual and Aggregate Influences on the Age at First Birth." *Population Research and Policy Review* 10 (1991):27-46.

This study examines the influence of individual demand factors and aggregate period and cohort effects on the age at first childbirth for blacks, whites, and three cohorts of mothers. Data from the NLS of Mature Women and Young Women were used to construct three birth cohorts of women: women born between 1923 and 1929, 1930 and 1937, and 1944 and 1954. Results reconcile the discrepancy between increased opportunity cost of childbearing and decreased age at first childbirth by showing dominate aggregate influences for blacks and for more recent cohorts of women. For the early baby-boom cohort, there is a relative strengthening in the influence of both aggregate period and cohort effects and individual demand factors on initial childbearing timing. The study also uncovers potential estimation bias in examining age at first childbirth with indirect aggregate influences operating through individual factors for recent cohorts and spurious correlation existing between individual factors and aggregate influences. Cohort: G W.

1380 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Influences on the Timing of First Childbearing." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 5,2 (April 1987):113-121.

This paper presents evidence that women from different population subgroups respond differently to economic and background influences when timing initial childbearing. Among all groups examined, age at first birth tends to increase as education levels increase, and married women with spouses present tend to be older than other women at first childbirth. Among whites, all economic influences considered--hourly pay rate, nonmarket income, and work during the year prior to childbearing--have a significant influence in deferring first childbirth, but family background does not. Among blacks, family background plays a significant role in determining age at first childbirth, but only one economic influence--the hourly pay rate--is significant. Blacks' response to family background is somewhat greater than their response to hourly pay rate. Race as a separate influence is significant among women age 20 years or under, but that influence disappears among older women. Because of their adverse economic consequences, adolescent pregnancies and unwed motherhood are of mounting concern. This study suggests that, contrary to popular belief, welfare programs do not foster early pregnancy nor do programs to reduce unemployment deter it. Educational achievement, however, serves as a deterrent to early pregnancy among all groups. Cohort: G.

1381 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Labor Market Effects from Involuntary Job Losses in Layoffs and Plant Closings: The Role of Human Capital in Facilitating Reemployment and Reduced Wage Loss." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 48 (April 1989):129-141.

This study examines wage loss and reemployment following involuntary job loss. Using nationally representative samples from the Young Men and Young Women cohorts of the NLS, it was found that workers with increased human capital are less likely to suffer wage loss and unemployment after job termination. Workers characterized as having little commitment to the labor market--low skill levels, clerical and sales workers, females, and low contributors to family income--are more likely to suffer unemployment and wage loss after job loss. This suggests that human capital characteristics serve as a signal of desirable, or undesirable, worker traits to a new firm. Cohort: B G.

1382 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Occupational Differences in the Determination of U.S. Workers' Earnings." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 46,4 (October 1987):431-443.

Using the Older Men's panel, path analysis and occupationally stratified samples, this study empirically examines the relative role of human capital and labor market structures in earnings determination. Results suggest that within the primary labor market, individual productivity differences (as manifested in human capital differentials) are the dominant influence on earnings determination. However, within the secondary labor market, a more structural model of earnings seems appropriate. Cohort: M.

1383 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"Occupational Segregation and Wages: Is There Long Run Convergence Among Young Male and Female Workers?" Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

Using data from the NLSY, this study empirically examines occupational and wage mobility of high school and college educated males and females in the first five years after school leaving. College-educated males exhibit the greatest occupational mobility with their movement into management positions. While females, irrespective of educational level, are overwhelmingly employed as clericals throughout the five year period, the movement of high school-educated females into the clerical field suggests that these females will spend nearly half their work lives as clericals. Reflecting this occupational movement, wage growth during the five year period is greatest for college-educated males. College- educated females experienced half as large a growth as their male counterpart and nearly equivalent wage growth as high school-educated males. Cohort: Y.

1384 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"The Retirement Experience: Psychological and Financial Linkages to the Labor Market." *Social Science Quarterly* 66,1 (March 1985):22-33. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

This research explored labor market factors influencing one's psychological well-being and economic security after retirement. Results supported the hypotheses that a worker's employment, earnings, and industry in the labor force affect a retiree's financial position; the reason for labor force withdrawal influences economic position and outlook toward life; a positive relationship exists between income and life satisfaction; and health problems and importance of job influence life satisfaction after retirement. A logarithmic function of the income received from pension and Social Security was used to measure income while life satisfaction was measured by response to a question regarding how happy the respondent was with his life. It was found that workers with successful labor market experiences were likely to have a better financial situation in retirement that was transmitted into greater life satisfaction and that whites appeared psychologically affected by job loss while blacks' ties to the labor were purely financial. Life satisfaction was not related to the comparison of retirement to preretirement income but was related to the absolute level of income after retirement, indicating that "replacement ratios" are not the most appropriate variables to be studied when looking at a retiree's income if we are concerned with psychological well-being. Cohort: M.

1385 MAXWELL, NAN L.
"The Retirement Implications of Industrial and Occupational Labor Market Segmentation." Ph.D. Dissertation, Florida State University, 1983.

This research explored the extent to which industrial and occupational labor market segments, labor market institutions, and human capital accumulation impact on a worker's labor market and retirement income. Using data from the Older Men's cohort of the NLS and a path analytic estimation procedure, results supported the hypothesis that labor market segments and market institutions exert a powerful impact on labor market earnings and that these influences extend into retirement. Labor market segments exert a more powerful impact on earnings than human capital variables as well as dictate the return on human capital investments while a worker is in the labor market. Labor market segments continue their impact on income once a worker withdraws from the labor force by influencing both the level and source of retirement income. Cohort: W.

1386 MAXWELL, NAN L. and D'AMICO, RONALD.
"Employment and Wage Effects of Involuntary Job Separation: Male-Female Differences." *American Economic Review* 76,2 (May 1986):373-377.

A study is undertaken to determine if women fare better or worse than men upon job termination. Analysis examines the role human capital and institutional factors play in explaining the consequences following involuntary job termination. Data are taken from the Young Men and Young Women's panels of the NLS. The results indicate that, while males may have increased displacement rates, once females lose their jobs, they are more likely to have difficulty recovering their initial labor market positions. Striking employment differentials between the sexes exist after displacement, with female unemployment rates about 2 1/2 times greater than rates for males. With prolonged unemployment, women are much more likely to drop out of the workforce than men. Much of the differential can be attributed to gender or to gender-related characteristics. Evidence also suggests that, net of human capital and institutional influences, displaced females also suffer greater wage loss than males. Cohort: B G.

1387 MAXWELL, NAN L. and DUFFAS, LU ANN.
"A Life-Cycle Model of Female Labor Supply." Presented: Baltimore, MD., Population Association of America, 1989.

A formal life-cycle model of female labor supply is developed in which a woman alters her human capital decision- making in accordance with expected life-cycle events. Within such a model, observed state dependence in labor force participation results from either heterogeneity in human capital and child service stock or from constraints on woman's decision-making. By identifying the direct relationship between children and human capital accumulation, the authors clarify the role of life-cycle events on permanent wages. By integrating this relationship into a system of choice and a system of all-or-nothing options, the multitude of influences on a woman's lifetime labor force participation decision are more easily untangled. Cohort: G W.

1388 MAXWELL, NAN L. and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Trends in the Determinants of Early Childbearing." *Population and Environment* 9,2 (Summer 1987):59-73. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

This study uses data from the Young Women and NLSY cohorts to examine the extent to which socioeconomic background factors and race have changed in their ability to predict a first birth before age 19 between 1968 and 1980 for women aged 19 to 23. The authors find little support for their hypothesis that the increasing availability of contraception and abortion for young women from all social classes reduces the traditionally strong inverse association between social class and early childbearing. There is evidence that, even after controlling for changes in socioeconomic background factors, black young women are significantly more likely than their white counterparts to bear children before age 19 in 1980 and the relative gap between races in this regard did not alter perceptibly during that period. Cohort: G Y.

1390 MAXWELL, SUZANNE LASCHE.
"Occupational Sex Segregation and Mobility: An Analysis of the Career Experiences of Mature Women, 1967-1977." Ph.D. Dissertation, Texas A & M University, 1983.

The major goal of this research is to analyze the labor experiences of mature women through the empirical examination of their mobility between occupational sectors defined on the basis of sex composition. The basis of this conceptualization is the theoretical intersection of three substantive traditions of literature and empirical research: occupational sex segregation, labor market segmentation, and occupational mobility. Five general multivariate propositions are derived from this theoretical intersection and are representative of a multi-theoretical approach to the analysis of mobility. More specifically, the influences of early formative influences, human capital investments, familial investments, market conditions, and job conditions are assessed on two types of mobility patterns: mobility from the typical occupational sector and mobility from the atypical occupational sector. Based on data from the NLS, the empirical analysis intends to accomplish two interrelated goals: 1. The fact of mobility, extent and the direction of movement, between sex-typed occupational sectors is established. 2. Explanatory models of the two types of inter-sectorial mobility are assessed. Even though little change in the overall occupational opportunities available to labor force participants is detected, an important amount of individual movement is observed between the atypical, balanced, and typical occupational sectors. Analysis of the determinants of mobility between sex-typed occupational sectors are presented according to three explanatory models. For Model I, indicators of early formative influences and job conditions are significantly associated with mobility from the typical occupational sector. For Model II, indicators of early formative influences, human capital investments, and job conditions are significantly associated with mobility from the atypical occupational sector. For Model III, indicators of human capital investments, familial investments, market conditions, and job conditions are significantly associated with both types of mobility. Cohort: W.

1391 MCCALL, BRIAN P.
"An Empirical Analysis of Youth Joblessness Durations." In: *Proceedings of the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Industrial Relation Research Association.* Atlanta, Industrial Relation Research Association (1989):603-610.

This paper examines the determinants of the length of joblessness durations for youth leaving their first job. Estimates are derived from a log-normal duration model. Utilizing the NLSY 1979-1985 Work history data, it was found that longer joblessness durations were experienced by black youth and less educated youth. Some evidence was found that increased job experience reduced the duration of joblessness for women. Cohort: Y.

1392 MCCALL, BRIAN P.
"Occupational Matching: A Test of Sorts." *Journal of Political Economy* 98,1 (1990):45-69.

A theory of job matching is developed in which matching information has job- specific and occupation-specific components. If occupational matching is significant, the theory predicts that, for those who have switched jobs but stayed in the same occupation, increased tenure in the previous job lowers the likelihood of separation from the current job. These predictions were tested using data from the NLSY; this panel data set follows 12,686 youths, aged 14 to 22 years in 1979, over the period 1979-1985. Using a proportional hazards approach, it was found that, in general, tenure in the previous job had a significantly negative impact on the separation rate from the current job. However, for those who had switched occupations between jobs, the magnitude of this effect was significantly less. Similar results were obtained when job quits were analyzed separately using a competing risks approach. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1393 MCCALL, BRIAN P.
"Studies of Sequential Choice in Labor Market." Ph.D. Dissertation, Princeton University, 1988.

This dissertation investigates problems of sequential job choice when jobs are characterized by significant uncertainty, the importance of which may differ from job to job, and where information revealed at one job may be useful for predicting the outcomes at other jobs. Recent results in the statistical theory of multi-armed bandits are used to determine the optimal sampling strategies for workers in this environment. Chapter 1 develops a model of job search where jobs are not identical and where not all information of value is revealed before a job is accepted. In this case, the optimal sampling strategy implies that jobs with more residual uncertainty are, ceteris paribus, ranked higher and associated with a lower reservation wage, which governs job acceptance. This gives a very simple explanation of why reservation wages might increase over an unemployment spell. Chapter 2 of this dissertation tries to determine whether matching occurs at an occupational level. A dynamic model of job choice is developed where matching information is comprised of job-specific and occupation-specific components. One empirical prediction derived from the theory is that, if occupation matching is significant, those working their second job in an occupation would be less likely to quit than those working their first job. This prediction is tested using weekly employment data from the NLSY and semi-parametric hazard estimation techniques which control for unobserved heterogeneity. The predictions of the model are confirmed but only for those working their second job in a occupation who, in addition, had tenure in their first job exceeding one year. Finally, Chapter 3 develops a model of occupational choice where matching information is partly occupation-specific, workers risk being fired, and interoccupational job switches may be significantly more costly, due to training, then intraoccupational job switches. It is shown that, when job switching costs are low and training costs negligible, workers find occupations with larger match uncertainty and where information tends to be occupation-specific more attractive. If it is more costly to move between occupations than within an occupation, then a worker likes occupations where information is relatively job-specific. [UMI ADG89-04319] Cohort: Y.

1394 MCCARTNEY, KATHLEEN and ROSENTHAL, SAUL.
"Family Mediators of the Effects of Maternal Employment in the First Year of Life." Presented: Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

The purpose of this study was to examine family mediators of the effects of early maternal employment on preschoolers using data on 1,248 children ages four to six from the Children of the NLSY. The HOME and a factor-based scale for the home environment each mediated the relation between maternal employment and PPVT and between maternal employment and a measure of behavior problems. These data suggest that maternal employment must be considered as one part of a complex social ecology for the young child. Cohort: Y C.

1395 MCCARTNEY, KATHLEEN and ROSENTHAL, SAUL.
"Maternal Employment Should be Studied Within Social Ecologies." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991):1103-1107.

An exchange on Maternal Employment and Young Children's Adjustment. The infant day care controversy began with a provocative paper by Belsky (1986), in which he expressed concerns about the developmental risks associated with extensive nonmaternal care. Critics responded to Belsky's claims (e.g., ClarkeStewart, 1988, 1989; Phillips, McCartney, Scarr, and Howes, 1987; Richters and Zahn-Waxler, 1988) and expressed two methodological criticisms. First, the studies upon which Belsky's claims rested were mostly nonexperimental; potential third variables related to extensive nonmaternal care seemed likely. Second, in virtually none of the studies did researchers consider the role of quality of child care (for an exception, see McCartney, Scarr, Phillips, Grajek, and Schwarz, 1982). Cohort: Y.

1396 MCCRATE, ELAINE.
"Discrimination, Returns to Education, and Teenage Childbearing." Working Paper, Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College, 1989.

Widespread teenage childbearing among some subpopulations of U.S. women, particularly black women, has been taken as evidence of a "culture of poverty." According to this theory, the poor do not take advantage of existing opportunities, such as school and work, to improve their economic circumstances. Utilizing data from the NLSY, this paper provides an empirical critique of such a notion. It demonstrates that returns to education are lower among the women who become teenage mothers, and that these lower returns are not due to the birth itself. Rather, they are due to poor quality schooling or jobs. Hence, since education does not pay off for these women, this research questions a key assumption of the culture of poverty theory: that education is a viable means to economic betterment. The paper also concludes that premarket discrimination in schooling and discrimination in employment contribute to teenage childbearing, rather than deficient culture. Cohort: Y.

1399 MCCRATE, ELAINE.
"Expectations of Adult Wages and Teenage Childbearing." *International Review of Applied Economics* 6,3 (1992):309-28.

The adult earnings of women and the age at which they initiated childbearing are well known to be positively correlated. Most previous research on teenage mothers has emphasized that early births reduce later earnings. This article explores whether the causality might run in the opposite direction: whether the expectation of low adult wages might increase the probability of teenage childbearing. Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, and treating teenage motherhood, wages and education as jointly determined, this investigation gives strong support to the idea that low wages contribute to teenage childbearing. I also explore two popular policy proposals for reducing the incidence of teenage childbearing: reducing transfer income and providing sex education courses. The former has only a very small effect on teenage childbearing; the latter is significant only for black adolescents. Cohort: Y.

1400 MCCRATE, ELAINE.
"Labor Market Segmentation and Relative Black/White Teenage Birth Rates." *Review of Black Political Economy* 18,4 (Spring 1990):37-53.

Teenage mothers typically have lower educational attainment than other women. Most observers have argued that this is a major reason for their greater risk of poverty. This article takes the opposite view: that circumstances associated with poverty contribute to a greater likelihood of teenage childbearing. In particular, poor educational quality and the chances of secondary sector employment are more common for black women, regardless of their age at first birth. Hence the payoffs to education may be quite low for these women, which may be the reason for early motherhood. This argument is presented in terms of segmented labor market theory. Data to support it is presented from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Other common explanations of teenage motherhood are critiqued. Cohort: Y.

1401 MCCRATE, ELAINE.
"Returns to Education and Teenage Childbearing." Working Paper, Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College and Economics Department, University of Vermont, 1989.

Teenage childbearing has received much recent attention, in great part because of its association with lower years of schooling, especially lower rates of high school completion. Based on wage regressions using data from the NLSY, it is argued that teenage motherhood is not therefore irrational: returns to education are lower for the women who become teenage mothers, and the difference is not due to the birth itself. Rather, the difference is most likely due to the quality of education or the rationing of primary sector jobs. Cohort: Y.

1402 MCDONALD, LYNN.
"The Retirement Spectrum: A Socioeconomic Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Calgary, 1983.

Utilizing data from the NLS Older Men's cohort, this study examined the socioeconomic factors influencing early, on-time, and late retirement. Using a political economy perspective as an inferential framework, three models of retirement were estimated to achieve this purpose. The initial model was designed to determine the extent to which economic, social, and political structures explain the degree and timing of retirement. The second model investigated the effects of economic segmentation (core and periphery) on retirement and the third model explored the influence of substantive complexity, motor skills, physical demands, and working conditions of occupations on the retirement process. The general conclusion of the analysis is that behavior across the retirement spectrum can be linked to the social and economic structures of society, a central tenet of the political economy perspective. Further, these socioeconomic structures are at least as important as individualistic factors in influencing the degree and timing of retirement. Cohort: M.

1403 MCELROY, MARJORIE B.
"The Joint Determination of Household Membership and Market Work: The Case of Young Men." *Journal of Labor Economics* 3,3 (July 1985):293-316.

Labor supply and household membership are systematically related and jointly chosen. The Nash bargaining model of family behavior of McElroy and Horney (1981) is used to specify stochastic structural relationships (two indirect utility functions, a market and a reservation wage function) that jointly determine work consumption, and household membership. The maximum likelihood estimates of the implied trinomial probit model differ sharply from those obtained when either market work or household membership is taken as exogenous. This application to white male youths from a matched sample drawn from three National Longitudinal Surveys shows the insurance function of families. Parents insure their sons against poor market opportunities: in the face of poor market opportunities a son may return to his parents' household. His parents share in the utility loss and thereby cushion the son's utility loss. Cohort: B M W.

1404 MCELROY, MARJORIE B. and KNIESNER, THOMAS J.
"Family Structure, Race, and Feminization of Poverty." Working Paper, Chapel Hill, NC: Department of Economics, University of North Carolina, 1986.

The substantial increase in the number of women living in poverty during the 1970s and the 1980s has been termed the feminization of poverty. Our research analyzes theoretically and empirically changes in family structure and the concomitant contribution to this trend. Our empirical work utilizes the NLS Mature Women's data to analyze the poverty experience of women at a crucial stage in the life cycle. Emphasized are the joint roles of chance, choice, and exogenous background factors in determining family structure. In particular, we present estimated multivariate hazard factors for divorce and remarriage and their relationship to poverty entry and exit. The focus is on predetermined factors--including both welfare generosity and demographics. We conclude by conjecturing that (at least through the year 2000) poverty will be defeminized. Cohort: W.

1405 MCKUSICK, DAVID R.
"Economic Determinants of Child Spacing in Small U.S. Families." Ph.D. Dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 1989.

This paper analyzes economic determinants of the length of the interval from marriage to first birth and from first to second birth among women in the United States between 1968 and 1980. The study is intended to test two economic models of birth spacing, one by Assaf Razin and a second by James Heckman and Robert Willis. Both are based on the new home economics approach to explaining fertility behavior. The positioning of births within the woman's childbearing years is seen as a function of current and expected family income, costs of childrearing and the couple's preference for children compared to other sources of gratification. The data set for this study is the Survey of Young Women, NLS. This survey follows a cohort of women aged 14-24 in 1968 from 1968 to 1980. The analyses use survival table techniques to allow for open birth intervals at the time of loss to followup or censoring by the end of the survey. The results support some of the predictions of the two models and fail to corroborate others. The results suggest that the effect of income on the timing of the first birth may be different from its effect on the second birth. Higher income by either the husband or the wife appears to delay the first birth but accelerate the second. [UMI ADG89-23723] Cohort: G.

1406 MCLANAHAN, SARA S.
"Intergenerational Consequences of Family Disruption." (In-progress Research). Office of Population Research, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-2091.

This research examines the intergenerational consequences of family disruption. Specifically, we analyze the effect of living with a single parent on (1) educational attainment, (2) "inactivity," defined as not working and not attending school, (3) family formation, e.g., marriage, fertility, and divorce, (4) psychological well-being, and (5) family relationships during adulthood. Three alternative, but in some ways, complementary hypotheses are tested: (1) the "economic deprivation hypothesis," which argues that lower attainment is due to a lack of parental investment, (2) the "socialization hypothesis," which argues that lower attainment is due to differences in parental values or lack of parental control, and (3) the "neighborhood hypothesis," which argues that lower attainment is due to social isolation and lack of employment opportunity. The data include the NLSY, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID-1985 wave), the High School and Beyond Survey (HSB), and the National Survey of Families and Households (NSFH). Each of these surveys has one or more features that make it uniquely attractive for studying intergenerational relationships. The analyses are based on (1) OLS and logit models, used to estimate the effect of background variables on high school completion, psychological well-being, role performance and family relationships in adulthood, (2) event-history models, used to examine the effect of background variables on rates of school interruption, inactivity, marriage, fertility, and divorce, and (3) fixed-effects models, used to control for unobserved heterogeneity in examining the effect of changes in family structure on changes in the behavior of offspring. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y.

1407 MCLANAHAN, SARA S. and GARFINKEL, IRWIN.
"Single Mothers, the Underclass, and Social Policy." *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 501 (January 1989):92-104.

This paper focuses on the question of whether mother-only families are part of an emerging urban underclass, defined as a population exhibiting weak labor force attachment and residential isolation in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty and unemployment. Analysis of national longitudinal survey data (NLSY, PSID) indicates that only a small minority of single mothers fit the description of an underclass--less than 5 percent--but a small and growing minority of black, never-married mothers meet all three criteria. It is argued that welfare programs are necessary, but that too heavy a reliance on welfare can facilitate the growth of an underclass. In contrast, universal programs such as child support assurance, child care, health care, children's allowances, and full employment would discourage such a trend and promote economic independence among single mothers. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

1408 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.
"Consequences of Adolescent Childbearing for the Mother's Occupational Attainment." Final Report, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1977.

This research provided documentation of the impact of adolescent childbearing on the economic attainment of the mother. Drawing on data from the NLS of Young Women, causal models of economic attainment were estimated separately for subsamples of women having their first child at different ages. The educational attainment of the early childbearer was found to be severely attenuated. Even after socioeconomic background was controlled, the earlier the birth of the first child, the lower the average education. The findings regarding labor force experience were inconclusive; however, there was a slight positive effect from early childbearing on experience. The earning potential of the short- and long-term occupation was found to be negatively associated with early childbearing. The effect was indirect, so that the mother's age at first parity influenced her education which, in turn, influenced her earning potential. In the short term, the adolescent mother was found to realize a far lower rate of economic return to her education. The mother's ability to exchange education for earning potential is reduced as age at first parity declines. This effect was not found in the long term model. The analysis of actual wages earned demonstrated no age-at-first-parity effect. Cohort: G.

1409 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.
"Differential Patterns of Female Labor-force Participation Surrounding the First Birth." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 44 (May 1982):407-20.

Five years of panel data from a national sample of Young Women age 14 to 24 are used to examine patterns of female labor-force participation surrounding the birth of the first child. It is argued that declines in labor-force participation prior to the first birth and increases in participation following the birth will vary by education, economic well-being, and prebirth work experience. In each case the differential patterns of participation surrounding the first birth conform to the hypotheses. A case is then made for the importance of recognizing the conditional nature of this dynamic relationship. Cohort: G.

1410 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.
"Educational and Occupational Aspirations as Determinants of Adolescent Fertility." Final Report, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1981.

Using the 14 to 24-year-old female cohort of the NLS, this report investigates the relationship between high educational and occupational aspirations and fertility. These aspirations are included in an equation along with measures of socioeconomic background, number of siblings, high school curriculum, and sex role attitudes. The equation is estimated separately within four categories of age (14/15, 16, 17, and 18) and two categories of race (white and black). Findings show that racial differences in adolescent fertility disappear for adolescents age 17 and 18 but remain among those who are younger; older white and black adolescents enrolled in a college preparatory high school curriculum are less likely to experience a birth than those enrolled in general vocational or technical curriculum; sex role attitudes and number of siblings do not affect probability of a birth for any of the age-race groups; and educational aspirations significantly affect birth probabilities only among whites age 14/15 and 17. Analyses show overall, however, that the adolescent fertility process is not profoundly influenced by aspirations. Cohort: G.

1411 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.
"The Family and Women's Labor Force Participation." Final Report, National Institute of Mental Health, 1979.

Changing patterns of women's labor force participation and fertility are examined in order to provide an overview of the problems as well as an introduction to the theoretical and analytical perspective. Changes in fertility from macro and micro perspectives are described. The theoretical perspectives utilized in past efforts to understand the relationship between fertility and labor force participation are reviewed. Models involving either labor force participation or fertility as the dependent variable are critically assessed in terms of their implications for the study of the dynamic fertility/labor force participation relationship.

Major conclusions are that: (1) the impact of pre-birth labor experience on fertility is minimal in almost all contexts and for both races; (2) a strong inverse effect of fertility on labor force participation is found for the total white and black sample; and (3) the dimension of family composition most important for labor force participation is the number of years spent with a pre-school child without an older relative. Cohort: G W.

1412 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.
"Occupational Characteristics and the Male-Female Income Differential." Ph.D. Dissertation, Washington State University, 1975.

The major findings of this research are that: (1) the extent to which married women participate in the labor force is a function of family composition; (2) the labor force participation of married men is independent of the family; (3) the nature of the occupations within which married men and women work is independent of family composition; (4) males earn more than females via their participation in the labor force controlling for the nature of the occupation within which they work, their education, and their experience; (5) the intellectual skill dimension of occupations is the most important determinant of income for both sexes; (6) within categories of education and experience men earn over twice as much as women for the intellectual skill dimension of their occupation; (7) every year of formal education yields an average yearly income gain for men which is almost twice as large as the corresponding income gain for women; and (8) labor force experience has an approximately equal net effect on the incomes of men and women. The implications of these findings for the "equal pay for equal work" issue and for change directed social-economic policy are discussed. Cohort: W.

1413 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.; BILLY, JOHN O.G.; JOHNSON, TERRY R.; and MELBER, BARBARA D.; et alia.
"The Cosmopolitan Report on the Changing Life Course of American Women: Parts I and II." New York: *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, 1986.

The first of these reports discusses the basic demographic trends in education, marriage, childbearing, and labor force participation experienced by American women. While observing that important changes are occurring within each of the areas listed above, the authors note that, with the exception of the unprecedented increase of women in the labor force, most of the trends can be seen within the perspective of a return to historic trends established in the first half of the century. What appears new is the rise of women as 'primary individuals' who will experience a life course characterized by longer periods of independence and self-sufficiency (e. g., extended education, delayed marriage, postponed childbearing, etc.). The second report examines the linkages between attitude and behavior change and concludes that a major attitude transition has been completed and that, as a result, American women are entering a period of demographic and attitudinal stability. Cohort: G W Y.

1414 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.; GRADY, WILLIAM R.; BILLY, JOHN O.G.; and LANSDALE, NANCY S.; et alia.
"The Effects of the Sequencing of Marriage and First Birth During Adolescence." *Family Planning Perspectives* 18,1 (January/February 1986):12-18.

Whether or not they marry, black adolescent mothers are more likely than whites to attend school following the birth of their first child. Marrying to legitimate a birth reduces the likelihood that a teenager will return to school after childbearing; this impact of marriage is much stronger among black than among white teenagers. The timing of marriage appears to affect school enrollment among white teenagers through its impact on living arrangements. However, the negative impact of marriage on educational achievement does not seem to be a consequence of earlier differences in educational expectations among the teenagers. The timing of marriage and the likelihood of separation from their husbands in later years if they marry before the birth is also discussed in terms of black and white mothers. Intervals between first birth and second for those who marry either between or during the pregnancy or after birth are examined in terms of the two races. In addition, low-birth-weights for the various marital situations are examined. Cohort: Y.

1415 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.; GRADY, WILLIAM R.; BILLY, JOHN O.G.; and WINGES, LINDA D.
"The Effects of the Decision to Marry on the Consequences of Adolescent Pregnancy." Final Report, Office of Adolescent Programs, Department of Health and Human Services. Seattle: Batelle Human Affairs Research Center, 1984.

Teenage parenthood has been linked to reduced education, marital instability, rapid subsequent childbearing, and health problems for the child. This research compares individuals who had a first live birth before age 20 for three marital status groups: those who married before becoming pregnant, those who married during the pregnancy and those who did not marry before the birth. The four outcomes considered are: education acquired after the birth, marital disruption, the timing of the second child, and the health of the infant. Black adolescent mothers are more likely to attend school after the birth than white adolescent mothers. Marriage before birth, either before pregnancy or while pregnant, reduces the probability of attaining more education after birth, and this negative impact of marriage is much stronger for blacks. Remaining unmarried at the birth increases the likelihood of the white teenager being with her family which, in turn, increases the likelihood of additional education. The timing of marriage and the likelihood of separation from their husbands in later years if they marry before the birth is also discussed in terms of black and white mothers. Intervals between first birth and second for those who marry either before or during the pregnancy or after birth are examined in terms of the two races. Baby birthweight and breastfeeding characteristics are examined. Birth outcomes and marriage timing are discussed in terms of the effects of marital status at first birth and how they vary by race. Because the proportion of all adolescent births that occur before marriage is increasing, these results have important implications for policy planners and program administrators. Additional data comes from Cycle 3 of the National Survey of Faculty Growth. Cohort: Y.

1416 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.; GRADY, WILLIAM R.; HERTING, JERALD R.; and FLOREY, FRANCESCA A.
"The Effects of the Decision to Marry on the Consequences of Adolescent Childbearing: Education, Income and Subsequent Fertility." Final Report. Seattle: Battelle Human Affairs Research Center, 1986.

This report extends an earlier analysis of the consequences of adolescent childbearing (McLaughlin, et. al., 1985). It examines three primary issues: (1) how family and public sector support affected the completion of education; (2) how the economic well-being of teenage mothers is affected by the timing of marriage; and (3) the effect of marriage timing on the spacing and wantedness of the third birth. Using data from the 1979-1982 NLSY, this analysis found that while less than half of all adolescent mothers who became pregnant before completing high school were able to achieve a diploma within two years after the birth, those who remarried in the household of their parents after the birth were more likely to obtain their diploma than adolescent mothers who established separate living arrangements. Secondly, almost 40% of all white adolescent mothers and over two-thirds of all black adolescent mothers were in poverty one year after the birth. When the poverty status of those who marry prior to the birth is compared to the status of those not marrying before the birth, there appears to be an economic gain associated with marriage. However after controlling for the other factors affecting economic well- being, there is no remaining effect of marriage but the effects of living arrangements remain large and significant. Finally, marital status at first birth was found to significantly affect the timing of the third birth only among black women. Cohort: Y.

1417 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D. and MELBER, BARBARA D.
"The Female Challenge--Converging Dreams and Separate Realities." *Marketing Communications* 11,10 (November 1986):29-36.

Recent decades have witnessed fundamental changes in the way women organize their lives. A tremendous transition has taken place through which women have altered their relationships with their families and with the economy. Data on 10,000 women from the Mature and Young Women cohorts (1967-1983) were utilized. The investigation reveals that new levels of economic independence encourage the lifestyle of the "primary woman," who makes major life decisions in such areas as work, children, education, and marriage. Attitudes of women are shifting closer to men's, and there are important and complex linkages between these and personal behavior. One important area remains unaffected: women continue to place a high value on marriage and family. Women want marriage, but they want greater independence within the union. Women's stress in meeting both family and career commitments, combined with their increased purchasing power, may produce important changes in women's consumer behavior. Cohort: G W.

1418 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D.; MELBER, BARBARA D.; BILLY, JOHN O.G.; and ZIMMERLE, DENISE M.; et alia.
*The Changing Lives of American Women*. Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 1988.

This book traces the basic demographic, behavioral, and attitudinal changes in the life course of three generations of American women. It looks closely at behavioral changes in educational attainment, marital patterns, premarital sexual behavior, labor force participation, and childbearing. The authors use data from the NLS of Mature Women and Young Women to examine attitudinal changes over the years 1967 to 1982. Various roles or life course stages, i.e., that of student, job holder, wife, employed wife, mother, employed mother, etc., were constructed for four separate five year birth cohorts of women and analyzed for the years 1960 to 1980. Finally, changes in life course plans (percent planning to be homemakers at age 35), attitude of women toward full-time employment of mothers, and attitude toward mothers' working when husband disapproves were examined by cohort, life course stage, and year. Cohort: G W.

1419 MCLAUGHLIN, STEVEN D. and MICKLIN, MICHAEL.
"The Timing of the First Birth and Changes in Personal Efficacy." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 45,1 (February 1983):47-55.

The authors examine the psychological consequences of first birth from a life-course perspective. The first birth is seen as a major life event, subject to normative constraints regarding its timing. It is hypothesized that too early a first birth has negative psychological consequences for the mother in the form of a lowered sense of personal efficacy. Data are drawn from the NLS Young Women Cohort. Results indicate that having a first birth before age 19 reduces personal efficacy, regardless of original differences in efficacy, age, education, or parental socioeconomic status. Cohort: G.

1420 MCLEAN, R. A. and MOON, MARILYN.
"Health, Obesity, and Earnings." *American Journal of Public Health* 70,9 (September 1980):1006-9.

Published reports and economic theory suggest that workers' earnings may be affected by their degree of obesity. The purpose of this research was to estimate the size of such an effect. The earnings-obesity hypothesis was tested with data from the NLS of Older Men. Results suggest that, for members of that sample, there is no earnings depressant effect due to obesity. Cohort: M.

1421 MCLEOD, JANE D.; KRUTTSCHNITT, CANDACE; and DORNFELD, MAUDE.
"Does Parenting Explain the Effects of Structural Conditions on Children's Antisocial Behavior? A Comparison of Blacks and Whites." Working Paper, Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455.

Despite the fact that black children are disproportionately likely to live in poverty and with single mothers, evidence about the effects of those experiences on antisocial behavior is based largely on samples of white children. We draw on conceptual models which link structural conditions to children's well-being through the mediating influences of parental distress and unsupportive parenting, to evaluate race differences in the processes which link poverty and single parenthood to antisocial behavior. Based on data from the 1988 Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data set, the effects of poverty and single-parenthood on parenting, and of parenting on antisocial behavior, do not differ significantly by race. Furthermore, variations in parenting account for some, but not all, of the effects of structural condition on antisocial behavior in both groups. Cohort: C.

1422 MCLEOD, JANE D. and SHANAHAN, MICHAEL J.
"Poverty, Parenting, and Children's Mental Health." *American Sociological Review* 58,3 (June 1993):351-366.

Using data from the 1986 Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data set, explores the relationships among current poverty, length of time in poverty, maternal parenting behavior, and children's mental health for 1,733 children of 1,344 mothers. Studies of children's poverty need to focus on family processes. (SLD) Cohort: C.

1423 MCNALLY, KATHLEEN V.
"Estimation of Academic Attrition Behavior: An Analysis of Predictors of High School Dropout Behavior in the United States." Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1979.

In general, the results indicate that differentials in dropout rates are considerable by race for each sex, but are not significantly different by sex within race groups. Although the magnitude of the black dropout rate exceeds that for whites, the timing pattern of dropout behavior in the high school years is remarkably similar for blacks and whites. Young women are slightly less likely to drop out of school than are young men, yet they are also less likely to attend college, hence there is less variation in ultimate educational attainment among young women than among young men. Furthermore, for blacks and whites, males are more likely to have had no high school experience than are females. Cohort: B G.

1424 MEDLEY, CAROL.
"Shift Workers: A Descriptive Analysis of Workers' Characteristics." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

Four NLS cohorts (Young Men ages 19-29, Older Men ages 50-64, Young Women ages 18-28, and Mature Women ages 35-49 in 1971) are used to analyze the work-related characteristics of shift workers. Evening shift workers are more likely than day workers to have union representation and overtime pay; however, low wages and fewer hours of work outweigh the advantages. Split shift workers also have fewer hours and lower wages. As for the night shift, job tenure is comparable to that for the day workers. Evening, split and night shift workers are concentrated in the North, as might be expected within manufacturing. Service, transportation, and sales are also represented by evening and night shift workers. Sex-related differences in shift and industry have also been found, such as boys, women and girls working day shifts as compared to men working night shifts. Cohort: B G M W.

1425 MEHRZAD, NASSER.
"Pensions and Implicit Contracts: A Labor Market Test." Ph.D. Dissertation, West Virginia University, 1987.

This dissertation tests the strength of implicit pension contracts. Defined benefit pensions base retirement annuities upon final salary with the firm weighted by years of service. Given positive nominal wage growth, vested benefits accrue disproportionately late in the career. This deferral may present the possibility for opportunistic behavior by employers. If workers and firms agree to an implicit contract under which workers assume long tenure with the firm, they will forego current wages at a rate exceeding the actual accumulation of legal pension benefits. The employer may realize a clear short-term benefit by violating this contract. The employer is able to impose pension losses by laying off or by lowering the wage of pension covered workers as they near retirement age. This implication, however, ignores the long-run consequences of such behavior to the firm. Thus whether workers are "cheated" is an empirical question. Are pre-retirement pension covered workers more likely to experience layoffs? The results, using both the Bureau of Labor Statistics' layoff data and the NLS Older Men data, indicate that pensions appear to reduce the likelihood of discharges among pension-covered workers. This finding suggests that firms honor the implicit pension contract. No evidence was found that ERISA has reduced firms' permanent layoffs of pension-covered workers. Thus, firms appear to have honored the contract even prior to the enactment of ERISA. The empirical findings of additional tests using the NLS provide no evidence that firms "cheat" pension-covered workers by delivering lower wages than promised at later stages of worker's career. Cohort: M.

1426 MEIER, RONALD L.
"Participation in Secondary Vocational Education and its Relationship to College Enrollment and Major." Ph.D. Dissertation, Northeast Missouri State University, 1988.

This study investigated information from the NLSY for the years 1979 through 1982. Specifically, data regarding participation in secondary vocational education courses, high school completion, college enrollment, and college major were analyzed via Kaplan-Meier estimates of survival distribution and log linear models to ascertain the nature of relationships among the amount and kind of participation in secondary vocational education, whether the student enrolled in college and, if they did, what their college major was. Findings showed that students who develop concentrations in an area of secondary vocational education were less likely to enroll in college over time. Of those students who do enroll in college, level of participation was related to college major. After compressing further across levels of participation, patterns of enrollment were not significantly different. However, patterns of college majors varied significantly with type of secondary vocational education participation. Cohort: Y.

1427 MEIER, RONALD L.
"Participation in Secondary Vocational Education and its Relationship to College Enrollment and Major." *Journal of Industrial Teacher Education* 28,2 (Winter 1991):47-60.

Analysis of a sample of 4,905 high school graduates (from the NLSY) found that 62 percent took some secondary vocational education (SVE); 65 percent of those in college had some SVE, but 55 percent averaged less than 1 credit; students with a concentration in SVE were slightly less likely to enroll in college; and SVE service area was related to college major. [ERIC EJ432129] Cohort: Y.

1428 MELLOW, WESLEY.
"Equilibration in the Labor Market." *Southern Economic Journal* 45 (July 1978):192-204.

This paper tests the competitive theory prediction that noncompensating wage differentials are liquidated in the dynamic setting. Except for the finding that job stayers maintain positive differentials, our results indicate an equilibrating labor market. At the risk of oversimplification, the implication of our results for the validity of the competitive model of wage determination can be summarized as follows. At full employment, market forces facilitate the worker's attainment of his potential wage. A significant group of workers, however, remains insulated from market forces and maintains existing rents. In this respect the labor market is segmented; some workers maintain an enclave wage. A deterioration in aggregate labor market conditions reverse the scenario: the liquidation of negative differentials declines and rents are expropriated. Cohort: M.

1429 MELLOW, WESLEY.
"Information Deficiencies and Search Unemployment." Working Paper #64, U.S. Dept of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1976.

This paper tests the hypothesis that information deficiencies affect search unemployment by estimating a search unemployment model that explicitly incorporates a measure of initial information deficiencies. Results support the recent job search models, such as McCall's adaptive search model, which hypothesize adjustments in the reservation wage as initial information deficiencies are resolved. Specifically, it appears that information deficiencies affect search unemployment, that search unemployment is productive and that the market differentials of job changers narrow. All this indicates a familiar scenario. The initial perception of the wage distribution is dominated by the prior wage. As search progresses, information is accumulated and in Bayesian fashion the perception of the wage distribution becomes more precise. The reservation wage is adjusted towards the market wage. Unemployment is thus productive in two important ways: (1) it is productive search: it leads to a better (higher wage) new job; and (2) it facilitates equilibration in the labor market: it encourages a realignment of unrealistic perceptions with market realities. Of course, these generalizations must be tempered by a recognition that the results apply only to the behavior of middle aged men in a full employment economy. Cohort: M.

1430 MELLOW, WESLEY.
"Market Differentials and Labor Force Behavior." Ph.D. Dissertation, Washington University-St. Louis, 1975.

This study exploits the concept of the market differential in an investigation of labor market dynamics. The market differential is the deviation of the worker's actual wage from his human capital or potential wage. Using the NLS of Older Men as a data base, the market differential concept is operationalized and regression models of its impact on quits, search unemployment and wage change are estimated. In each instance results are consistent with predictions of the competitive theory. The market differential has a direct impact on search unemployment. Market wage offers are consistent with the potential wage while initial wage demands are determined by the prior wage. Finally, the change in the worker's real wage rate is inversely related to his market differential. Dynamic liquidation of existing market differentials is discussed. Cohort: M.

1431 MELLOW, WESLEY.
"A Multinomial Logit Model of Labor Turnover." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (Spring 1980):227-34.

This paper presents a joint analysis of the determinants of quits and layoffs. Specific attention is given to the importance of the wage structure as a determinant of labor turnover. Data are taken from the 1966-69 installments of the NLS of Older Men aged 45 to 59 in 1966. A worker-specific measure of wage differentials is constructed as the residual from a wage regression estimated with the 1966 data; other variables hypothesized to determine turnover decisions are also defined. The 1967 and 1969 installments document subsequent turnover activity. Multinomial logit analysis is used to estimate the model. Cohort: M.

1432 MELLOW, WESLEY.
"Search Costs and the Duration of Unemployment." *Economic Inquiry* 16 (July 1978):423-30.

This study attempts to test the hypothesis that low search costs increase the duration of unemployment. Findings show that job changers identified as having low search costs have longer subsequent duration of unemployment. In addition, the authors examined the determinants of wage change and found that unemployed time is productive search. The results support two basic contentions of search theory and suggest that worker-specific differences in search costs contribute to the dispersion of wages among workers. Cohort: M.

1433 MELLOW, WESLEY.
"Turnover in the Youth Labor Market." *Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistics Association*, Part II (1978):632-37.

Our findings indicate that voluntary turnover in the youth labor market represents an explicit attempt to improve economic position. Workers who quit are those who receive less than their market wage. Moreover, unsatisfactory job matches appear to be an important cause of youth turnover--the accumulation of job tenure rapidly diminishes the likelihood of changing jobs; and workers who locate jobs under unfavorable economic conditions are more likely to find that such jobs subsequently prove unsatisfactory. Finally, the maturation process increases the purposiveness of workers' turnover behavior, albeit modestly. Cohort: B G.

1434 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"The Daily Grind: Work Stressors, Family Patterns, and Intergenerational Outcomes." Forthcoming in: *Stress and Mental Health: Contemporary Issues and Future Prospects*, edited by William Avison and Ian Gotlib. NY: Plenum. 1994.

Perhaps the most dramatic change in stress research in the last decade has been the enlarged understanding of what constitutes stressful circumstances. Much early stress research focused on discrete stressful events that had a clear onset. These events were sometimes clearly beyond the control of the individual and sometimes partially attributable to individual characteristics or actions. All of these events could be located in time; a researcher could compare well-being before and after their occurrence, and chart the duration of their effects. However, some of the most stressful conditions that humans face are not captured in this conceptualization. These are what have come to be referred to as chronic stressors, the demands and constraints that are an ineluctable part of social and economic arrangements. Primary are the relatively stable conditions associated with normatively expected adult occupational and family roles that individuals face in the boardroom, behind the word processor, or on the assembly line, and must consider their repercussions on everyday family interaction. Conversely, the search must include the recurring emotional and instrumental tasks that adults face as spouses and as parents, and must consider their effects on the individual well-being of all members of the family. Tracing the intergenerational repercussions of structured occupational arrangements is an important developing area of study. Cohort: Y C.

1435 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Effects of Parental Occupations and Child Care on Child Outcome." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. Ohio State University, 190 North Oval Mall, Columbus, OH 43210.

In what ways do parental working conditions affect child development? How do the child care arrangements that substitute for parental care affect child social and cognitive outcomes? How stable are these effects? This project will use the National Longitudinal Survey's Youth Cohort (1979 through 1988) and interviews with the mothers' children in 1986 and 1988 to investigate these interrelated issues. Our first specific aim is to develop more adequate measures of paternal working conditions using both longitudinal survey and archival data, and study the relationships between these and comparable measures for mothers within the context of child outcomes. Our second aim is to use the 1988 re-survey of the NLSY children to evaluate the stability of intergenerational transmission of parental working conditions' effects over time. Our third specific aim is to use the size of the data set (N-1, 362) to more fully evaluate hypotheses suggesting statistical interaction that have not been adequately evaluated with small samples. The significance of the project lies in its focus on the extent of transmission of intergenerational inequality to young children, its consideration of both maternal and paternal working conditions' effects on child outcomes, and its inclusion of child care arrangements as a critical intervening construct. Our key dependent variables include social and cognitive measures derived from the Achenbach Child Behavior Checklist and the Peabody Individual Achievement Test, with the Campos Temperament and HOME Scales acting as key intervening variables. Measurement of both paternal and maternal working conditions and child care arrangements will reflect both quality and stability. We will study 3-6 year olds in 1986 and 5-8 year olds in 1988, where samples include all for whom we can verify that there was some paternal working activity during the child's life, where child care data pertains to that child, and where we exclude children with disabilities or medical conditions that might constrain child care options. Our initial analyses will estimate a recursive causal model incorporating the key variables plus numerous controls for maternal perceptions and actions and maternal and paternal background. Our subsequent analyses will include longitudinal measures of child car arrangements and parental working conditions within a non-recursive framework estimated using LISREL VI. Cohort: Y.

1436 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Explaining Work and Family Linkages in Dual-Earner Families: Effects of Parents' Occupational Conditions on Children's Outcomes." Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, 1991.

Theoretical arguments and empirical findings regarding the impact of variations in occupational conditions on children's intellectual and emotional development are examined based on data from the NLSY 1979-1988 and from interviews conducted in 1986 and 1988 with the children (ages 3-6 in 1986) of 521 employed mothers with employed spouses. Among the findings are: (1) the more complex the mother's employment, the more nurturant and stimulating the child's home environment, even controlling for father's characteristics, though higher educational level of fathers also has significant effects; (2) mother's higher pay and more moderate working hours are associated with higher child verbal facility, though this can be negatively affected by father's longer working hours; and (3) greater maternal occupational involvement and occupational conditions demanding little physical activity predict higher child behavior problems, with the same true for fathers' low occupational physical activity. These findings support the argument that even with an employed mother present, fathers' occupational and educational experiences have significant direct effects on home environments and child outcomes. Conversely, maternal occupational experience has independent impacts, even with paternal occupational effects controlled. Ongoing analyses are investigating interactive effects of both parents' occupational experiences on family relations and child outcomes. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y C.

1437 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"The Impact of Occupational and Economic Pressures on Young Mothers' Self-Esteem: Evidence from the NLSY." Presented: Washington D.C., Annual Meetings of the Society for the Sociological Study of Social Problems, 1990.

This paper investigates the role that early esteem plays in shaping current circumstances, and the extent to which social circumstances alter self-esteem over time. Data are from the NLSY 1979-1987 and the 1986 Child-Mother Supplement. Controlling for characteristics of the mothers' families of origin and their own early cognitive skills, six years later, mothers with initially low levels of self-esteem had completed fewer years of education, although they had not begun childbearing at a earlier age nor had more children to care for. Early self-esteem also shaped later marital and occupational circumstances: by 1986, women with lower self-esteem were employed in less complex, more poorly paid jobs. As a result, these mothers were experiencing economic insecurity and less satisfying occupational conditions. These conditions shaped later self-esteem: more poorly paid and less complex work, low spousal earnings, and larger family size all contributed to deterioration in self-esteem relative to initial levels. Stated positively, initial levels of esteem increased the likelihood that women would attain more advantaged social positions, and those positions in turn further bolstered mothers' self-confidence. While the personal resources that mothers bring to young adulthood help to propel them onto a trajectory that produces widening differences in young adulthood, such selection effects are relatively weak. The later occupational and family conditions young women experience play a significant role in bolstering or undermining prior levels of self-esteem. Cohort: Y C.

1438 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Work Experiences and Family Interaction Processes: The Long Reach of the Job?" *Annual Review of Sociology* 17 (1991):419-444.

Until recently little theoretical or empirical attention has focused on the ways in which socially structured experiences in the workplace affect the interactions that occur within families. This review considers the many levels at which family interaction is currently being studied, presents arguments regarding expected relationships between aspects of workplace experiences and spousal and parent-child interaction, and summarizes the relatively small body of empirical research that links occupation and family interaction. It emphasizes the extent to which emotional consequences of work mediate the effect of workplace conditions on family interaction. The chapter reviews evidence suggesting that a variety of workplace conditions--restriction of opportunity to exercise self-direction, work overload, poor quality of interpersonal relations on the job, low opportunity for cooperative problem solving, job insecurities, job loss, and low earnings--have emotional repercussions that have negative implications for family interaction. It argues that future research can illuminate social influences on family interaction by more fully incorporating observational methods to investigate both workplace and family processes and by more systematically and explicitly bringing the larger occupational and economic context into the emerging analyses of the microstructure of family interaction. Cohort: Y.

1439 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Determining Children's Home Environments: The Impact of Maternal Characteristics and Current Occupational and Family Conditions." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,2 (May 1991):417-431.

This paper examines determinants of the home environments that employed mothers provide for their young children and investigates the impact of current employment experiences, current family conditions, and maternal and child characteristics in shaping children's home environments. Using data from the NLSY 1986 Mother-Child Supplement, the authors study 795 employed mothers with a child aged three through six years old. As work socialization theories suggest, it was found that the occupational complexity of mother's work positively affects the home environments mothers provide for their children. In addition, larger family size produces less optimal child environments. The personal resources that mothers bring to their child-rearing--self esteem, locus of control, educational attainment, and age--also have significant effects on children's home environments. Given the importance of home environment for child cognitive and socioemotional outcomes, these findings suggest pathways by which maternal resources and current occupational and family environments have intergenerational repercussions. Cohort: Y C.

1441 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Measuring Temperament in a Large Cross Sectional Survey: Reliability and Validity for Children of the NLS Youth." Working Paper, The Ohio State University, Department of Sociology, 1988.

This study investigates the measurement properties of the set of items used to assess the construct of temperament for the children of NLSY mothers in 1986. After briefly describing the nature of the NLSY itself and origins of the survey of children, the authors describe the scaling procedures used to construct measures from the items, report these measures' reliabilities, and describe initial evidence suggesting validity. Three sets of age- specific measures are developed: activity and predictability for infants under a year; positive affect and fearfulness-fussiness for infants under age two; and compliance, shyness, and demanding dependence for children age two through six. As previous research of other maternal ratings of child temperament have shown, these scales are generally correlated as expected with other constructs, including interviewer ratings of the child's interaction; and they are also related to maternal characteristics. The paper concludes with a discussion regarding the advantages of using these measures for study of certain research questions central to the field of child development, as well as limitations inherent in the resource. Cohort: Y C.

1442 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Social Sources of Stability and Change in Children's Home Environments: Effects of Parental Occupational Experiences and Family Conditions." Presented: Economic and Demographic Aspects of Intergenerational Relations, RAND, Santa Monica, CA, 1992.

This paper extends research on determinants of children's home environments by evaluating effects of the occupational conditions that mothers and fathers experience on the home environments they provide and examining stability and change in home environments as a function of stability and change in occupational and family conditions. It utilizes the 1986 and 1988 mother-child supplements to the NLSY, selects the 781 married mothers with children aged three-to-six in 1986, and estimates multivariate regression of 1986 and 1988 child home environments, and change over time, as a function of earlier occupational and family conditions, parents' background and education, initial maternal resources, and intervening occupational and family changes. The findings document strong effects of parental cognitive and psychological resources on children's home environments. They also underscore the importance of both parents' occupational experiences, and of occupational and family changes on parents' abilities to provide adequate home environments. Cohort: Y C.

1443 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Stability and Change in Children's Home Environments: The Effects of Parental Occupational Experiences and Family Conditions." Presented: Seattle, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development (April 18-20) 1991.

This study examined the effects of mothers' and fathers' occupational conditions on children's home environments, and of change in occupational and family conditions on change in home environments. The study used the 1986 and 1988 supplements to the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth. Subjects were 781 married mothers with children aged 3 through 6 years in 1986. For mothers in dual-earner families, home environment was affected by mothers': (1) self-esteem and sense of mastery; (2) age (for older mothers); (3) work at a complex occupation; (4) marriage to a highly educated spouse; (5) having fewer children. Improvements over time in children's home environment were affected by spouse's occupational characteristics and age (for spouses who were younger). Declines in home environments occurred when additional children were born or the marriage ended. For mothers in male-earner families who were not employed in 1986, predictors of home environments were similar to those for mothers in families with two earners, with the exception that mothers' cognitive resources and spouses' wage level also had positive effects. Improvements in home environment in this group were also responsive to spouse's working conditions and changes in family circumstances. A list of references is included. ED337292 Cohort: Y C.

1444 MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G. and PARCEL, TOBY L.
"Transitions in Work and Family Arrangements: Mother's Employment Conditions, Children's Experiences, and Child Outcomes." In: *Parent-Child Relations Across the Lifespan*, K. Pillemer and K. McCartney, eds., Hillsdale, NJ, Erlbaum, 1991.

This paper integrates the widely scattered literatures on maternal employment, mother-child interaction, and adult-child interaction in non-maternal child care to derive a more comprehensive account of the varying impacts of maternal employment on children's development. Moving beyond studies of employment status, it focuses on employed mothers and emphasizes the wide variations in occupational and economic experiences that employed mothers encounter, and discusses how those maternal experiences can be expected to affect children's everyday lives. It suggest that economic organization as well as individual characteristics shape women's employment experiences. Second, it discusses how maternal occupational characteristics (such as autonomy, substantive complexity, time pressure, wage levels, work schedules, and career ladders) affect the socioeconomic resources in children's home environments, mothers' values, and their psychological well-being; these in turn affect the quality of both the care mothers provide directly and the supplemental care that mothers arrange. Finally, the paper discusses how features of both home environments and non-maternal care settings affect child cognitive and emotional development, emphasizing the parallels between "good" non-maternal care arrangements and "good" home environments. Thus, adult experiences in the labor force shape children's experiences at home and elsewhere, in ways that tend to perpetuate socioeconomic inequalities. Cohort: Y C.

1445 MENCHIK, PAUL L.
"Economic Status as a Determinant of Mortality Among Nonwhite and White Older Males: Does Poverty Kill?" Discussion Paper No. 936-91, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1991.

The evidence presented in this paper shows that differential mortality rates by economic status are strongly present in the United States today, and that this relationship is monotonic, with the wealthiest decile having lower death rates than the next wealthiest decile. Differential mortality rates by economic status can be said to be confused with the well-known racial difference in mortality. An implication of this paper, then, is that racial differences in mortality are, in large part, a consequence of poverty or low permanent income, as opposed to racial genotype. Consequently, it may be just as valid, or even more so, to publish mortality tables by income as by race. Another implication of this paper is that the redistributive effects of longevity-based transfer systems, such as Social Security, may be less "progressive" than assumed, since would-be-poorer recipients are either less likely to live long enough to collect any benefits in the first place or will not live to collect them for as long a period of time as will more affluent recipients. In addition, a direct effect of schooling on survival-probability was not found. Consequently, the beneficial effect of schooling on longevity must work through its effect upon income, with only the latter directly influencing mortality risk. Cohort: M.

1447 MENSCH, BARBARA and KANDEL, DENISE B.
"Drug Use as a Risk Factor for Premarital Teen Pregnancy and Abortion in a National Sample of Young White Women." *Demography* 29,3 (August 1992):409-429.

The relationship between adolescent drug use and premarital teen pregnancy and abortion as a pregnancy outcome among sexually active women is investigated in a sample of white women from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Event history analysis is used to explore whether prior drug use has a unique effect on premarital teen pregnancy, with controls for personality, lifestyle, and biological factors. Logistic regression is used to estimate whether drug use affects the decision to terminate a premarital teen pregnancy. The results show that the risk of premarital teen pregnancy is nearly four times as high for those who have used illicit drugs other than marijuana as for those with no history of any prior substance involvement. Furthermore, illicit drug use increases the likelihood of an abortion by a factor of 5. Policy implications of the findings are discussed. Cohort: Y.

1448 MENSCH, BARBARA S. and KANDEL, DENISE B.
"Do Job Conditions Influence the Use of Drugs?" *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 29,2 (June 1988):169-184.

The relationship between job conditions and use of four classes of drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and cocaine, are investigated using data from the NLSY, a nationally representative survey of the labor force experience of young adults aged 19-27 in 1984. Indirect measures of job characteristics, based on Census-based classifications developed by Karasek, et al.,1987 and the DOT (Miller et al., 1980) were supplemented by limited self-reported measures. No clear epidemiological patterns emerge regarding the distribution of drug use either in general or on the job across occupations and industries. Similarly, specific job dimensions, whether assessed from job titles or from the respondents themselves, showed very low correlations with recency/frequency measures of drug use. Individual factors indexing lack of commitment to social institutions, such as having dropped out of school, participation in delinquent activities and not being married are much stronger predictors of drug use than specific job conditions. This study concludes that substance use by workers is not due as much to conditions of the work place as to attributes of the work force. Cohort: Y.

1449 MENSCH, BARBARA S. and KANDEL, DENISE B.
"Dropping Out of High School and Drug Involvement." *Sociology of Education* 61,2 (April 1988):95-113.

The relationship between dropping out of high school and substance use is explored using the NLSY, a national longitudinal sample of young Americans aged 19-27 in 1984. Cross-sectional data indicate that high school dropouts are more involved with cigarettes and illicit drugs than graduates, and those who go on to obtain a GED are the most intensely involved. Event history analysis indicates that, controlling for other important risk factors, prior use of cigarettes, marijuana and other illicit drugs increases the propensity of dropping out and that the earlier the initiation into drugs, the greater the probability of premature school leaving. Preventing or at least delaying initiation of drug use will reduce the incidence of dropping out in our nation's high schools. Cohort: Y.

1450 MENSCH, BARBARA S. and KANDEL, DENISE B.
"Underreporting of Substance Use in a National Longitudinal Youth Cohort: Individual and Interviewer Effects." *Public Opinion Quarterly* 52,1 (Spring 1988):100-124.

The quality of drug data in the 1984 wave of the NLSY is explored. Comparisons with other national surveys indicate that underreporting of use of illicit drugs other than marijuana appears to have taken place, and that light users of these drugs are under-represented among the self-acknowledged users. Comparison with marijuana use reported four years earlier indicates that experimental marijuana users are much less likely than extensive users to acknowledge involvement. Even after controlling for frequency of use, underreporting is more common among terminal high school dropouts and minorities. Not only individual characteristics but field conditions also contribute to underreporting. Familiarity with the interviewer, as measured by number of prior interviewing contacts, depresses drug use reporting. The authors speculate that interviewer familiarity increases salience of normative standards and that participants respond not only in terms of their past familiarity but also their subjective expectations regarding the probability of a future encounter with the interviewer. Cohort: Y.

1452 MERTENS, DONNA M.
"Vocational Education and the High-Risk Student." *Journal of Vocational Education Research* 11,2 (Spring 1986):1-15.

The NLSY was analyzed to determine the retentive effects of vocational education for high risk youth. The study concluded that, all else being equal, vocational education participants do not have a greater chance of dropping out of high school than their nonvocational peers. Strategies are recommended for increasing the retentive effects of vocational education programs. Cohort: Y.

1453 MERTENS, DONNA M. and GARDNER, JOHN A.
"Vocational Education and the Younger Adult Worker." Report, U.S. Dept of Education, Columbus, OH: Nat'l Ctr for Research in Vocational Education, 1981.

The Younger Adult Workers (YAW) study examined the long-range impact of participation in vocational education through a national cross-sectional survey of 1,539 persons aged 20 to 34 who were in the civilian labor force. The results of the Younger Adult Workers Survey were supplemented by analyses of two other national data bases--the NLS of Young Men and Young Women and the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 (Class of '72). Critics of vocational education contend that because the vocational curriculum prepares students for immediate employment, it limits longer-term opportunities. Vocational education does so, these critics allege, by directing, or "tracking," disadvantaged, minority, and female youngsters into programs that prepare them for low status, low paying jobs that offer no opportunity for advancement. The results concerning earnings for the three curriculum groups definitely discount the allegations that vocational education prepares youngsters for low status, low paying jobs. Positive earnings effects were found for male marketing and trade graduates, as well as for female business and trade graduates. However, consistently negative effects on earnings were found for women in the "other" vocational category, as well as for women as compared to men. On the positive side, unemployment was reduced, especially for business and marketing females. Cohort: B G.

1454 MERTENS, DONNA M. and SEITZ, PATRICIA.
"Labor Market Experiences of Handicapped Youth." Report, U.S. Dept of Education, Columbus, OH: Nat'l Ctr for Research in Vocational Education, 1982.

Handicapped individuals earn less money and have more difficulty getting jobs than their nonhandicapped peers. Vocational education is one potential way to improve the labor market experiences of handicapped youth. This study explored the feasibility of using the NLS, supplemented by the respondent's high school transcripts, to examine this issue. The NLSY do provide a national data base for researchers to examine the labor market and educational activities of handicapped youth in a limited way. Cohort: Y.

1455 MERTENS, DONNA M. and SEITZ, PATRICIA.
"Orientation Plan to Use the NLS Youth Data Base to Examine the Labor Market Experiences of Handicapped Youth." Report, U.S. Dept of Education, Columbus, OH: Nat'l Ctr for Research in Vocational Education, 1982.

Handicapped individuals earn less money and have more difficulty getting jobs than their nonhandicapped peers. Vocational education is one potential way to improve the labor market experiences of handicapped youth. This paper explored the feasibility of using the Youth Cohort to examine the effects of vocational education for handicapped people. The orientation plan presented in this paper provides potential users with the following information: (1) A description of the data base, the sampling characteristics, the types of variables available, and the supplementary data sources (e. g. IEP and transcript data). (2) Technical information and resources needed to access the data. (3) Documentation of the Individual Education Programs (IEP) data and a discussion of the limitations of the data for verification of handicapped persons in the sample. Cohort: Y.

1456 MERTENS, DONNA M.; SEITZ, PATRICIA; and COX, STERLING.
"Vocational Education and the High School Dropout." Report, U.S. Dept of Education. Columbus, OH: Nat'l Ctr for Research in Vocational Education, 1982.

Dropping out of high school has important implications for individuals, as well as for society as a whole. Individuals who do not complete high school are likely to have a more negative labor market experience than graduates, especially in terms of unemployment. The societal impact includes foregone tax dollars, and possible increased welfare and prison expenses. Vocational education represents a potential strategy for increasing the relevancy of education for dropout-prone youth, and thus a means of encouraging them to complete their high school education. Cohort: Y.

1457 MEYER, JACK A.
"The Impact of Welfare Benefit Levels and Tax Rates on the Labor Supply of Poor Women." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 57 (May 1975):236-38.

This paper incorporates wage income concepts into a model of work-leisure choice. The labor supply of poor women is shown to depend upon the market wage rate adjusted for the implicit welfare tax rate, potential other income and the home wage rate. For both black and white groups, potential other income is negatively related to hours worked while the net market wage rate is not significantly related to hours worked. Cohort: W.

1458 MEYER, JACK A.
"Labor Supply of Women Potentially Eligible for Family Assistance." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1972. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource research, The Ohio State University, 1972.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between hours of work and key welfare variables that have been omitted from other studies of the determinants of the labor supply of the poor. The study found a strong negative relationship between hours worked and "potential other income," which implies that, other things being equal, the amount of time spent working by poor married women will be inversely related to the level of welfare benefits for which they would be eligible without working. Cohort: W.

1459 MEYER, JACK A. and SHEA, JOHN R.
"Demographic and Social Characteristics." *Years for Decision, Volume* 1. Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1971.

This chapter deals with the interrelations among age, school status, and marital and family status of young women. Educational curriculum among students and educational attainment and occupational skill development among young women who are not in school are both discussed. Factors determining enrollment or non-enrollment in school are examined, and the chapter concludes with an introduction to the analyses used throughout the volume. Cohort: G.

1460 MICHAEL, ROBERT T.
"Children, Families and Cultures--A US/UK Comparison." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of Chicago, 1155 E 60th St. Chicago, IL 60637.

This proposal seeks funds to help create a major data resource--a two nation, unified data set with longitudinal surveys of young adults and survey and test data on their children. Specifically, this project's first task will support the data collection from several thousand children in the United Kingdom, the children of the respondents in the highly respected and influential "National Child Development Study" (NCDS) which has been underway since the birth of this cohort in March, 1958. The design of this survey of children will mirror in many respects the design of the important "Children of the NLS/Y" data set in the U.S. In addition to the collection of the child data in the U.K., the projects's second task will be to create public use data files from the "Children of the NCDS" that parallel, as closely as feasible, the data files of the widely used "Children of the NLS/Y", thus promoting the use of the two files for comparative study of the determinants of the healthy development of children in the two cultures. The third task in the project is the writing of a research monograph addressing the differences faced by children in the U.S. and in the U.K.--- differences in health care, in child care, in educational systems, and in family structure. The research will focus on the role of the family and the society in the development of these children born in the past fifteen years and the policy implications of those varying roles. Cohort: C.

1461 MICHAEL, ROBERT T.
"National Evidence on the Influence of Mothers' Employment on Children's Development." Presented: Seattle, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

Using data on 1,222 three-to-five-year-old children from the NLSY, this study examines the home environment (Caldwell and Bradley, 1984) as a mechanism for differential effects of mothers' employment. Multiple regression analyses revealed that mothers' employment had a negative impact on boys' PPVT score (Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test) in middle income but not in low income families. However, when the HOME score was added to the model, maternal employment effects were negative for boys in both income groups. Within low income, but not middle income families, maternal employment was related to higher HOME scores. Thus, absence of mother per se seems to be detrimental to all boys, but in low income families, this adverse effect is offset by added cognitive stimulation (HOME score) that mothers' earnings make possible. Cohort: Y C.

1462 MICHAEL, ROBERT T. and TUMA, NANCY B.
"Entry into Marriage and Parenthood by Young Adults." *Demography* 22.4 (November 1985):515-544.

This paper investigates the marital and fertility patterns of young men and women (age 14-21) using the first year data from the NLSY. The paper's substantive focuses are the influences of family background on early (teenage) entry into marriage and parenthood and the extent to which measured family characteristics can explain the large differences among whites, Hispanics and blacks. The paper's methodological focus is the comparison of results when a data set is analyzed as either a conventional cross-section file using a linear probability (OLS regression) or logistic (maximum likelihood) model or as a continuous time, event-history file using a partial likelihood model. Cohort: Y.

1463 MICHAEL, ROBERT T. and TUMA, NANCY B.
"Youth Employment: Does Life Begin at 16?" *Journal of Labor Economics* 2.4 (1984):464-476.

Theoretical economic models, official labor force statistics, and most empirical studies of young workers disregard employment experience of students under age 16. Evidence from several sources, however, suggests that students ages 14 and 15 acquire substantial employment experience. Moreover, that experience is vastly different for black and white youths. Several policy-related issues, including causes of black-white differences in adult earnings, may deserve to be interpreted differently in the light of differentials in early employment experience. This employment experience of 14- and 15-year-olds in general and its racial pattern in particular should not continue to be ignored. Cohort: Y.

1464 MICHALOPOULOS, CHARLES.
"Interdependent Preferences, Habit Formation, and the Growth in Women's Employment." Working Paper, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1991.

This paper investigates whether changing preferences explain part of the growth in women's employment since 1968. In a theoretical model, preferences change either through habit formation or interdependent preferences. In the estimation of this model, measures of attitudes toward women working are used to capture differences in preferences across individuals or time. Under favorable circumstances, the use of attitudinal measures alleviates identification problems found in previous estimates of models of habit formation and interdependent preferences. These attitudinal measures are found to be significant predictors of work decisions. In addition, the results support both interdependentt preferences and habit formation is found. Approximately forty percent of the change in measured attitudes is attributed to habit formation or interdependent preferences. Changes in the attitude measures, in turn, account for about 15 percent of the growth in hours worked. Cohort: G Y.

1465 MIKOW, VICTORIA ANN.
"Midlife Marital Disruption: a Longitudinal Analysis of Changes in Economic Status and Employment." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1992.

The impact of marital disruption for a sample of 512 midlife women was investigated using a longitudinal research design that utilized data drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women 1967-1984. Two analysis procedures were employed with pooled cohort data in order to examine change over time: ordinary least squares regression with lagged dependent variables and time series of cross-sections regression using the Fuller-Battese specification. Results indicate that marital disruption imposes substantial family economic consequences that are generally negative. The end of a marital relationship for the majority of individuals in the sample resulted in worsened economic outcomes for a period of up to five years post-disruption. The results from both the OLS and the TSCSREG procedures indicate that increased labor force participation and increased earnings from wages are associated with marital disruption. Continuous marital disruption predicted a significantly worse outcome in the post-disruption period. Remarriage resulted in a substantial average increase in total family income in the post-disruption period. the hypothesis that welfare experience significantly affects self-efficacy. The measure of performance attainment in addition to race and educational attainment of the respondent had the only significant direct effects on the dependent variable. Indirect effects of vicarious experiences race educational attainment and performance attainment on self-efficacy were also uncovered. The dissertation concludes by discussing the implications of the findings for the liberal and conservative debate and identifies areas for further research. Cohort: W.

1466 MILJUS, ROBERT C.; PARNES, HERBERT S.; SCHMIDT, RONALD M.; and SPITZ, RUTH S.
"Some Correlates of the Labor Market Status of Male Youth." In *The Transition from School to Work*. Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, 1968.

Among the variables which have thus far been investigated in our research, enrollment status, high school curriculum and educational aspirations, age, marital status, health condition, and veteran status are systematically related to the labor force participation of young men. Of these, the most powerful explanatory variable, as would be expected, is whether the young man is enrolled in school. On the average, those who are not enrolled are almost twice as likely to be in the labor force as are those who are currently attending school. Cohort: B.

1467 MILLER, ANN R.
"Evaluation of Data. Part II: The Measurement of Change: A Comparison of Retrospective and Panel Surveys." In: *Migration, Employment, and Occupational Mobility*, Philadelphia: Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, 1977.

This paper compares certain basic findings from the NLS and similar measures from the 1970 Census of Population, with a view to determining the extent to which they differ and the extent to which the patterns of labor force mobility described by each are similar. Although the findings presented are of considerable substantive interest, the primary purpose is methodological. In general, the two surveys of labor market behavior have been in remarkable agreement on the very broad aspects presented here, with the single important exception of the level of occupational mobility. Cohort: M W.

1468 MILLER, ANN R.
"Migration, Employment, and Occupational Mobility: A Study of Trends and Interrelations and an Evaluation of Data." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1981.

The report utilizes data for 1955-75 (NLS and 1970 Census Retrospective data) to present evidence that: (1) recently noted migration from metropolitan areas of the Northern regions toward the South and West is a continuation of a trend observable at least since 1955-60; (2) the primary migration flow is intermetropolitan; (3) intermetropolitan migrants in general have high educational attainment and occupational status; (4) the marked tendency for migrants to a given metropolitan area to resemble occupationally those who leave that area has continued; and (5) in general, neither occupational nor geographic mobility function very efficiently as mechanisms for effecting structural change. Each is characterized by extensive flow and counterflow and the resulting net changes are generally a small proportion of the total amount of gross mobility on the part of the individuals. Cohort: M.

1469 MILLER, HERMAN P. and GARFINKLE, STUART H.
"Academic Careers and Post-College Employment of Young Men." Final Report. Manpower Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1974.

The early stages of career development are studied for young men who received college training for a variety of professional occupations. In order to identify some of the factors associated with the choice of a college curriculum and to trace the pattern of career development during the first few years after graduation from college. The sample is too small to yield statistically reliable results, but the intensive study of individual case histories covering the four years provides insights into factors affecting career development that are not now available from other sources. Cohort: B.

1470 MILLER, JANE E. and KORENMAN, SANDERS.
"Long-Term Poverty, Children's Nutritional Status and Growth in the U.S." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, we estimate relations among poverty nutritional status and growth of children under age five in the U.S. Long-term (10-year) poverty measures are shown to be more strongly related than short-term measures to the prevalence of "stunting" (low height-for-age) and "wasting" (low weight-for-height). Children from chronically poor families are about 40 percent more likely to be stunted and about 45 percent more likely to be wasted than children from middle income families. Both small size at birth and slower growth after birth appear to contribute to the poor nutritional status of low income children. In our sample, over 10 percent of infants born to chronically poor women are low birthweight compared to only 4.5 percent of infants born to middle-income women. Low-income children also exhibit slower rates of growth in both height and weight. We also estimate multivariate models in order to shed light on the mechanisms whereby long term poverty leads to poor nutritional status among young children. Cohort: Y.

1471 MILLER, JANE E. and KORENMAN, SANDERS.
"Poverty, Nutritional Status, Growth and Cognitive Development of Children in the United States." Working Paper No. 93-5. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University, Office of Population Research, June 1993.

This paper describes deficits in nutritional status, physical growth, and cognitive development among poor children in the United States. Data are taken from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, which has collected measures of family income each year from 1978 to 1990, and measures of height, weight, and cognitive development of children in 1986, 1988, and 1990. The results suggest that, first, there are substantial nutritional and developmental costs to children in chronically poor families; second, single-year income measures do not adequately capture the effects of chronic poverty on child nutritional status and cognitive development; and third, the adverse effects of chronic poverty are large even when we control for other characteristics associated with poverty such as low educational attainment of mothers, family structure, young maternal age, low academic ability of mother, minority racial identification, and when we control for weight and height of the mother and size of the infant at birth. Both long-term poverty and poor nutritional status are associated with impaired cognitive and socioemotional development in early childhood. Further research is needed before definitive, causal statements can be made. Nonetheless, we find evidence that, compared to children from higher-income families, poor children are at heightened risk of wasting, stunting and cognitive impairment, and experience reduced rates of physical growth in early childhood. Cohort: Y C.

1472 MILLER-TUTZAUER, CAROL; LEONARD, KENNETH E.; and WINDLE, MICHAEL.
"Marriage and Alcohol Use: A Longitudinal Study of "Maturing Out"." *Journal of Studies on Alcohol* 52.5 (September 1991):434-440.

This paper investigated whether a change in marital status (specifically, from being single to being married) leads to an alteration of alcohol consumption patterns, using data derived from the NLSY. Four marital transition groups from a total of 10,594 subjects (aged 18-28 years) were constructed based on marital status across a 3-yr period: stably single, married year 3, married year 2, and stably married. In each of the 3 years, information was collected concerning the subjects' alcohol consumption in the 30 days prior to being interviewed. Repeated measures analyses of alcohol-use patterns across time as a function of marital-transition group indicated that the subjects began moderating their alcohol consumption prior to their actual transition to married status, with the trend continuing into the 1st year of marriage. [PsycINFO] Cohort: Y.

1473 MINCER, JACOB.
"Education and Unemployment of Women." Technical Paper No. 10, National Center on Education and Employment, 1991.

The positive correlation between higher educational attainment and lower unemployment is as strong for females as for males. However, analysis of statistical data on female workers drawn from the NLS of Mature and Young Women, and comparison with the findings of an earlier study on the relationship between educational attainment and unemployment for males, point to the following sex differences: (1) educational differences in on-the-job training are related to low turnover among men; (2) educational differences in labor force attachment are related to low turnover among women; (3) educational differences in the duration of unemployment are negligible among females; and (4) educational differences in the duration of unemployment among males are small but observable. Recent growth in women's work attachment has reduced their inter-labor force turnover and their unemployment rate to the point of eliminating the sex differential. On-the-job training of women appears to have increased but it still remains skimpy. [ERIC ED324376] Cohort: G W.

1474 MINCER, JACOB and JOVANOVIC, BOYAN.
"Labor Mobility and Wages." In: *Studies in Labor Markets*, Sherwin Rosen, ed., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981.

The authors explore the implications of human capital and search behavior for both the interpersonal and life cycle structure of interfirm labor mobility. The economic hypothesis which motivates the analysis is that individual differences in firm-specific complementarities and related skill acquisitions produce differences in mobility behavior and in the relation between job tenure, wages, and mobility. Cohort: B M.

1475 MINCER, JACOB and LEIGHTON, LINDA S.
"Turnover and Unemployment." In: *The Youth Labor Market Problem*, R.B. Freeman, et al., eds., Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982.

A National Bureau of Economic Research conference report. Includes bibliographies and indexes. Cohort: B.

1476 MINCER, JACOB and OFEK, HAIM.
"The Distribution of Lifetime Labor Force Participation of Married Women: Comment." *Journal of Political Economy* 87 (February 1979):197-201.

Two important corollaries of our finding are: (1) in the analysis of long-term (cohort or "lifetime") labor supply of married women corner phenomena are negligible; and (2) even though their current participation rate is 100 percent, married women observed working in a given survey cannot be viewed as permanent labor force participants in the same way as other groups (say adult men) whose average participation rate in the survey is close to 100 percent. Variation in length of previous work experience among currently working married women is quite large. This variation among married women is an important factor in their wage dispersion, and the shorter average work experience is a factor in producing an average wage which is less than the average wage of men or of single women. Cohort: W.

1477 MINCER, JACOB and OFEK, HAIM.
"Interrupted Work Careers: Depreciation and Restoration of Human Capital." *Journal of Human Resources* 17 (Winter 1982):3-24.

The quantitative effects and even the existence of a "human capital depreciation" phenomenon have been a subject of controversy in the recent literature. Prior work, however, was largely cross-sectional and the longitudinal dimension, if any, was retrospective. Using longitudinal panel data (on married women in the NLS of Mature Women), we have now established that real wages at reentry are, indeed, lower than at the point of labor force withdrawal; and the decline in wages is greater, the longer the interruption. Another striking finding is a relatively rapid growth in wages after the return to work. This rapid growth appears to reflect the restoration (or "repair") of previously eroded human capital. The phenomenon of "depreciation" and "restoration" is also visible in data for immigrants to the United States. However, while immigrants eventually catch up with and often surpass natives, returnees from the non-market do not fully restore their earnings potential. Cohort: W.

1478 MINCER, JACOB and POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Family Investments in Human Capital: Earnings of Women." *Journal of Political Economy* 82,2 (March/April 1974):S76-S108.

Our data on work histories show some interesting trends which suggest a prospective narrowing of the wage differential. Women aged 40-44 who had their first child in the late 1940s stayed out of the labor force about 5 years longer than women aged 30-34 whose first child was born in the late 1950s. Family size is about the same for both groups, but higher for the middle group (35-39) whose fertility marked the peak of the baby boom. Still, the home-time interval in that group is shorter (by about 2 years) than in the older group and longer in the younger. Thus, the trend in labor-force participation of young mothers was persistent. By the time the 30-34- year-old women get to be 40-44 (i. e. , in 1977), they will have had 4 years of work experience more than the older cohort, and their wage rates will rise by 6 percent on account of lesser depreciation and by another 2-4 percent due to longer work experience. Thus, the total observed wage gap between men and women aged 40-44 should narrow by about one-fifth, while the gap due to work experience should be reduced by one-quarter. Cohort: W.

1479 MINCER, JACOB and POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Women's Earnings Reexamined." *Journal of Human Resources* 13 (Winter 1978):118-34.

Sandell and Saunders find three blemishes in our earlier study: (1) that some of the original data made available to us by the Center for Human Resource Research (their own organization) is incorrect; (2) that we misinterpret the coefficients of our own model; and (3) that their treatment of the simultaneity problem is preferable to ours and yields somewhat different coefficients. We respond to these points in order. In discussing data errors and replications under point (1), we extend the evidence to related work by others and introduce new and more direct evidence from the NLS of Mature Women 1967-1971 panel. Points (2) and (3) are restricted to the methodological and conceptual issues raised about our treatment of the 1967 sample. Cohort: W.

1481 MOFFITT, ROBERT.
"The Estimation of Fertility Equations on Panel Data." *Journal of Human Resources* 19 (1984):22-34.

Several econometric issues in the estimation of fertility equations with panel data are addressed in this paper. The most interesting is the truncation of error term in a number-of-children equation arising from the fact that the number of children cannot fall over time. It is shown that this generates a "ratchet" mechanism under which the probability of having a child drops suddenly following a birth and then gradually rises again until another birth occurs. Estimates are provided with data from National Longitudinal Surveys Young Women's cohort. Cohort: G.

1482 MOFFITT, ROBERT.
"The Estimation of a Joint Wage-Hours Labor Supply Model." *Journal of Labor Economics* 2,4 (1984):550-566.

In this paper the standard cross-sectional static model of labor supply is modified to make the wage endogenous, and a joint wage-hours model is estimated. The econometric technique addresses the nonlinearity of the budget constraint by approximating the constraint by a series of discrete points. The results show that the budget constraint is indeed nonlinear, that hours affect the wage quadratically, that true wage elasticities are lower as a result, and that the model fits the hours distribution much better than the standard Tobit model. Cohort: W.

1483 MOFFITT, ROBERT.
"Profiles of Fertility, Labour Supply, and Wages of Married Women: A Complete Life-Cycle Model." *Review of Economic Studies* 60 (1984):263-278.

A complete model of female labor supply and fertility choice is constructed and estimated in this paper. The model is more complete than previous models in several respects. Labor supply and fertility are modeled as completely joint, simultaneous choices; both are modeled as sequential, life-cycle decisions, and the life-cycle path of wages is introduced explicitly, showing that time spent out of the labor market results in foregone present and future earning power. Labor supply and fertility profiles are shown to shift in response to shifts in the profile of wages. Econometrically, a full-information maximum-likelihood procedure is used which accounts for the selectivity problems present when wages are available only in periods in which a woman works, for the endogeneity of past work experience in the wage-generating function, and for simultaneous-equations bias. Cohort: W.

1484 MONK-TURNER, ELIZABETH.
"Economic Returns to Community and Four-Year College Education." Forthcoming: *Sociological Quarterly*.

Using data from the Young Men and Young Women cohorts, differences in earning ability among college entrants are analyzed by type of first college entered, sex, and race for young people ten years after their high school graduation. Type of first college entered is a significant variable in understanding differences in earning ability for college entrants with ability, socioeconomic background and college goal constant. The rate of return for each additional year of education for four-year college entrants is 7.9%; for community college entrants, 5.4%. The author argues that community college education and four-year college education cannot properly be treated as homogeneous and that researchers analyzing economic returns to education need to take into account both kind of first college entered as well as the number of years of education acquired. Cohort: B G.

1485 MONK-TURNER, ELIZABETH.
"Education, Occupation, and Income: The Effects of Attending a Community College on the Labor Market Outcomes of Young Men and Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brandeis University, 1982.

Research using data from the NLS of Young Men and Women to determine how the differentiation of higher education into sectors affects current socioeconomic status focuses on the ramifications of community college education. Socioeconomic returns to level and kind of education are analyzed using insights offered by human capital theory. An argument is made, however, that the significance of type of educational experience can only be adequately analyzed within a framework that allows for notions of power and conflict. Previous studies analyzing correlations between educational level and labor market outcomes virtually ignore the effects of community college attendance. Most studies focus on the value of a four-year B. A. degree, compared to a high school diploma. When fewer than four years of college are mentioned, all people with 1-3 years of college are lumped together regardless of whether they received a two- year degree or dropped out of a community or a four-year college. Cohort: B G.

1486 MONK-TURNER, ELIZABETH.
"Educational Differentiation and Status Attainments: The Community College Controversy." *Sociological Focus* 21.2 (April 1988):141-152.

This paper presents an examination of how community college attendance shapes adult socioeconomic attainment in the United States, from the perspective of human capital theory, using data on 2 youth cohorts of a national longitudinal survey regarding labor market experiences (SIGMA number of cases = 2,125). Type of college first entered is a significant variable influencing earning ability and occupational status even when holding constant variation in ability, socioeconomic background, and college goal. The rate of return to each additional year of education for 4-year college entrants is 7.9%; for community college students, 5.4%. The average status of 4-year college entrants' jobs is significantly higher than those of community college entrants. It is concluded that community college entrance entails a wage and occupational penalty early in the life cycle that outweighs the opportunity cost of first entering a 4-year college. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: B G.

1487 MONK-TURNER, ELIZABETH.
"Effects of High School Delinquency on Educational Attainment and Adult Occupational Status." *Sociological Perspectives* 32,3 (Fall 1989):413-418.

This paper analyzes the impact of high school delinquency on adult occupational status. Using data from the NLS of Young Men, it was found that high school delinquency negatively affects educational attainment. However, when controlling for years of schooling attained and other background variables, high school delinquency does not significantly shape adult occupational status. If high school delinquents are able to obtain as much schooling as others, their past delinquency does not exert a negative independent effect on occupational achievement. Cohort: B.

1488 MONK-TURNER, ELIZABETH.
"The Occupational Achievements of Community and Four-Year College Entrants." *American Sociological Review* 55,5 (October 1990):719-725.

This study examines occupational effects of community college attendance for a cross-section of young men from the Young Men's cohort of the NLS. Data show that type of first college entered shapes adult occupational status even when controlling for years of education acquired, IQ, whether or not the B.A. degree was achieved, and other relevant background variables. Community college students are generally perceived as less motivated, talented, educable, and from a poorer socioeconomic class background than four-year college entrants. Utilizing a simple human capital model, the author analyzes how the return to each additional year of school and completion of the B.A. degree differ between community and four-year college entrants. Compared to four-year college entrance, community college entrance depreciates the value of a year of education and inflates the importance of obtaining the B.A. degree. Community college entrance entails more of an occupational penalty for blacks than for whites. The occupational status of black four-year college entrants' jobs is 18 points higher on the Duncan scale than black community college entrants. Cohort: B.

1489 MONK-TURNER, ELIZABETH.
"Sex, Educational Differentiation, and Occupational Status: Analyzing Occupational Differences for Community and Four-Year College Entrants." *The Sociological Quarterly* 24,3 (Summer 1983):393-404.

This study analyzes the way in which differentiation of higher education into sectors affects current occupational status in a homogeneous age population. Using data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women, the sample consists of 1,494 young men and 631 young women ten years after high school graduation. Past studies analyzing the correlation between educational level and occupational status virtually ignore the effects of community college attendance. It is shown here that not only type of college first entered but sex are significant variables in analyzing differences in occupational status, even when holding constant variations in ability, socioeconomic background, and college goal. The average status of four-year college entrants' jobs is almost 12 points higher on the Duncan scale than that of community college entrants'. The latter suffer a comparative occupational penalty compared to four year college entrants controlling for years of education. Cohort: B G.

1490 MONK-TURNER, ELIZABETH.
"Wage Differences Between Community College and Four-Year College Entrants." *Free Inquiry in Creative Sociology* 14,2 (November 1986):149-151.

Wage differences between community- and four-year Coll entrants are analyzed. First, mean differences between various groups in hourly wage rates and other background variables are described, including high school graduates, community Coll dropouts, community Coll graduates, four-year Coll dropouts, and four-year Coll graduates. Further, mean hourly wage differences are analyzed by sex, race, and type of first Coll entered. Next, utilizing regression analysis, wage differences are analyzed to see what affect is exerted by type of first Coll entered. It is concluded that community Coll entrance entails a wage penalty even when controlling for background variables, including years of schooling acquired. 3 Tables, 12 References. AA (Copyright 1987, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: B G.

1491 MONK-TURNER, ELIZABETH A.
"Is Going to a Community College Better than Not Going to College at All?" Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, August 1991.

An examination of occupational differences on the Duncan index between high school graduates and community college entrants for a cross-section of young men drawn from the NLS. For the sample as a whole and for whites, community college entrants who completed 2+ years significantly enhanced their occupational status over comparable high school graduates; for blacks, community college entrants had to acquire 4+ years to significantly enhance their occupational status over black male high school graduates. Community college education appears to be problematic for blacks: while acquisition of a higher education is generally considered a positive good, the kind of educational opportunity offered by community colleges tends to reinforce rather than alleviate racial differences in socioeconomic status. Community college entrants who acquire one year of college or who drop out are not significantly better off occupationally than high school graduates; thus, controlling for other variables, the Associate of Arts degree is not a significant predictor of occupational achievement. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: B.

1492 MOON, MARILYN.
"The Role of the Family in the Economic Well-being of the Elderly." *Gerontologist* 23,1 (February 1983):45-50.

An overview of the size and importance of private transfers of resources among relatives, based on information from the National Longitudinal Survey of Older Men and the Michigan Panel Survey of Income Dynamics, is provided, and the likely tradeoffs between public and private transfers are estimated. The results of the overview illustrate the direct effect of private transfers on economic well-being. Families of all income levels and of all ages participate, albeit in different ways, in intrafamily transfers. The logit analysis of the determinants of family resource sharing suggest further the impact of age, income, and welfare recipiency. The impact of tradeoffs between public and private transfers depend on the income elasticity of private transfers and the characteristics of families participating in resource sharing. Public policy targeted at raising the incomes of a particular age group may be hampered by offsetting private transfers. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

1493 MOORE, DAVID E. and HAYWARD, MARK D.
"Mortality Among a Cohort of Older Men." Presented: New Orleans, Meetings of the Population Association of America, 1988.

This paper presents findings from an analysis of occupational differentials in mortality among a cohort of older men ages 55 years and older in the United States for the period 1966-1983. The dynamics which characterize socioeconomic differentials in mortality are analyzed by tracking the changes in status that occur throughout the mature worker's occupational career. We find that the mortality of current or last occupation differs from that of the longest occupation, controlling for education, income, health status, and other factors. These differences are consistent with the notion that individuals in physically demanding or debilitating occupations attempt to avoid the health risks associated with these jobs by changing occupations. Cohort: M.

1494 MOORE, DAVID E. and HAYWARD, MARK D.
"Occupational Careers and Mortality of Elderly Men." *Demography* 27,1 (February 1990):31-53.

A study examined occupational differentials in mortality among a cohort of men aged 55 and older in the US for the period 1966-1983. Using data from the NLS of Older Men, event histories were constructed for 3,080 respondents who reached the exact age of 55. The dynamics that characterize the socioeconomic differentials in mortality were examined by evaluating the differential effects of occupation over the career cycle. The maximum likelihood estimates of hazard-model parameters showed that the mortality of current or last occupation differed substantially from that of longest occupation, controlling for education, income, health status, and other sociodemographic factors. The rate of mortality was reduced by the substantive complexity of the longest occupation, while social skills and physical and environmental demands of the latest occupation lowered mortality. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: M.

1495 MOORE, DAVID EUGENE.
"Socially Structured Survival: the Effects of Occupational Mobility and Occupational Context on Older Men's Mortality." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, 1992.

This dissertation investigates the implications of socially structured lifestyles for older men's survival. Different specifications of occupational effects on mortality are used to examine mobility and contextual influences. Occupational mobility is important because it changes the social structural bases for lifestyle differences in mortality. Changes in occupational status alter not only the risk factors associated with specific occupations but they also change the conditions that give rise to lifestyle differences. Occupational context is important because it affects individuals' use of personal resources. The analyses use data drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Mature Men. The contextual analyses show that white collar, blue collar, and farm distinctions are relevant to the effects of income and marital status on men's survival. Typically married men outlive unmarried men and income increases survival. However the marital status of white collar workers does not appear to significantly affect their survival. In contrast the positive effect of income on survival does not seem to hold for men in blue collar or farm occupations. Cohort: M.

1496 MOORE, KRISTIN A.
"School Progress of Young Mothers and Child Development." (In-progress Research).

Maternal education has been found to be an important predictor of children's cognitive development. Teenage childbearing and maternal education have also been found to be strongly associated; but studies have not resolved whether or when and why the effects of early childbearing on maternal education are transmitted to reduce the cognitive development of children born to adolescent parents. One of the reasons has been the lack of detailed and appropriate data. The NLSY and the Child Supplement provides an opportunity to address these important issues. A large, nationally representative sample of youth aged 14-21 in 1979 has been interviewed annually through the present. In 1986, the children born to females in the sample were assessed with a number of well-validated measures of cognitive, health, behavioral, and emotional functioning, and additional information about the family environment was obtained. This in-progress research will o use these data to build on previous research that has explored the impact of maternal and family characteristics on child outcomes. In a recent study, completed by the proposed principal investigator, children whose mothers were behind grade and/or dropouts prior to their first pregnancy were found to score particularly low on measures of cognitive ability. On the other hand, maternal school attainment alone was found to predict the child's school progress and adjustment. This project will replicate these associations with more recent and detailed data; contrast competing hypotheses regarding the reason maternal education affects child outcomes; and explore the processes by which such effects are transmitted. Hypotheses to explain an effect of maternal dropout on the child's cognitive development will include differences in ability, motivation, family background and role preferences. Analyses will employ cross tabulation, regression, and path analytic procedures. Cohort: Y C.

1497 MOORE, KRISTIN A. and BURT, MARTHA R.
"The Consequences of Early Childbearing." In: *Private Crisis, Public Cost: Policy Perspectives on Teenage Childbearing*, K.A. Moore and M.R. Burt, eds., Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press, 1982.

This chapter reviews findings to date on the impact of early childbearing on: (1) subsequent educational attainment of the parent; (2) medical risks for the mother and child; (3) marriage and divorce rates; (4) subsequent fertility; (5) labor force participation and earnings; and (6) dependency on governmental support programs. The authors estimate a path model of the impact of age at first birth on the probability of being in poverty at age 27 using data from the NLS of Young Women and the PSID. It was found that the impact of an early birth differed among various population subgroups with lower educational attainment of the teenage mother and her larger family size impacting labor force participation rates and earnings and thus chances of being in poverty. Postponement of a first birth netted the NLS women studied \$193 (in 1975 dollars) or \$293 (in 1980 dollars) for each year the birth was delayed. The probability of being in poverty fell by an average of two percentage points per year of delayed childbirth. Cohort: G.

1498 MOORE, KRISTIN A.; CALDWELL, STEVEN B.; HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.; and WAITE, LINDA J.
"The Consequences of Early Childbearing: An Analysis of Selected Parental Outcomes Using Results from the National Longitudinal Survey of Young Women (Parnes)." Working Paper 0999-01, The Urban Institute, 1977.

Strong differences have been documented between early and late childbearers in education and family size which appear to have enduring consequences for household income and family wellbeing. Young women who bore their first child while 15 or younger completed about 1.9 fewer years of school by age 24 than did their peers who delayed motherhood until 18, and 2.8 fewer years than those waiting until at least age 24 to have their first child. Women having a first birth at age 15 or less had 1.3 more children by age 24 than women having a first birth at ages 21 to 23; women having a first birth at 16 or 17 had 1.0 more children; while women with a first birth at age 18 had 0.6 more children. The relative sizes of these consequences at ages 24 and 27 were estimated using a path analytic model. In a separate analysis of the same data set, the probability of such critical life events as dropping out of school or the labor force in any year was found to be greater if a first birth occurs in that year and if the woman was married or marries in that year. The evidence suggests that early childbearers will not catch up with later childbearers by returning to school; however, their labor force participation does eventually equal that of later childbearers. These results were obtained in a multivariate model in which factors such as region of residence, familial socio-economic background, race, and cohort were controlled. Cohort: G.

1499 MOORE, KRISTIN A. and HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.
"The Consequences of Age at First Childbirth: Family Size." Final Report, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1978.

The impact of a woman's age at the birth of her first child on family size was assessed using two national longitudinal data sets. Analyses are based on annual interviews conducted between 1968 and 1972 with the Young Women's cohort of the NLS. Information on women age 22 to 52 in 1976, both wives and female heads, was obtained from Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) interviews, which were conducted between 1968 and 1976. Analyses on both data sets provide strong support for an association between an early first birth and higher subsequent fertility. Among PSID women aged 35 to 52, mothers whose first child was born when they were 17 or younger bore an average of more than five children each, approximately three children more per mother compared to women who delayed their first birth to age 24 or later. Age at first birth is found to have a far greater impact on fertility than age at first marriage. Cohort: G.

1500 MOORE, KRISTIN A. and HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.
"The Consequences of Age at First Childbirth: Female Headed Families and Welfare Recipiency." Final Report, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1978.

The impact of a woman's age at the birth of her first child on female-headed families and welfare recipiency was assessed using two national longitudinal data sets. Analyses are based on annual interviews conducted between 1968 and 1972 with the Young Women's cohort of the NLS. Information on women aged 22 to 52 in 1976, both wives and female heads, was obtained from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) interviews, which were conducted between 1968 and 1976. Teenage childbearing per se does not appear to be related to subsequent female headship, although a premarital first birth and a teenage marriage do predict to later being a female household head. The strong association between early childbearing and receipt of welfare disappears when controls for education, family size, labor force participation, age at marriage and race are included. Cohort: G.

1501 MOORE, KRISTIN A. and HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.
"The Consequences of Age at First Childbirth: Final Research Summary." Final Report, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1978.

The impact of a woman's age at the birth of her first child on her subsequent social and economic status was assessed using two national longitudinal data sets. Analyses are based on annual interviews conducted between 1968 and 1972 with the Young Women's cohort of the NLS. Information on women aged 22 to 52 in 1976, both wives and female heads was obtained from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) interviews, which were conducted between 1968 and 1976. Analyses indicate that an early first birth reduces the amount of schooling a young woman is able to complete, even net of family background, motivation, and age at marriage, particularly among white and high school age mothers. Teenage mothers also have substantially larger families, net of controls. An early birth does not increase marital dissolution, except indirectly by precipitating teenage marriages. The variables in turn affect earnings, income and the probability of poverty. Cohort: G.

1502 MOORE, KRISTIN A. and HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.
"Factors Affecting Early Family Formation: A Path Model." *Population and Environment* 3,1 (Spring 1980):73-98.

This study uses a path model to examine the factors that determine age at initiation of childbearing. Family orientation was found to have a significant effect on the age at which a woman begins a family. Age at first marriage, educational attainment, and age at family formation are strongly interdependent; however, the process seems to vary by race. Cohort: G.

1503 MOORE, KRISTIN A.; HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.; CALDWELL, STEVEN B.; and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Teenage Motherhood: Social and Economic Consequences." Paper URI 243000, The Urban Institute, 1979.

This report focuses on the effects of early childbearing on the later social and economic status of the mother and her family; specifically, on education, family size, marriage and marital instability, participation in the labor force and earnings, welfare receipt, and poverty. Each of these outcomes has been studied separately. In addition, the interrelationships between these outcomes have been studied within causal models. These models explore the indirect as well as the direct effects of a woman's age at first childbirth. Cohort: G.

1504 MOORE, KRISTIN A.; NORD, CHRISTINE W.; and PETERSON, JAMES L.
"Nonvoluntary Sexual Activity Among Adolescents." *Family Planning Perspectives* 21,3 (May/June 1989):110-114.

Data from the 1987 round of the National Survey of Children indicate that seven percent of Americans aged 18-22 have experienced at least one episode of nonvoluntary sexual intercourse. Women were more likely than men to report having had such an experience, with just under half of all nonvoluntary experiences among women occurring before the age of 14. Multiple classification analysis reveals that white women who had lived apart from their parents before age 16, those who had been brought up in poverty, those who had a physical, emotional or mental limitation when they were young, those whose parents had been heavy drinkers, those whose parents had used illegal drugs and those whose parents had smoked cigarettes when they themselves were teenagers were at significantly greater risk for experiencing sexual abuse. Six percent of young white women with no risk factors, nine percent of those with one, 26 percent of those with two, and 68 percent of those with three or more had been sexually abused before or during adolescence. The analyses are based on data from the third wave of the National Survey of Chil- dren (NSC) conducted in 1987, Cycle III of the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG) carried out in 1982, and the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Force Behavior of Youth (NLSY) for the years 1983-1985. Cohort: Y.

1505 MOORE, KRISTIN A. and SNYDER, NANCY O.
"Cognitive Attainment Among Firstborn Children of Adolescent Mothers." *American Sociological Review* 56,5 (October 1991):612-624.

The consequences of early childbearing for the intellectual achievement of young children are examined. Earlier studies have suggested that mothers who were early childbearers and those who are high school dropouts have children who fare worse than the children of older mothers and those who were progressing normally in school. Data on the children born to women in the NLSY, together with week-by-week school enrollment data for each mother, allowed the examination of this hypothesis. Separate analysis of black, Hispanic, and non-minority children were made. Children's cognitive abilities were most strongly predicted by the mother's cognitive test score. Mother's age at first birth and school enrollment status at conception proved to be less important predictors of the child's cognitive score compared to the powerful prediction made by her Armed Forces Qualifying Test score. While environmental factors were relatively weak predictors, measures of the stimulating nature of the child's home increased the predictive power in regression sets. It must be concluded that there is strong selectivity into school failure and teenage parenthood and that the low parental ability as measured here is clearly evident in the next generation. Cohort: Y C.

1507 MOORE, KRISTIN A. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Early Childbearing and Educational Attainment." *Family Planning Perspectives* 9 (September/October 1977):220-25.

These data show that early childbearing is strongly associated with a lower level of educational attainment, especially among young women attending school at the time of the birth of the first child, even when other factors known to affect educational attainment are taken into account. The negative impact of early childbearing on a woman's educational attainment is probably due to the difficulty and cost of arranging child care and running a household (if the woman heads her own household or is married), to the necessity of earning a living, and, not least, to the pressures she may encounter from family and friends to devote herself to child care. There is no evidence that the young mother is ever able to catch up educationally with her childless peers. In fact, quite the opposite occurs; teenage mothers are unable to catch up and fall further behind their former classmates who have postponed parenthood. Cohort: G.

1508 MOORE, KRISTIN A. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Marital Dissolution, Early Motherhood and Early Marriage." *Social Forces* 60 (September 1981):20-40.

The age at which a young woman marries appears to be related strongly to the probability that the marriage remains intact: older couples tend to make more stable pairings than those who wed while quite young. But youthful marriages are often accompanied by youthful childbearing. The effects of the age at which the woman first wed and the age at which she bore her first child on the likelihood that the marriage dissolved during this period were assessed, net of each other and of the characteristics and circumstances of the woman. We found that, among young wives, teenage parenthood did not appear to increase the risk of divorce or separation, whereas teenage marriage significantly raised the probability of disruption. When the analysis was performed separately by race, this pattern held among white wives; however, for black wives, a first birth before the age of 20 was found to increase instability more than a first marriage before that age. The finding that age at first marriage but not age at first birth is significantly related to the probability of marital dissolution appears robust in the total sample: among subsamples of wives all married at about the same age, the age at which they had their first birth did not influence stability of marriages. Cohort: G.

1509 MOORE, KRISTIN A.; WAITE, LINDA J.; CALDWELL, STEVEN B.; and HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.
"The Consequences of Age at First Childbirth: Educational Attainment." Final Report, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1978.

The impact of a woman's age at the birth of her first child on the amount of schooling she completes was assessed using two national, longitudinal data sets. National Longitudinal Survey (NLS) analyses are based on annual interviews conducted between 1968 and 1972 with young women aged 14 to 24 in 1968. Information on women aged 22 to 52 in 1976, both wives and female heads, was obtained from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) interviews, which were conducted between 1968 and 1976. Results from analyses on both data sets indicate that early childbearing is associated with significant educational losses, even when the impact of family background, educational goals, and age at marriage are statistically controlled. There is some evidence that older women catch up slightly; but in no instance did even half of the women who became mothers at 17 or younger manage to complete high school. Losses appear to be particularly great for white teenage mothers and for young women who marry as teenagers. Cohort: G.

1510 MOORE, KRISTIN A.; WAITE, LINDA J.; HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.; and CALDWELL, STEVEN B.
"The Consequences of Age at First Childbirth: Marriage, Separation and Divorce." Final Report, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1978.

The impact of a woman's age at the birth of her first child on marriage, separation and divorce was assessed using two national longitudinal data sets. Analyses are based on annual interviews conducted between 1968 and 1972 with the Young Women's cohort of the NLS. Information on women aged 22 to 52 in 1976, both wives and female heads, was obtained from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) interviews, which were conducted between 1968 and 1976. A link between early pregnancy and early marriage was confirmed. An issue of greater debate-the associations among early childbearing, early marriage, and subsequent marital dissolution, was explored in varied ways. Analyses indicate that early marriage, rather than an early birth, increases the probability of subsequent marital break-up. Early childbearing does contribute to marital break-up indirectly, however, since pregnancy is a factor that precipitates many teenage marriages. Cohort: G.

1511 MOORE, KRISTIN ANDERSON; MEYERS, DAVID E.; MORRISON, DONNA RUANE; and NORD, CHRISTINE WINQUIS; et ali.
"Teenage Childbearing and Poverty." Presented: NICHD Conference on "Outcomes of Early Childbearing. An Appraisal of Recent Evidence," National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, May 18-19, 1992.

An association between teenage parenthood and subsequent poverty has been noted for several decades. However, because early childbearing is more common among women from disadvantaged backgrounds, whether teenage childbearing increases the probability of poverty over and above the risk due to background factors has not been clear. In this paper, the effect of the timing of the first birth on the ratio of family income to the poverty threshold for the family is examined using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. All women are age 27 when studied. Direct effects are not hypothesized; rather the effect of age at first birth is expected to be mediated by intervening variables including educational attainment, age at first marriage, family size, women's work experience and earnings, and the earnings of other members of the household. Structural equation models are estimated, taking into account background variables that affect both selection into early childbearing and the outcome variables in the model, and employing a variant of Amemiya's principle to deal with problems of censoring and selectivity. Results indicate that age at first birth has a substantial effect on the ratio of family income to the poverty threshold at age 27 among blacks, Hispanics, and whites, though the effect is particularly large among blacks and Hispanics. Age at first birth is found to have a significant direct effect on highest grade completed and number of children among all three race/ethnicity groups. In addition, age at first birth has a significant direct effect on age at first marriage among whites. These variables in turn affect family income and thus poverty. Cohort: Y.

1512 MOORE, SYLVIA F.
"The Short-Term Effects of Marital Disruption on the Labor Supply Behavior of Young Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1978. Also Special Report, Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

This article examines the effect of marital instability on the economic status and the labor market activity of young women. Young women with children have a significantly higher risk of marital disruption and, as a result, the probability that total family income will fall below poverty is greatly increased. In addition, a positive relationship exists between the hours spent in employment and the level of the expected market wage. Likewise, the higher the educational attainment, the greater the ability for the woman to increase labor force participation. Cohort: G.

1513 MOORE, WILLIAM J.; PEARCE, DOUGLAS D.; and WILSON, R. MARK.
"The Regulation of Occupations and the Earnings of Women." *Journal of Human Resources* 16 (Summer 1981):366-83.

In this study, the authors use a human capital model to examine the effects of occupational licensing and occupational certification on the wage rates of individual women. Results indicate that certified women earn about 20% more per hour after controlling for the following: personal characteristics, regional location, human capital factors, and occupational category. In addition, evidence did not reveal a statistically significant premium. Cohort: W.

1514 MORASH, MERRY and RUCKER, LILA.
"An Exploratory Study of the Connection of Mother's Age at Childbearing to Her Children's Delinquency in Four Data Sets." *Crime and Delinquency* 35,1 (January 1989):45-93.

This paper examines the relationship between early childbearing and delinquent outcomes for the child. Using data from the London Longitudinal Survey, the Philadelphia Cohort Study, the NLSY, and the National Survey of Children, it was found that: (1) although there is a relationship between mother's age at first child's birth and delinquency, it is conditioned by the presence of a father or stepfather; and (2) the connection between mother's age and father's presence while not strong was persistent across both U.S. and British samples and across racial/ethnic group samples. Policy implications are discussed. Cohort: Y.

1515 MOREAU, E. E.
"Forecasting High-Tech ASVAB Scores." M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1992.

Development of model for estimation of a high-tech market population is essential for determining an efficient allocation of recruiting resources. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY), regression equations are used to estimate the probability that a 17 to 21 year old, high school graduate will score high enough on the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) to be classified into a high-tech rating. This probability is modeled as a function of sociodemographic variables including gender, race/ethnicity, parent's education, poverty status, income, residence in an urban area, and receipt of welfare payments. Best fit equations are developed in order to facilitate calculations of nationwide, county-level, high-tech market distributions. Cohort: Y.

1516 MORGAN, LESLIE A.
*After Marriage Ends: Economic Consequences for Midlife Women.* Belmont, CA: Sage Publications, 1991.

This book examines the economic transitions of mid-life women as they experience the end of marriage from separation, divorce, or widowhood. Research has typically focused on either younger women as they experienced separation/divorce or older women as they were widowed, leaving aside the issue of whether there are similarities in these outcomes. Using data drawn from the NLS of Mature Women, this study follows hundreds of women through marital transitions and examines the loss of income, changes in employment patterns, and subsequent remarriage following widowhood, separation, or divorce. There are two unique contributions of the analysis: 1) it permits direct comparison of the different marital status groups, without the difficulties imposed by serious age differences or different study designs, samples or questions; and 2) the length of time that is studied. Much of the prior research has looked only at one time period following the ending of marriage. This analysis uses repeated measurements after marriages end compared with baseline years during the marriage to establish true changes in the circumstances of mid-life women and their families. Results suggest that there are indeed parallels in the experiences of widowed and divorced women in terms of the outcomes they face after their marriages end. Incomes and their adequacy to needs both decrease substantially, with corresponding rises in poverty. Return to work and remarriage are also discussed in terms of these events. Policy issues and underlying causes in the gender/family role system point to possible avenues for preventing economic distress after marriage ends. Cohort: W.

1517 MORGAN, LESLIE A.
"Economic Change at Mid-Life Widowhood: A Longitudinal Analysis." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 43 (November 1981):899-907.

Widowhood has been found to have a negative association with the financial well-being of women in cross-sectional studies. In this study cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses are compared in a national sample of mature women widowed in mid-life. Results of the cross-sectional analysis replicate previous findings, but longitudinal comparisons fail to demonstrate a significant decline in income or financial well-being upon the death of spouses. The data also show the anticipated shift toward major reliance on earnings of the widow and Social Security benefits. Longitudinal findings suggest that many sample members were already poor prior to widowhood; consequently, widowhood is not the major cause of poverty in this group. Cohort: W.

1518 MORGAN, LESLIE A.
"Economic Well-Being Following Marital Termination: A Comparison of Widowed and Divorced Women." *Journal of Family Issues* 10,1 (March 1989):86-101.

Separate studies of divorced and widowed women show increased odds of becoming poor following the termination of marriage. Both cross-sectional and longitudinal data suggest that the end of marriage is correlated with higher poverty rates. Less is known, however, about factors which influence economic well-being over time, and whether these factors are similar across the two types of marital transition. This analysis uses data from the NLS cohort of Mature Women (1967-1982) to examine the probability of becoming poor after widowhood or divorce among midlife women, and factors which influence economic well-being. Findings show that 40% of widows and over one quarter of divorced women fall into poverty for at least some time during the first five years after leaving marriage. The type of marital transition experienced by the women is not a significant factor in economic well-being, but both age and prior economic standing have positive effects. Cohort: W.

1519 MORGAN, LESLIE A.
"Locus of Control and Marital Termination: Comparing Divorced and Widowed Women." *Journal of Divorce* 11,3-4 (Spring-Summer 1988):35-47.

Survey data collected during 1967-1982 for a nationally representative, longitudinal study of mid-life women (N = 232) are used to examine whether termination of marriage was associated with change in locus of control orientation. Orientations both before and after termination are compared for divorced and widowed women and those who remained married. Both descriptive statistics and covariance analysis reveal that locus of control was stable following transitions out of marriage and their associated changes in lifestyle, family relations, and economic status. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: W.

1520 MORGAN, LESLIE A.
"Methodological Problems with Event Histories in Secondary Analysis of Longitudinal Data: The Case of Marital Transitions in the NLS." Presented: Chicago, IL., Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America, 1986.

Secondary analyses of existing longitudinal data sets allow examination of important questions on transitions over the life course. Data are available in many studies on a variety of topics other than the study's original focus. This research examines the process and problems encountered in developing 15 year marital transition histories for the NLS Mature Women's cohort. Marital status and marital history were routinely collected as important control variables. Initial examination of current marital statuses over time revealed nearly 400 patterns of response among the 3832 women respondents. Among the problems encountered were: 1) the potential for undetected transitions between surveys; 2) nonnormative sequences of self- reported marital status; 3) illogical marital status sequences; 4) interruptions in participating/missing data; and 5) gaps in retrospective question design. Steps taken to address these problems and implications for secondary analysis of panel data are discussed. Cohort: W.

1521 MORGAN, LESLIE A.
"Outcomes of Marital Separation: A Longitudinal Test of Predictors." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 50,2 (May 1988):493-498.

Studies of marital separation have often combined it with divorce or assumed that separation represents only a stepping stone to other marital statuses. This analysis examines three types of separation: those leading to divorce, those leading to reconciliation, and long-term unresolved separations. Demographic variables are used to predict which women, out of those reporting any period of separation during a 15-year longitudinal panel, move toward each outcome. Data from the NLS cohort of Mature Women from 1967-1982, analyzed with logit techniques, show important differences among these groups of separating women in education, income, and race. Cohort: W.

1522 MORGAN, LESLIE A.
"Work in Widowhood: A Viable Option?" *The Gerontologist* 20,5 (October 1980):581-587.

Employment is often suggested as an important adaptive option for women who become widows. This paper evaluates the viability of working as an option for widows in mid-life. Findings from a panel of women show that relatively few widows enter the labor force, but this is due to the high percentage who are already working. Results suggest a probable overestimation of the usefulness of jobs as role replacements or income producers for widows, and an examination of other avenues of adaptation for future cohorts of widowed women. Cohort: W.

1523 MORGAN, WILLIAM R.
"The Analysis of NLS Youth in Public and Private Schools: Response to Coleman and Hoffer." *Sociology of Education* 57,2 (April 1984):122-28.

Morgan responds to Coleman and Hoffer's critique of his analysis. Contrary to their claims, his analysis used weighted data from a fully representative sample of adequate size. Moreover, the model specification Coleman and Hoffer advocated was in fact estimated and reported in the article. Additional information on the NLSY is reported for the sake of educational researchers considering use of the data. Cohort: Y.

1524 MORGAN, WILLIAM R.
"Learning and Student Life Quality of Public and Private School Youth." *Sociology of Education* 56 (October 1983):187-202.

Conclusions from the 1981 public-private schooling report of Coleman, Hoffer and Kilgore are mostly not supported using data from the NLSY. With the exception of a slight gain in verbal achievement for Hispanics in private schools, and a slight gain in vocational achievement for white students in public schools, the sectors do not differ in the amount of learning produced, once the appropriate background and curriculum controls are introduced. Attending Catholic school does slightly raise expected educational attainments. Consistent sector differences do appear in the rated quality of student life--instructional quality, discipline, safety, and peer relations are rated higher in private schools, while learning freedom and job counseling opportunities are rated higher in public schools. The discussion emphasizes the crucial difference between learning and quality of student life as criteria for making policy recommendations. Cohort: Y.

1525 MORGAN, WILLIAM R.
"New Data Available from the National Longitudinal Surveys." Presented: Montreal, Annual Meetings of the American Educational Research Association, 1983.

This paper describes the content of the NLSY which is of special relevance to educational researchers. This includes the educational section of the annual interview schedule, the school questionnaire, the ASVAB test, and the school transcript data. A brief tabular description by age and educational attainment is presented. Cohort: N.

1526 MORGAN, WILLIAM R.
"Sibling Influences on the Career Plans of Male and Female Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

Using as a starting point Olneck's 1977 finding that the adult earnings of brothers are more similar than their common origin status would lead us to expect, this report analyzes the effects of siblings on career aspirations. Data from 5715 respondents who form 2419 sibling groups of two, three or four are used to see how their self- reported career aspirations influenced each other from 1979 to 1982. The principal finding is that brothers, and brothers only, reinforce one another's occupational aspirations during the critical years of occupational identity formation when youth are beginning to make the transition to full-time employment. The apparent absence of a similar socialization mechanism between sisters may be one further hidden barrier to the career development of females. Cohort: Y.

1527 MORRISON, DONNA R. and CHERLIN, ANDREW J.
"The Divorce Process and Children's Well-Being: A Prospective Analysis." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

This analysis examines the consequences of marital disruption on the well-being of young children using the NLSY Merged Mother-Child file, a large-scale, longitudinal study that includes both detailed assessments of children and family characteristics.

The authors take a prospective approach and account for the family situation before physical separation as well as practical, emotional, and economic changes that accompany divorce for children. Outcomes examined include the Behavior Problems index (BPI) and three Peabody Individual Achievement sub-tests: mathematics, reading recognition and reading comprehension. The analysis begins with assessments of children whose parents' marriages are intact in 1986. By 1988 children fall into either disrupted or intact groups and their behavior and achievement are reassessed. It was found that negative effects of family disruption on the mathematics and BPI scores of boys are not reduced when prior family characteristics are controlled. In addition, the effect of disruption on mathematics test performance can be partially attributed to changes in the quality of the child's home environment, while downward mobility mediates the effect of divorce on boys' behavior. Cohort: Y C.

1528 MORRISON, DONNA R. and LICHTER, DANIEL T.
"Family Migration and Female Employment: The Problem of Underemployment among Migrant Married Women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 50 (February 1988):161-172.

This article examines the effects of geographic mobility on changes in underemployment among married and single women. Data for the analysis are from the NLS of Young Women. Changes in various forms of underemployment for the 1968-73 and 1973-78 periods are measured with the Labor Utilization Framework of Clogg and Sullivan (1983). In general, the results reinforce findings from previous studies by showing that migration contributes to labor force nonparticipation and unemployment among married women. Migration also is linked to other forms of labor force hardship, including involuntary part-time employment and low pay. Contrary to expectations, migration also negatively affects employment adequacy among single women. The implications of these results for family decision- making models of migration are discussed. Cohort: G.

1529 MORRISON, DONNA R.; MOORE, KRISTIN A.; and MEYERS, DAVID E.
"Maternal Age at First Birth and Children's Behavior and Cognitive Development." Presented: NICHD conference on "Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence," National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, May 18-19, 1992.

The aim of this paper is to further illuminate the processes through which an early birth affects child well-being. Since it is not possible to capture the developmental status and well-being of a child with a single indicator, such as an IQ score, most child experts prefer a developmental profile that covers a breadth of dimensions or domains. For this reason, this study examines the effect of the mother's age at first birth on three measures related to the child's cognitive development and academic achievement--the reading and mathematics sub-scales of the Peabody Individual Achievement Test cognitive, and the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT)--and one measure of social behavior--the child's score on the mother-rated Behavior Problems Index (BPI). The study uses a national-level sample of children and limits its analysis to first borns to eliminate the possible confounding influence of birth order. The explicit assumption of the present study is that the consequences of being born to a teenage mother do not derive from the mother's age per se, but are largely the product of the correlates of early child-bearing such as low maternal education and father absence, some of which reflect selectivity into early motherhood and some of which are consequences of the timing of her first birth. Cohort: Y C.

1530 MORRISON, DONNA R.; MYERS, DAVID E.; and WINGLEE, MARIANNE.
"The Effects of Maternal Work and Child Care During the First Three Years of Life on Children's Cognitive Abilities." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990. Working Paper (July). Decision Resources Corporation.

This analysis focuses on the effects of mothers' work, the type of child care arrangements, and the relationship of the care-giver to the child during the first three years of life on children's cognitive development. Children's experiences during each of these years, as well as their cumulative experiences in all three years, are analyzed. Data on children from the Child Supplement of the 1986 NLSY who range in age from zero to seven years old are used. This analysis lends support to earlier studies that have shown that maternal work itself generally has no effect on children's cognitive test performance, and when an effect is observed among children of low-income mothers, it is positive. It was found that significant effects of maternal work and child care observed in the first year are largely positive, although these positive effects are not observed in the second or the third years. In the year-2 and year-3 analyses, the authors found minimal effects of mothers' work intensity, inconsistent effects of child care, and no significant difference in the cognitive test performance of children with working and non-working mothers. Cohort: Y C.

1531 MORRISON, DONNA RUANE.
"The Divorce Process and Children's Well-Being: a Longitudinal Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Johns Hopkins University, 1993.

Previous research on the consequences of divorce for children has primarily focused on the difficulties that stem from the breakup and its aftermath. Measures of the antecedent processes of disruption generally have been unavailable. The present study examines the effects of the disruption process on two primary measures of child well-being: behavior problems and academic achievement. Data from the Child Supplement of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) were used. The analysis begins with children ages 3 to 13 in 1986 whose parents' marriages are intact. In 1988 children are classified according to whether they are in intact or disrupted families and measures of well-being are reassessed. Within the disrupted group, time since disruption, contact with the non-custodial parent, and receipt of child support, are also examined. Research hypotheses are tested using a series of regression equations. Models are estimated separately by sex. Sample selection biases are estimated and evaluated. Findings indicate that boys undergo additional behavior problems not present in pre-disruption and that father involvement after disruption had little impact on the outcomes. Cohort: C.

1532 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Absent Fathers and Child Development: Emotional and Cognitive Effects at Ages Five to Nine." Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43221-2418, 1993.

This monograph presents the following information in eight chapters: An introduction and overview of the issues on marriage, divorce, and parental presence including a child's view of family. The research sample: who are the study children? Paternal presence and absence in the early years of life including patterning and availability of father substitutes. Differences between father-present and father-absent families. Paternal absence and childrens' behavior problem. Father's absence and child cognition: the cognitive assessments of father's absence and cognition. Father's absence and the home environment including individual home attributes and behaviors, and a child development summary. The last chapter includes a synthesis of what has been found and what it might mean. Cohort: Y.

1533 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Child Care Use During the First Year of Life: Linkages with Early Child Development." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1989.

This paper has two interrelated objectives. First, it highlights the advantages and disadvantages of using a large sample national data set such as the NLSY child data for research on the consequences of early child care. Second, the strengths of such a large national data set have been utilized to examine whether or not there are any apparent overt consequences of early-in-life child care for the early childhood cognitive, social and physiological development of children. The three child outcome measures utilized were the Memory for Location (MEMLOC), Motor and Social Development (MSD), and Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test assessments (PPVT). As a generalization, it may be concluded that only limited overall associations are found between the various non-maternal child care arrangements and the MEMLOC and MSD child assessment outcomes. That is, non-maternal child care seems to have only limited effect--either positive or negative--on subsequent early child development. However, early child care does seem to be linked with subsequent performance on the PPVT. In particular, infant girls who receive early non-maternal care subsequently score higher on the PPVT than infant girls who received only maternal care. None of these non-maternal care advantages accrue to young boys. While not identical in terms of patterning or statistical strength, somewhat similar gender differences appear for the MEMLOC assessment. While not exactly a mirror image, evidence consistent with the above may also be extracted from some of the MSD equations. There is systematic evidence that boys with a health problem fare better on the MSD assessment if their first year care arrangements are limited to maternal care. Other relative care, nonrelative care, and in and out of home non-maternal care discussed. Cohort: Y C.

1534 MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Consequences of Paternal Absence from the Home for the Early Cognitive and Socio-emotional Development of Children." (In-progress Research).

This three year grant funded by NICHD is examining the effect of a variety of dimensions of fathers' absence from the home on the cognitive and socio-emotional development of young children. Early results suggest: (1) only modest cognitive but quite strong socio-emotional consequences of fathers' absence; (2) much stronger consequences of fathers' absence for girls and whites than for boys or blacks; and (3) pronounced effects for younger white girls whose father has at one time lived in the home but now is absent and maintains no contact with his children. Results suggest that, in some instances, fathers' absence effects more accurately reflect characteristics of the mother which in some instances may be measurable post-disruption characteristics of the family environment and in other instances factors linked with the absent father per se. The impact of fathers' absence on the several component subscales of the overall behavior problems scale for children age four through six is currently being investigated. In addition, research summarizing the consequences of using different forms of the various cognitive and socio-emotional outcome measures is being considered. Cohort: Y C.

1535 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Data on Mothers and Children from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Labor Market Experience." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

These tables are intended to provide potential NLSY data users with some general information about the NLSY data set as well as a variety of sample sizes delimiting various subsets of the NLSY mother and child populations as of the 1986 survey round. The statistics in this report are unweighted sample estimates which may help prospective researchers determine whether or not the sample is appropriate for meeting their research needs. The tabulations should not be viewed as being representative of any national population group. Cohort: Y C.

1536 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Developmental Effects of Infant Care: The Mediating Role of Gender and Health." *Journal of Social Issues* 47,2 (Summer 1991):139-158.

This research used the 1986 Merged Child-Mother Data File from the NLSY to explore how various forms of infant care in a child's first year were linked with scores at ages one-to-four on the Memory for Location, Motor and Social Development, and Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test measures. The extent to which these linkings were mediated by an infant's health and gender was examined and important distinctions were noted. In particular, healthy infant girls received some cognitive advantage by being cared for extensively by caretakers other than their mother during infancy, whereas infant boys with health problems gained socioemotionally by spending more time with their mothers. More generally, it was concluded that usually, the average young child's ability to cope intellectually and socioemotionally (as measured on the above scales) is not affected in major ways either positively or negatively by the generic nature of his or her child care arrangement. Cohort: Y C.

1537 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Do Fathers Make a Difference? The Determinants and Consequences of Fathers' Absence from the Home of Younger Children." Book Prospectus, Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, October 1991.

The traditional American family, encompassing two parents and two children represents only a modest proportion of all family units. This phenomenon is a reflection of many social, economic and demographic forces, not the least of which are the extraordinary recent increases in marital dissolution and the tendency of substantial proportions of women to have and raise children not only outside of formal marriage arrangements, but without having the father of the child (or children) present. While there is no doubt that raising children in a socially and psychologically less privileged environment has negative consequences for mother and children, the extent to which this is true for the contemporary generation of fatherless American children is at least partially open to question. Much of the available academic literature which examines the determinants and consequences--for mother and child--of marital "disruption" is based on intellectual and empirical premises more attuned to the family and social structure of prior generations. Thus, the implied consequences of fatherless homes are often based on somewhat dated notions of normative "correctness". To some extent, the tendency for many researchers to remain wedded to traditional concepts and methods is linked with data constraints. Most data sources are quite limiting in terms of defining relationship processes over time, because most research has focused on the association between the legal form of the parental relationship and its effect on the children rather than concentrating on the parent-child relationship. This research uses a unique data set, the

NLSY, to explore several issues: First, the family experiences of children from their perspective and second, the independent effect of various father absence family forms on a child's intellectual and emotional development. Cohort: Y.

1538 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Early Fertility Behavior Among American Youth: Evidence from the 1982 NLS of Labor Force Behavior of Youth." Presented: Dallas, American Public Health Association, 1983.

This article, using data from the fourth interview round (1982) of the NLSY, investigates the fertility and fertility related characteristics of the sample. First births, contraception use, desire to have children, sexual activity and abortion likelihood are all investigated, along with their relationship to age, color, educational aspirations, parents' education, religion, self esteem, drug use, socioeconomic status, and career orientations. Cohort: Y.

1539 MOTT, FRANK L.
*The Employment Revolution: Young American Women In the 1970's.* Cambridge, MA.: MIT Press, 1982.

Changing female work behavior has been intimately intertwined with changes in how both men and women view the roles of women in society. The authors provide insights into why women choose to work outside the home. Most prior empirical research has been rather narrowly focused on economic considerations, but motivations for women's work are much more complex. Chapter 1 considers the extent to which the changing employment profile of the young adult female population has been paralleled by a dramatic demographic transition. In chapter 2, records of brothers and sisters were matched to show how family background can work for or against educational and early career success. Chapter 3 more directly tests the link between a woman's family and work intentions and behaviors and how this link reflects her earlier experience. The need for including both economic and noneconomic orientations in evaluating women's work motivations is clarified more directly in chapter 4, which combines data from mother-daughter pairs. Chapter 5 continues earlier research that documented how relatively large proportions of women now retain close labor force ties at those life-cycle points when traditionally women left employment. Chapter 6 documents the effect changing attitudes have had on recent escalation in female work activity. Chapter 7 focuses on several different issues but emphasizes the invariance of many women's work activity in the face of other events, in this instance divorce and remarriage. Cohort: B G.

1540 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Evaluation of Fertility Data and Preliminary Analytical Results from the 1983 (Round 5) Survey of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Work Experience of Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

In the present report, the evaluations carried out with respect to the 1983 NLSY data were selectively updated and a number of analyses focusing on specific substantive issues were presented. A major objective of these analyses, which focused on (1) early school leaving and fertility, (2) early parity progression, and (3) fertility expectations, was to clarify issues relating to the quality of those data and to convey to other researchers some of the unique aspects of this longitudinal data set. All of these analyses have been revised and are available in revised form from the CHRR. One other major focus of the data evaluation was to examine the quality of the abortion records by comparing the original abortion reports with results from a confidential abortion reporting scheme in the 1984 survey round. Cohort: Y.

1541 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Father Absence from the Home: Consequences for Early Childhood Cognitive Development." Presented: Santa Monica, RAND Conference on Economic and Demographic Aspects of Intergenerational Relations, 1992.

This study uses data from the 1979 through 1986 waves of the NLSY and linked child assessment data to explore associations between a father's absence from the home and the cognitive development of children between the ages of three and seven. The research describes in detail linkages between various paternal- absence family forms (e.g., visitation in comparison with a "new man" present in comparison with no man present; father never present in comparison with father previously present) and a child's scores on the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test and the PIAT reading recognition, comprehension and mathematics assessments controlling for a wide range of maternal and post- paternal absence family factors, testing a number of hypotheses suggested by the literature as potentially important predictors of child cognitive development. This includes (but is not limited to) examining the relevance of father presence or absence per se, the extent to which a visiting father or a new man in the home can moderate (or exacerbate) the effect of a biological father's non-residence and whether a father's recent absenting in comparison with never having been present makes a difference. Gender and racial variations are explored. Among the results: (1) a father's absence from the home shows only limited association with younger children's cognitive development even without any controls for background factors which can be anticipated to be associated both with father's absence and child cognition; (2) controlling for child behavior problems does not affect the association between father's absence and cognition in any way; (3) father's absence does not appear to adversely impact on young boys mathematical competence (it does adversely effect black girls); and (4) there is systematic evidence that continuing contact with an absent biological father is a preferable situation for white girls in comparison with living in an environment which includes a new man in the home. Cohort: Y C.

1542 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Fertility-Related Data in the 1982 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience of Youth: An Evaluation of Data Quality and Some Preliminary Analytical Results." Report, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, 1983.

The quality of the fertility related data in the 1982 round of the NLSY is evaluated, and highlights of findings from these fertility data are summarized. The study specifies the potential magnitude of reporting errors, how these potential error levels are related to characteristics of the respondents, and the procedures used to clean up the fertility records. Differentials in period and cohort birth rates are also examined, as are sexual activity and contraception, birth wantedness, and pregnancy outcomes for selected respondent characteristics within cross tabular and multivariate frameworks. The multivariate results suggest the utility of a variety of background factors and more proximate respondent attitudes and behaviors for investigating a variety of adolescent and young adult fertility related attitudes and behavior. Cohort: Y.

1543 MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Impact of Father's Absence from the Home on Subsequent Maternally Reported Behavior Problems of Younger Children." Presented: Seattle, Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

This research uses child assessment data in the 1986 NLSY to explore mechanisms through which a father's absence from the home can impact on behavior problems for a national sample of children between the ages of four and six. The scales utilized were created by Drs. Nicholas Zill and James Petersen of Child Trends Inc. to measure frequency, range, and type of childhood behavior problems. The items were derived from the Achenbach Behavior Problems Checklist and other child behavior scales. Early results suggest pronounced behavioral effects in evidence primarily for younger white girls, but few effects of a father's absence are evidenced for white boys or black younger children. The strongest effects are (among white girls) for the headstrong, hyperactive, and dependency dimensions--particularly where a father had been present post-birth, permanently left the home, and has not visited the child. Cohort: Y C.

1544 MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Impact of Father's Absence from the Home on Subsequent Cognitive Development of Younger Children: Linkages Between Socio-Emotional and Cognitive Well-Being." Presented: Pittsburgh, Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, August 1992.

This paper uses data from the 1979 through 1988 rounds of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and accompanying child supplements to explore linkages between a father's absenting himself from the home during a child's early years of life and subsequent socio-emotional and cognitive development (as measured by scores on a Behavior Problems index and PIAT mathematics and reading assessments. The children in the sample were all born between the 1979 and 1983 survey rounds to a national sample of women who were 14 to 21 on January 1, 1979; the children were between five and eight years of age outcomes of the 1988 o year. Systematic patterns of socio-emotional and cognitive disadvantage associated with a fathers absence per se were most pronounced for white boys. Additionally, for all except black girls, father-absent children who did not have access to a significant father figure scored lower than their counterparts on a Behavior Problems index. From a statistical perspective, significant associations between overall detrimental behavior problem scores and lesser cognitive development were found; however, in a substantive sense, these linkages were modest. To the extent that emotional-cognitive linkages are mediated by father's absence, commonalities are most likely to reflect common socio-economic origins- linked with maternal education, intelligence and economic well-being. Cohort: Y C.

1545 MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Mature Women's Cohort: A Socioeconomic Overview." In: *Women's Changing Roles at Home and on the Job*. Special Report 26, National Commission for Manpower Policy, 1978. Also: CHRR Report, 1978.

This study of young and mature women examines trends in labor force behavior and attitudes between 1967 and 1972. Included are separate racial analyses of fertility, labor force employment, income, earnings and work and family attitudes for the two NLS cohorts. The study concludes that there are major differences between black and white female labor force trends with black participation declining and white participation increasing in recent years. The black decline primarily reflects labor force withdrawal of less skilled and educated women. The black women withdrawing from the labor force do not have work attitudes significantly more negative than their black and white working counterparts. Cohort: G W.

1546 MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Pace of Repeated Childbearing among Young American Mothers." *Family Planning Perspectives* 18,1 (January/February 1986):5-12.

Women who give birth at ages 16 and younger are more likely to bear a second child within the next two years than women who have their first child at ages 17-18 or at ages 19-22. However, there are important racial and ethnic differences in the likelihood of rapid repeated childbearing. Among whites, age at first birth has little effect on the proportions who have a second birth quickly; but among blacks, it has a significant inverse effect, with younger women more likely than older women to have a second child quickly. At nearly all ages at first birth, Hispanic mothers are more likely than either whites or blacks to have a second birth soon after the first. While the youngest black mothers (16 and under) are more likely than the youngest whites to have a rapid second birth, the oldest white mothers (19-22) are more likely than the oldest blacks. Socioeconomic background, marital status at first birth, and wantedness of the first birth also affect the pace of repeated childbearing. Compared with young mothers whose own mothers are high school graduates, those whose mothers are dropouts are more likely to have a second child within two years. Multivariate analysis is used to determine whether age at first birth independently affects the probability of a rapid second birth once the effect of parental education, marital status, wantedness of the first birth and other variables are controlled. The analysis shows that age at first birth exerts a significant independent effect on the pattern of repeated childbearing among all women, and that major racial and ethnic variations remain in that pattern. Cohort: Y.

1547 MOTT, FRANK L.
"The Patterning of Female Teenage Sexual Behavior and Attitudes." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1984.

This paper uses data from the 1979 through 1982 rounds of the NLSY to examine the relevance of early background and more proximate factors as determinants of a range of fertility related outcomes for a nationally representative sample of young American women between the ages of 17 and 20 in 1982. The principal objective was to determine whether or not the patterning of these fertility-related outcomes (which include sexual activity, contraception, early pregnancy or childbirth, abortion, wantedness of first birth or pregnancy) fell into any coherent framework. The results are strongly consistent with the notion that generalizable anti-natalist behavior patterns can be related to seemingly disparate social and psychological origins. More traditional background orientation such as religiousity and stable family background are associated with early anti-natalist tendencies as are less traditional orientations such as striving for post-graduate education or viewing non-home roles for women as desirable. However, the mechanisms whereby lower fertility is achieved varies between young women who have these different orientations. Cohort: Y.

1548 MOTT, FRANK L.

"Racial Differences in Female Labor Force Participation: Trends and Implications for the Future." *Urban and Social Change Review* 11 (1978):21-27. Also in: *Working Women and Families*, K. Feinstein, ed., Beverly Hills, Sage Publications, 1979. Also: CHRR, 1978.

The author examines certain aspects of racial convergence in labor force behavior and projects implications for the future. The labor force participation of white women has increased significantly, particularly for women of childbearing age. However, black women demonstrate a declining pattern of participation (except young married blacks). Most blacks who drop out of the labor force are those who have limited education and earn relatively low wages. It is probable that the labor force participation of white and black women will approach equality in the future as their education becomes similar and the participation of white women continues to increase. Cohort: G W.

1549 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Selected Mother and Child Tabulations from the 1984 Survey of the NLS Youth Cohort." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1986.

These tabulations, based on the 1984 NLSY, provide potential data users with sample sizes and some basic statistics relating to the fertility experience and fertility profiles of the young women in the sample. Comparisons are made with Current Population Survey results. Cohort: Y C N.

1550 MOTT, FRANK L.
*The Socioeconomic Status of Households Headed by Women: Results from the National Longitudinal Surveys.* R & D Monograph 72, U.S. Department of Labor, 1979.

This monograph provides in depth black-white comparisons of the socioeconomic status of households headed by women. Findings show that marital disruption is an economic disaster to many women. On average, family income is reduced substantially during the transition year when divorce, separation, or death of a husband occurs. In addition, results indicate that black female heads of households are more severely disadvantaged in the labor market than are whites. Cohort: G W.

1552 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Sons, Daughters and Fathers' Absence: Differentials in Father-Leaving Probabilities and in Home Environments." *Journal of Family Issues* 15,1 (March 1994):97-128.

Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, this research examines the extent to which the presence or absence of biological fathers from the home is associated with gender differences in the presence or absence of children and gender differences in the home environment encountered by children. For a large national sample of children between the ages of 5 and 9, the results suggest that for White families: (a) fathers are more likely to be present in the home if the child is male; and (b) home environmental advantages that boys appear to have in two-parent households are not apparent in female-headed households. For White families, White single parenthood is clearly linked with a poorer quality environment; nonetheless, it is more equalitarian in terms of boys and girls being similarly socialized. The results for Black children are less systematic, although there is some suggestion that girls lose a modest relative advantage in home environment that they have over boys in father-present homes. Cohort: Y.

1553 MOTT, FRANK L.
"A View from the Cradle: Household and Parental Characteristics and Behaviors from the Perspective of Young Children." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1986.

This report uses data from the 1984 (sixth wave) survey of the NLSY to describe the household structure and parental characteristics of about 4,400 children born to a national cross-section of American mothers 19 to 27 years of age. About 80 percent of these children were under the age of six and most of the rest were between ages six and nine. These children are representative of the first thirty percent of all children born to a typical contemporary cohort of American women entering the childbearing years. The children in this survey include about the first twenty-five percent of children born to white women, the first forty percent to Hispanic women, and the first fifty percent to black women. The home environment of the older children, those of school age, is typical of the home environment of younger elementary school age children who were born to adolescent mothers. The home environment of those below school age may be considered as representative of the homes of a normal cross-section of children, mostly born to women between the ages of 18 and 25. This study profiles the home situation of a national cross-section of children and, as the study details, suggests results considerably different from those which are typically presented using cross-sectional data for adult respondents. It focuses on the 95 percent of all children who are living with their mother. Cohort: Y.

1554 MOTT, FRANK L.
"Welfare Incidence and Welfare Dependency Among American Women: A Longitudinal Examination." Presented: Detroit, American Sociological Association, 1983. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This research uses data from the NLS of Young Women, 1968-1980, to measure the incidence and intensity of welfare attachment. In addition to examining the propensity of young women and their families to repeatedly receive welfare, both within and across generations, the research examines variations in short and longer term welfare receipt by race, family status and socioeconomic background. The results indicate that while relatively large proportions of women require welfare assistance at some time, a relatively small proportion of women account for a large part of the welfare case load. Family and employment considerations both are important predictors of longer term welfare attachment for both black and white women. Consistent with evidence from other research, the results suggest that the probability of subsequently leaving the welfare rolls declines sharply as duration of time on the rolls increases. Also, there is only limited support for the notion that a propensity to be on welfare is transmitted across generations. Finally, the results indicate that the greater propensity for black women to receive welfare reflects for the most part differences in family and socioeconomic characteristics between the races. There is no support for the thesis that black families are more likely to repeatedly receive welfare after controlling for socioeconomic and demographic differences. Cohort: G.

1555 MOTT, FRANK L.
"When is a Father Really Gone? Paternal-Child Contact in Father-Absent Homes." *Demography* 27,4 (November 1990):499-517. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1989.

Utilizing data from the 1979-1986 NLSY, this paper examines the dynamics of father's presence-absence during a child's first few years of life and considers the extent to which overt father presence/absence statistics mask a continuing contact with potential father/father figures. This includes tendencies of children to have frequent contact with "absent" fathers or to have a "new" father figure in the home--be he a spouse or partner of the child's mother or some other designated adult "father figure." The paper documents the extent to which (1) substantial proportions of children born to younger mothers never have had a biological father residing in the home, (2) "net" levels of fathers' absence at various post birth points mask significant "gross" flows of fathers in and out, and (3) large proportions of children in homes where the biological father is not present have potentially significant contact with absent fathers or new father figures, be they spouses or partners of the child's mother or some other significant adult. Racial differences in these patterns are considered. Cohort: Y C.

1556 MOTT, FRANK L.
*Women, Work, and Family: Dimensions of Change in American Society*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1978.

Chapter 1, Introduction and Overview, Frank L. Mott; Chapter 2, Young Women's Decisions to Attend College: Desires, Expectations, and Realizations, Steven H. Sandell; Chapter 3, Pregnancy, Motherhood, and Work Activity, Frank L. Mott and David Shapiro; Chapter 4, Sex Segregation in the Labor Market: An Analysis of Young College Women's Occupational Preferences, Patricia K. Brito and Carol L. Jusenius; Chapter 5, Work Attachment, Investments in Human Capital, and the Earnings of Young Women, David Shapiro and Timothy J. Carr; Chapter 6, The Migration of Young Families: An Economic Perspective, Steven H. Sandell and Peter J. Koenig; Chapter 7, The Causes and Consequences of Marital Breakdown, Frank L. Mott and Sylvia F. Moore; Chapter 8, Highlights of the Volume and Some Policy Implications, Frank L. Mott. See abstract for Mott. *Years for Decision*, Volume 4 (1978); R & D Monograph 24. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978. Cohort: G.

1557 MOTT, FRANK L. and BAKER, PAULA.
"Evaluation of the 1989 Child-Care Supplement in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Report, NLS #92-6. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of Labor, 1989.

This report is also available as CHRR publication number 457 from the Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH. It assesses a variety of data quality issues in the special 1989 NLSY child care supplement. Funded by the Department of Health and Human Services, the 1989 round of the NLSY included a special data collection designed to obtain maternal reports of current and usual child care arrangements and to assess the following three data quality issues: (1) the extent to which information collected on primary and secondary child care arrangements accurately reflects all child care use; (2) the extent to which mothers were able to reconstruct a retrospective of every child care arrangement used for at least 10 hours per week since the date of last interview; and (3) the validity and usefulness of a set of questions dealing with the mother's attitudes towards child care and the flexibility of available child care arrangements in meeting unusual or emergency situations. Data were collected from 347 mothers who were interviewed during the first month of the survey round. The report summarizes results of the special survey and presents recommendations for future child care data collections. Cohort: Y.

1558 MOTT, FRANK L.; BAKER, PAULA; HAURIN, R. JEAN; and MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM.
"Fertility Related Data in the 1982 National Longitudinal Survey of Work Experience of Youth: An Evaluation of Data Quality and Preliminary Analytical Results." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This report evaluates the quality of the fertility-related data in the 1982 round of the NLSY and summarizes highlights of findings from these fertility data. The evaluation indicates that the overall quality of the female live birth information is equivalent to that of the Current Population Survey, that the abortion data is significantly under-reported, and that the other fertility-related information appears equivalent in quality to that of other available data. The quality of the male birth records are inferior to those of the female respondents and should be used with greater care by fertility researchers using this data set. The report specifies the potential magnitude of reporting errors, how these potential error levels are related to characteristics of the respondents, and the procedures used to clean up the fertility records. The analytical sections of the report examine differentials in period and cohort birth rates, sexual activity and contraception, birth wantedness, and pregnancy outcomes for selected respondent characteristics within cross-tabular and multivariate frameworks. Characteristics considered include race and ethnicity, religion, education, and various aspects of family stability, social class, and geographic residence. The multivariate results suggest the utility of a variety of background factors and more proximate respondent attitudes and behaviors for investigating a variety of adolescent and young adult fertility-related attitudes and behavior. Cohort: Y.

1559 MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Being an Only Child: Effects on Educational Progression and Career Orientation." *Journal of Family Issues* 3 (December 1982):575-93.

This study uses data from the Young Men's and Young Women's cohorts of the NLS to measure the independent effects of sibling number and placement on a number of educational, family, career, and social-psychological outcomes as of age 24. In particular, the study compares separately for young men and women the effects of being an only child with being the older of two children as well as the general importance of coming from a smaller rather than a larger family. The authors conclude that, while confluence theory is frequently supported by the data for both sexes, the corollary tutoring hypothesis is generally only validated for young women. The authors conjecture that this sex discrepancy may reflect a greater likelihood that the tutoring role within the family may be substantially affectively based, thus making it an activity that is more likely to be associated with female intrafamily role behavior. Cohort: B G.

1560 MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Factors Affecting Mortality in the Years Surrounding Retirement." In: *Retirement Among American Men*, Herbert S. Parnes,

ed., Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1985.

This article presents an analysis of the mortality rates of older men and shows to what extent factors such as race, education and marital status are independent predictors of mortality. Black men have systematically higher mortality than whites, but almost all of this difference reflects differences in socioeconomic background. In contrast, the effect of marital status appears more deeply embedded. After controlling for background factors as well as for differences between the married and non-married in employment and health status, married men still face more favorable survival prospects. Detailed employment measures as well as self-report health measures permit (1) documentation of the health-mortality association and (2) more effective measurement of other mortality differentials. The generally acknowledged overall declines in mortality over the past fifteen years have affected all segments of the society; blacks and whites, the well- and the poorly educated, and the healthy and unhealthy, have all apparently benefited from the general improvements in health and medical care services available in our society. One population subgroup, however, has benefited to a substantially greater extent than others--individuals not at work who frequently have reported illnesses of long duration. In this regard, it may be fair to conclude that those most in need have indeed benefited the most from the secular improvements in health care. Cohort: M.

1561 MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"The Impact of Health Problems and Mortality on Family Well-Being." In: *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men*, Herbert S. Parnes, ed., Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1981.

About one-fifth of the more than 20 million males in the U.S. civilian population who were between 45 and 64 years of age in 1976 will not survive to age 65 and the majority of these men will leave widows when they die. These statistics are reflected in the Older Men's sample of the NLS. Of the approximately 5,000 individuals in the original sample, 737 men had died by the time of the 1976 survey before reaching 65. The longitudinal records permit a comparison of the predeath work experience and income of this group with the experience of comparable men who remained alive in 1976. It is possible in this way to explore the extent to which deteriorating health or disability prior to death affect family income and the labor market activity of other family members. To assess the impact of the death of the breadwinner on survivors, an additional analysis can be made of data from the NLS of Mature Women. The longitudinal records of a somewhat younger sample of women who were widowed between the ages of 30 and 53 are compared with those of a similar group of women whose marriages remained intact. The racial difference in mortality rates is pronounced: the gross mortality rate of black men was one-third again as high as that of whites. The differential persists when educational attainment is controlled but tends to disappear within occupational categories. This suggests that black men of this generation have been channeled into less desirable occupations than white men with ostensibly comparable educational backgrounds. Other topics discussed and compared are: racial group death rates, men with previously reported health problems, income and employment experience of decedents, decedents' employment opportunities, labor force behavior of decedents. Cohort: M W.

1562 MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"The Inter-Relatedness of Age at First Intercourse, Early Pregnancy, Alcohol, and Drug Use Among American Adolescents: Preliminary Results from the NLSY." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

This research describes the patterns of initiation into drugs, alcohol, and early sexual activity for a cohort of young men and women reaching maturity in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Preliminary results indicate that while substantial proportions of youth have used marijuana prior to their 16th birthday, much smaller proportions have tried harder substances, with males generally showing higher rates of initiation at all ages than females. Comparisons with alcohol use highlight the sensitivity of initiation patterns to the definition of substance usage employed. Multivariate results suggest a variety of significant independent linkages between family background factors and these early adolescent behaviors. The direction of effects is generally consistent across the alcohol, marijuana, and other drug-use outcomes. Where divergences occur, they tend to emphasize the different influences on early sexual activity as compared to early substance use. Early use of alcohol and marijuana are also shown to have significant associations with early sexual activity for all race/gender groups independent of family background factors. Cohort: Y.

1563 MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.

"Linkages Between Sexual Activity and Alcohol and Drug Use Among American Adolescents." *Family Planning Perspectives* 20,3 (May/June 1988):128-136.

This research describes the patterns of initiation into drug and alcohol use, and early sexual activity for a cohort of young men and women reaching maturity in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Results indicate that while substantial proportions of youth have used marijuana prior to their 16th birthday, much smaller proportions have tried harder substances or experienced sexual intercourse, with males generally showing higher rates of initiation at all ages than females. Comparisons between various levels of alcohol use highlight the sensitivity of initiation patterns to the definition of substance usage employed. This research emphasizes the general nonparticipation or singularity of participation in these adolescent behaviors, with only modest percentages of youth experiencing multiple events at early ages or in proximity to one another. However, for those youth who do use one or more substances at a given age, the likelihood is greater that they will soon become sexually active. While the converse is also true, it is more so for girls than boys, suggesting stronger linkages among these activities for females. Cohort: Y.

1564 MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"The Longer Term Determinants of Male Mortality in the Years Surrounding Retirement." Presented: Minnesota, Population Association of America, 1984.

Data from the Older Men's cohort are used to examine the extent to which background as well as more proximate factors are determinants of mortality over the period from 1966 to 1981 for a nationally representative sample of men who were 45 to 59 years of age in 1966. Included is a cohort trend analysis that gives special attention to the group of men who were ages 55 to 59 in 1966 because this group can be followed through the retirement years; by 1981, its surviving members had attained ages 70-74. The study documents how the generally acknowledged overall decline in mortality over the past 15 years has impacted fairly equally on all segments of the society. The only population subgroup that has benefited to a substantially greater extent than others is the group which includes the most obviously at risk individuals not at work who frequently report illnesses of long duration. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that those most in need have benefited most from the secular improvements in health care. Cohort: M.

1565 MOTT, FRANK L.; HAURIN, R. JEAN; and MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM.
"The Impact of Longitudinal Data Files on Research on Women's Roles." Presented: Detroit, American Sociological Association, 1983.

This paper considers how several major longitudinal data sets which include data appropriate for sociological analyses of issues associated with women's roles have been used for such research. In particular, the extent to which these data sets are (1) useful for examining the dynamics of female home/work behavior and (2) being used extensively within a longitudinal context. The explicit inclusion of variables for sociological analyses in these data sets and the extent to which the available data have biased the research orientation of sociologists is considered. Cohort: G.

1566 MOTT, FRANK L.; HAURIN, R. JEAN; SHAW, LOIS B.; and STATHAM, ANNE; et alia.
*Years for Decision, Volume 5: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational, Labor Market and Family Experiences of Young Women, 1968-1978.* Washington: National Technical Information Service, 1981.

This report uses data from the NLS of Young Women to examine trends and determinants of employment between 1968 and 1978 for women who were 14 to 24 years of age in 1968. The study highlights the importance of non-economic factors as motivators of employment for young women and the relative independence of work and fertility for young women now reaching adulthood. The study also contrasts the educational progression paths of young men and women, documents the association between divorce, remarriage and economic wellbeing for young women, and describes recent trends in their marital, childbearing, schooling and employment patterns and the association between those phenomena. This volume has been published by MIT Press entitled The Employment Revolution: Young American Women of the 1970s, Frank L. Mott, ed. Cohort: G.

1567 MOTT, FRANK L. and HAURIN, R. JEAN.
"Variations in the Educational and Career Development Paths of Brothers and Sisters." In: *The Employment Revolution*, F. L. Mott, ed., Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1982.

This study examines the extent to which socioeconomic and internal characteristics of families differentially affect the ability of matched pairs of brothers and sisters to progress through the educational system. The data utilized came from the NLS of Young Men and Women. It was found that young men were apparently advantaged in their educational progress compared with young women. Sibling position or sex of other siblings had little, if any, influence. The extent of parental education did have a major effect, and the educational progress probabilities for sons were higher than those for daughters, regardless of the parents' education. Greater ability for boys and girls was associated with higher probabilities of education completion. Parental encouragement affected the ability of youth to succeed. Cohort: B G.

1568 MOTT, FRANK L.; KOWALESKI-JONES, LORI; and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Gender Variations in the Associations Between Father's Absence from the Home and Children's Behavior: Sensitivity to Life Cycle Stage." Presented: Miami: 1994 Meetings of the Population Association of America, Miami, Florida, May 1994.

This research uses the 1979 through 1990 rounds of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and its complementary child assessment data to explore the shorter and longer term implications of a father's absence for the behavior of national sample of white children who are nine to eleven years of age in 1990. A particular focus of the research is to explore gender variations in the effects of father's absence on the behavior of this sample of about 500 children. The results suggest that (1) there is systematic evidence of strong associations between a fathers absence and a child's behavior in the shorter and longer run, with particular strong effects in the years immediately following the fathers departure. (2) More modest effects are found for girls than for boys. In this regard, there is no evidence of behavioral deterioration among girls compared to boys in the later childhood period--either for children whose father has been absent for a lengthy time period or for children whose father left in the later childhood period. Cohort: Y.

1569 MOTT, FRANK L. and MARSIGLIO, WILLIAM.
"Early Childbearing and Completion of High School." *Family Planning Perspectives* 17,5 (September/October 1985):234-37.

Data are presented documenting the extent of high school completion among current 20-26 year old women. Women who have a child before completion are far less likely to eventually obtain a secondary credential than women who postpone childbearing until their 20s. Among women who complete high school but bear a child prior to the date of high school accreditation, almost 40 percent obtain their credential through the GED program. Cohort: Y.

1570 MOTT, FRANK L. and MAXWELL, NAN L.
"The Early Fertility Behavior of Non-College Bound Youth: Trends and Consequences." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

Using data form the 1976 NLS Young Women's cohort and the 1979 NLSY, this study compares the early childbearing behavior of young women in the late 1960s and 1970s. It contrasts separately for black and white non-college bound women the percentages who had a first birth while still in high school, their family situations, socioeconomic characteristics, access to income support, employment situations and their future employment intentions. Cohort: G Y.

1571 MOTT, FRANK L. and MAXWELL, NAN L.
"School-Age Mothers: 1968-1979." *Family Planning Perspectives* 13 (November/December 1981):287-92.

Using data from the 1968 NLS of Young Women and the 1979 NLSY, this study compares the early childbearing behavior of young women in the late 1960s and 1970s. It contrasts separately for black and white non-college bound women the percentages who had a first birth while still in high school, their family situations, socioeconomic characteristics, access to income support, employment situations and their future employment intentions. Cohort: G Y.

1572 MOTT, FRANK L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Adolescents at Risk: Family Predictors of Behavior Problems." Research in progress. The Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43221-2418, 1993.

For many children, the transition to adolescence and adulthood are fraught with difficulties and marked by behavior that is problematic for society and painful for themselves. They may fall behind in school, act out in delinquent and antisocial behavior, experiment with a range of psychoactive substance, and/or initiate sexual activities that lead to early pregnancy and childbearing. It is critical for social scientific and social policy reasons to understand better what societal, community, school, and family factors help to distinguish children "headed for trouble" from without such high-risk behaviors. This project has three principal aims: 1)to develop descriptive profiles of children's problem behaviors, and of their potential social-psychological and demographic correlates; 2) to clarify the causal pathways from maternal, child, and family attributes to problem behaviors in middle childhood and early adolescence; 3) to investigate temporal linkages among these behaviors focusing on disentangling causal pathways among the various high-risk behaviors and between these behaviors and school failure.

1573 MOTT, FRANK L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Linkages Between Early Childhood Family Structure, Socio-Economic Well-Being and Middle-Childhood Socio-Emotional Development." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

This research uses family and child outcome data from the 1979 through 1990 rounds of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth to explore associations between infant and early childhood family structure, socio-economic well-being and parent-child interaction patterns and evidence of subsequent behavior problems by the same children in the immediate pre-adolescent years. The children we follow in this research all have been born between the 1979 and 1982 survey rounds and thus will be between the ages of 8 and 11 as of the 1990 survey point. This sample of approximately 1300 children includes an over-representation of black youth. The separate black and white samples are sufficiently large to permit sample stratification as necessary. The outcome variables we focus on are a well-established nationally-normed behavior problems scale and six behavior problems subscales which measure anxiousness-depression, peer conflict, hyperactivity, headstrong behavior, dependency, and anti-social behavior. Cohort: Y.

1574 MOTT, FRANK L. and MOORE, SYLVIA F.
"The Causes of Marital Disruption Among Young American Women: An Interdisciplinary Perspective." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41 (May 1979):355-365. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

This multivariate analysis examines economic, social, and demographic factors that affect young women's probability of having a first marital disruption. The results suggest noneconomic factors have a more significant effect on the probability of disruption. Factors such as educational attainment, duration of marriage, coming from a broken home, and age are found to be the most prominent. Cohort: G.

1575 MOTT, FRANK L. and MOORE, SYLVIA F.
"The Determinants and Consequences of Occupational Information for Young Women." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

In this study, an examination of the determinants and consequences of occupational knowledge is carried out, using data collected from the NLS of 5,159 Young Women. The significance of various background factors as potential determinants of a young woman's occupational knowledge score and the effect of this score on subsequent earnings and occupational status are investigated. The report notes that the extent of vocational counseling was irrelevant as a determinant of the knowledge of the world of work score. It was found that the relevance of occupational information, as measured by this score, to predict early adults' labor market success was not as clear for young women as it has been shown to be for men. Cohort: G.

1576 MOTT, FRANK L. and MOORE, SYLVIA F.
"The Socioeconomic Determinants and Shortrun Consequences of Marital Disruption." Presented: St Louis, Population Association of America, 1977.

The primary objective of this paper is to highlight the extent to which economic factors play major roles in creating or precipitating the marital disruption process. Other variables reflecting attitudinal, legal, and duration and timing elements function chiefly as controls on the model. This paper was published in Mott, Women, Work, and Family: Dimensions of Change in American Society. Cohort: G.

1577 MOTT, FRANK L. and MOORE, SYLVIA F.
"The Tempo of Remarriage Among Young American Women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 45 (May 1983):427-36.

This study uses data from the NLS of Young Women to examine the socioeconomic determinants of the timing of remarriage during the first five years following divorce for young white women who divorced for the first time between 1968 and 1973. The study concludes that, while socioeconomic and demographic variables are only moderately useful predictors of remarriage, not taking into account the effects that background factors have on the pace of remarriage can lead to significant misstatements of the importance of various factors for interpreting the likelihood of remarriage. Cohort: G.

1578 MOTT, FRANK L. and MOTT, SUSAN H.
"Attitude Consistency Among American Youth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This study uses data from the NLSY, a representative sample of about 12,000 American youth who were 14 to 21 years of age in 1979, to examine the extent of congruence between the attitudes of young men and women about the appropriate roles for women and their own fertility expectations. The study hypothesizes that women, whites, older youth, and youth expecting to complete higher education should show greater independent associations between their women's role attitudes and their fertility expectations. The results support these hypotheses and the verified hypotheses are consistent with the notions that: (1) youth for whom attitudes toward women's roles and fertility expectations have more direct relevance, particularly in the short run, exhibit greater congruence between their values and expectations; and (2) youth who are less assimilated into the socioeconomic mainstream exhibit less congruence between their values and expectations, primarily because the variability in women's role attitudes exceeds the variability in fertility expectations and because youth who are less assimilated express more traditional values. Cohort: Y.

1579 MOTT, FRANK L. and MOTT, SUSAN H.
"The Level and Stability of Young Adult Fertility Preferences." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

This paper utilizes the 1979 and 1983 rounds of the NLSY to examine the level and stability of the fertility preferences of a nationally representative sample of young males and females aged 14 to 22 in 1979. The results demonstrate the importance of micro-level longitudinal data for measuring and interpreting trends in the fertility expectations of young adults. Findings indicate that, while in the aggregate mean fertility expectations decline with maturation for all subsets of young adults, at the individual level, maturation is associated with an upward movement in fertility expectations. In addition, this tendency is most pronounced for better educated white women, a substantial portion of the total pool. Cohort: Y.

1580 MOTT, FRANK L. and MOTT, SUSAN H.
"Prospective Life Style Congruence Among American Adolescents: Variations in the Association Between Fertility Expectations and Ideas Regarding Women's Roles." *Social Forces* 63,1 (September 1984):184-208.

This study examines the extent of congruence between the attitudes of young men and women concerning the appropriate roles for women and their own fertility expectations. It is hypothesized that women, whites, older youth, and youth expecting to complete higher education should show greater independent associations between their attitudes of women's roles and their fertility expectations. In addition, the hypotheses are consistent with the following notions: (1) youth for whom attitudes toward women's roles and fertility expectations have more direct relevance, particularly in the short run, display greater congruence between their values and expectations; and (2) youth who are less assimilated into the socioeconomic mainstream exhibit less congruence between their values and expectations. Cohort: B G.

1581 MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V.
"Children of the NLSY: 1988 Tabulations and Summary Discussion." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This report, designed for persons interested in learning more about the Children of the NLSY data set as well as those researchers actively working with these data, provides detailed information on the 1988 data collection including: (1) basic demographic characteristics of the sample of children and NLSY mothers; (2) a discussion of the thirteen assessments administered during the 1986 and 1988 surveys to the mother and child samples; (3) distributions of the normed and raw child assessment scores including completion rates for each assessment; and (4) within- and cross-year correlations for selected assessments as of 1988. Cohort: Y C N.

1582 MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V.
"Maternal-Child Health Data from the NLSY." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This report includes detailed information as of the 1988 survey round on the pre- and post-natal health care status of women with respect to the periods preceding and following the births of all their children. This includes (but is not limited to) information about prenatal care utilization, substance use during pregnancy, amnio/sonogram use, weight gain, the infant's birth weight, gestation length, sick and well care during the first year of life and infant feeding practices. The report includes selected analytically useful crosstabulations as well as charts and figures. Tabulations are presented by race/ethnicity, maternal education and poverty status. In addition, data are provided on the health status of all the children as of the 1988 survey date. The report includes a brief narrative discussion as well as an appendix precisely defining all of the health inputs including data limitations. Cohort: Y C.

1583 MOTT, FRANK L. and QUINLAN, STEPHEN V.
"Participation in Project Head Start: Determinants and Possible Intermediate-Term Consequences." Working Paper, Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This research uses data from the 1988 Merged Child-Mother File of the NLSY to present: (1) summary statistics on Head Start enrollment; (2) multivariate analyses examining the independent predictors of Head Start enrollment; and (3) multivariate analyses examining the extent to which enrollment in a Head Start program may have impacted on a child's behavior and verbal and reading skills over a two year (1986-1988) period, controlling for a full range of background factors including behavior problems and verbal ability at the initiation of participation in the program. The sample of children examined have been born to a nationally representative sample of women age 23 to 30 in 1988. Cohort: Y C.

1584 MOTT, FRANK L.; SANDELL, STEVEN H.; SHAPIRO, DAVID; and BRITO, PATRICIA K.; et alia.
*Years for Decision, Volume 4: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational, Labor Market and Family Experiences of Young Women, 1968 to 1973.*" R & D Monograph 24, Volume 4, Washington: U.S. GPO, 1978. Published as: *Women, Work, and Family*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1978.

This monograph describes the changes both in the attitudes of women toward working outside the home and in their actual participation in the work force. It is based on a five-year longitudinal study of more than 5, 000 women aged 14 to 24 when first interviewed. Based on a comprehensive set of data obtained through personal interviews with a national sample of young women over the period 1968 to 1973, these studies focus either on aspects of the labor market experience of the current generation of young women or on facets of their lives that have substantial relationships to their labor market activity. Included are: preparation for the world of work-college attendance; labor force dynamics associated with withdrawal from and reentry into the labor force due to childbirth; the characteristics of young women that are associated with the choice of an "atypical," or "male" occupation; whether investment in on-the-job training is related to an expectation of long-term attachment to the labor force; some of the causes as well as the consequences of migration for the economic welfare of young women and their families; some of the determinants of marital disruption, and also the short- run economic consequences for women and children. Cohort: G.

1585 MOTT, FRANK L. and SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Complementarity of Work and Fertility Among Young American Mothers." *Population Studies* 37 (1983):239-252.

This research uses data from the Young Women's cohort of the NLS to examine the extent to which women maintain a continuity of work attachment during their early childbearing years, the years when they traditionally were most likely to withdraw from the work force. The results indicate that women who maintain closer ties to the work force immediately before and after their first birth are also more likely to be employed in 1978--between five and ten years after the first birth--independent of intervening fertility events and other labor supply factors considered to be important predictors of work. The research supports the notion that work and fertility are increasingly becoming complementary activities for American women. Cohort: G.

1586 MOTT, FRANK L. and SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Trends in the Employment of Young Women: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982. Also in: *Monthly Labor Review*.

This paper uses data from the 1968-1978 Young Women's cohort. Recent increases in the work participation of young adult women reflect the greater likelihood of women with children to be employed, particularly women who are better educated. While young mothers are not so likely to be working as women without children, the employment gap between the two groups is rapidly narrowing. Cohort: G.

1587 MOTT, FRANK L. and SHAW, LOIS B.
"The Transition from School to Adulthood." Presented: Washington, D.C.: Conference on Young Women and Employment, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

This paper focuses on young women who either drop out of high school without completing the 12th grade or who complete high school but do not immediately attend college. Not only do child-related considerations cause dropping out, but they then subsequently affect the ability of a woman both to take formal training programs and to find meaningful employment at a reasonable salary. The presence of a child not only inhibits the job hunt and the probability of finding a job but, in addition, has associated child-care costs. Thus, the "threshold" at which it is economically rational to accept a job is probably higher. Youth who will drop out of high school are far less likely to have had extensive employment experiences before leaving school. They are more likely to become discouraged and withdraw from the labor force. Cohort: G.

1588 MOTT, FRANK L. and SHAW, LOIS B.
"Work and Family in the School Leaving Years: A Comparison of Female High School Graduates and Dropouts." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1978.

In this study, the determinants and consequences of dropping out of high school are addressed. Findings show that child-related considerations affect dropping out as well as the ability of a woman to take formal training programs and to find meaningful employment at a reasonable salary. Independent of child considerations, short and long-term implications are also discussed. Cohort: G.

1589 MUELLER, CHARLES F.
"Migration of the Unemployed: A Relocation Assistance Program." *Monthly Labor Review* 104.4 (April 1981):62-64.

The Job Search and Relocation Assistance Program furnishes financial and other assistance to Employment Service registrants who are willing to relocate to find employment for which they are qualified by reason of training and experience. As a result of questions about the operating practices of the program, the migratory experiences of the unemployed were analyzed, using data different from that of the Job Search and Relocation Assistance Program. The data chosen was taken from the NLS of Young Men. It seems that the Job Search and Relocation Assistance Program's policy of restricting enrollment to persons willing to relocate may be overly exclusionary. Also, since friends and relatives at the destination are an important factor in the migration of the unemployed, the program should continue to encourage the use of such contacts in placing relocatees. Cohort: B.

1590 MUELLER, CHARLES W. and CAMPBELL, BLAIR.
"Female Occupational Achievement and Marital Status: A Research Note." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 39 (August 1977):587-93.

The influence of early occupational achievement of single never-married women on subsequent marital status is examined for a national sample of U.S. females, aged 30-44 in 1967. For white females, a positive relationship is observed between occupational achievement and the likelihood to remain single; for black females, the relationship is much weaker. Cohort: W.

1591 MUELLER, CHARLES W. and MUTRAN, ELIZABETH.
"Age Discrimination in Earnings in a Dual-Economy Market." *Research on Aging* 11,4 (December 1989):492-507.

This paper examined the age-earnings relationship for a panel of older workers, simultaneously controlling for human capital variables and other variables related to both age and earnings. Data were obtained from the NLS of Older Men. The sample analyzed included men who were 45 to 55 in 1966 and who reported earnings in both 1966 and 1976. The investigation took into account that the economy is divided structurally into sectors that are contexts in which individual characteristics, such as age, are differentially evaluated and rewarded. It also examined the age-earnings relationship within and across the core and periphery economic sectors. Age-based discrimination was found for core-sector but not periphery-sector workers, and it became more prevalent as workers grew older. Results demonstrate that the 1967 Age Discrimination in Employment Act did not eliminate age discrimination in wages. These findings are discussed in light of claims that older workers, especially in the core sector, have lost their power in the work place. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

1592 MULLIS, RANDOLPH J.
"The Dynamics of Household Saving Behavior." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1984.

The purpose of this research was to identify the correlates of household behavior. Factors related to both the level of savings at several points in time and saving behavior over time were explored. Four cross section analyses and three longitudinal analyses were conducted to identify the correlates of household saving(s). Development of a conceptual framework, the Household Economic Activity Model (HEAM), provided theoretical organization for the analyses. Concepts from the Permanent Income Hypothesis, and Life Cycle Income Hypothesis were operationalized together with propositions developed out of the HEAM in order to explore factors related to household saving(s). Four waves of NLS data, (1966, 1971, 1976, and 1981), gathered from the Older Men cohort, were used in the analyses. The objectives of the study included: to identify the associations between cross section values of household socioeconomic variables and household savings at each point of data collection; and to identify the relationships between socioeconomic characteristics of households, and changes in them, and household saving behavior over time. Three levels of analyses were performed. First, a simple descriptive analyses of the dependent variables, net assets and change in net assets, were partitioned by age groups in order to examine trends over time. Next, several multiple regression models were developed to identify the correlates of savings. Lastly, two different statistical techniques were used to explore saving behavior over time: the first, a two stage least-square technique utilized to avoid auto-correlated error terms; and the second, an ordinary least-squares model which incorporated raw change variables together with corresponding base period static variables. The findings: (1) raised serious questions about the life cycle income hypothesis because evidence abounded suggesting that retirees do not dissave; (2) identified interesting differences between private pension eligibility and social security eligibility as they relate to saving(s); (3) provided vital information about treating cross section findings in a temporal manner; (4) pointed out the impact of macro-economic phenomena on household economic behavior; and (5) suggested the possibility that respondents save less in response to higher interest rates. Cohort: M.

1593 MULLIS, RANDOLPH J.
"Measures of Economic Well-Being as Predictors of Psychological Well-Being." *Social Indicators Research* 26,2 (March 1992):119-135.

Uses data from the National Longitudinal Surveys Mature Male cohort for 1976 to explore the relationship between economic well-being (EWB) and psychological well-being (PWB). This research indicates that a comprehensive measure of EWB based on permanent income, annualized net worth, and household economic demands performs better as a predictor of PWB than conventional measures of EWB, particularly current reported income. Statistically, the results are significant, yet the percentage of PWB variance explained by the measures of EWB is very small. The average level of happiness varied only a small amount across quintile categories of each of the measures of EWB (i.e., a substantial number of Ss in the lowest and next lowest quintiles of the measures of EWB expressed as high a level of happiness as Ss in the upper 2 quintiles of EWB). (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1992 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved). Cohort: M.

1594 MULVEY, CECILIA F.
"Divorce and Disability: The Experience of the Younger Cohorts in the National Longitudinal Survey." Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1989.

This dissertation explores the consequences of the process of divorce in terms of disability. From a longitudinal prospective design, these data made it possible to answer three questions. First, how does the health status of divorced persons compare with those who remain married. Second, what are the correlates of disability in each race-sex cohort, and third, when in relation to the divorce process is the onset of disability most frequently reported in each race-sex cohort. The data come from the Young Women and the Young Men cohorts of the NLS from 1966 through 1980. The indicator of health alteration that is available in the NLS data set is the question: "Does your health limit the kind or amount of work you can do?" This indicator of health alteration is particularly important to understanding many of the social/psychological consequences of divorce. The ability to work in American society is closely tied to status and social role achievement. The onset of a health condition that limits the individual's ability to work, at the same time that he/she has an increased need for more income and is undergoing multiple role changes associated with divorce, has important implications for social policy and for understanding fully the consequences of divorce. The descriptive data examine age, age at marriage, age at divorce, duration of marriage, number of children and other dependents, labor force history, income, education, as well as incidence of disability and timing of the disability in relation to the divorce. The main finding of the study is that women are at an increased risk of disability associated with the divorce process than men. Women are disadvantaged financially through the divorce process--a disadvantage that may result from or contribute to their higher rate of disability. The findings indicate that women, especially black women are an appropriate target for preventive strategies. Cohort: B G.

1595 MUNNELL, ALICIA H.
"Private Pensions and Savings: New Evidence." *Journal of Political Economy* 84 (October 1976):1013-32.

This paper examines the impact of private pension coverage on the saving behavior of men in their preretirement years. The empirical work is based on the Ando-Modigliani model but permits explicit recognition of differences in expected retirement age between covered and noncovered groups. The results clearly indicate that, contrary to earlier work by Cagan and Katona, pension coverage reduces saving in other forms. Cohort: M.

1596 MYADZE, THERESA I.
"Inactivity and Activity Among Young Black and White Non-Hispanic Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1990.

The prevalence of nonemployment, among young black men has been increasingly attributed to supply-side explanations. This thesis uses NLS data in examining how a variety of supply, demand, and control variables influence chronic nonemployment among both young black and white men. Because poor performance in the labor market could lead to voluntary nonemployment, an assessment is also made of how selected variables affect what may be regarded as an ideal activity--full-time, year-round, nonpoverty wage work. The results indicate that such demand side factors as central-city status and the local unemployment rate had no significant impact on chronic nonemployment. However, proximity to jobs i.e., local employment rate, did affect the likelihood of full-time, year-round, nonpoverty wage work. As such, facilitating local economic growth remains in stabilizing demand for black labor and in improving the quality of jobs available. The results indicate that the incidence of full-time work among both races may also improve with the accessibility to vocational-technical training, health care, union jobs, and higher education, among others. Chronic nonemployment among both races seems to be heavily determined by education. Nonemployment among blacks is also determined by such supply variables as government training, household composition at age fourteen, presently residing with one's parent(s), and recent union status. It is likely that accessibility to stable, quality jobs, not just jobs per se, should reduce chronic nonemployment. Cohort: Y.

1597 MYERS, DAVID L.; MOORE, KRISTIN A.; NORD, CHRISTINE W.; and BROWN, BRETT; et alia.
"The Long-Term Consequences for Women of Having a Child During the Teen Years." Presented: Washington, D.C., Population Association of American Annual Meeting, 1991.

This paper focuses on the simultaneous effects of age at first birth, age at first marriage, and highest grade in school among women age 27. The work builds on earlier analyses in three ways. Individual level background characteristics are augmented with contextual variables such as labor market conditions and the incidence of female-headed households. In addition, an estimated strategy is employed that allows us to estimate the simultaneous effects of age at first birth, age at first marriage, and educational attainment, and to account for censoring of age at first birth and first marriage. Cohort: G.

1598 MYERS, STEVEN C.
"Labor Force Participation and the Probability of Completing College." Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association, Part II (1977):638-43. Also: CHRR Report, 1977.

This study focuses on the educational progress of youth enrolled in undergraduate college in 1968-1969 and 1969- 1970. The author examines the interrelationship between work and the successful completion of each of the four school years. Higher completion rates are found among students who do not work. These differences are significant in all class years for young men but only significant for the young women in the first two years. The ability of the student and his family's socioeconomic status are important factors in the early years of college but decline in importance with progress toward graduation. Cohort: B G.

1599 MYERS, STEVEN C.
"Working in College: Risk or Return?" Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1980.

This study examines the educational and labor market experience of male college students and their subsequent position in the labor market. The work experience of college youth gives rise to the exploration of two primary research questions. First, does working while enrolled in college interfere with completing the college year? Second, does market work while in college have benefits for early post-school labor market experience? In addition, the study examines the factors associated with who works while in college. An analysis of the types of jobs that students hold is also included. Much of this study is derived from the theory of optimal human capital accumulation. The theory explains at what point in time a person will end specialization in schooling and begin supplying labor to the market. This labor market participation may begin during or after the ultimate separation date from school. Human capital theory treats the choice between market work and investment in human capital. On the other hand, labor supply theory deals with the choice between work and leisure. The present study represents a marriage of these two theoretical systems, providing an analysis of the choice between work and investment and allowing for changes in leisure time as well. Using data from the NLS of Young Men, 1966-1976, this study has found that working in college has both risk and return. The risks are non-completion, a delay, or a lower quality of education. The returns include the income gained while working, possible higher subsequent earnings, an expanded knowledge of the labor market, the acquisition of employability skills, good references, and the like. Work in the freshman year is least desirable, involving high risk and no return, while work in the senior year is the most desirable, involving minimum risk and maximum returns. Cohort: B.

1600 MYERS, STEVEN C.; BYRNE, DENNIS M.; KING, RANDALL H.; and STRATTON, RICHARD W.

"Employment Outcomes of Hispanic Youth: An Analysis of Labor Market Behavior." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982.

This volume is the result of an extensive investigation of the labor market position of Hispanic youth across both employment and non-work dimensions. An oversampling of Hispanics in the 1979 NLSY provided a fresh new body of data for the study. Answers to the following three broad research questions were sought: How are Hispanic youth faring in the labor market? How do they compare to their non-Hispanic counterparts? How may their position in the labor market be improved? Part one addresses issues of enrollment and educational choice, hours of work, earnings, and occupational attainment. Part two resolves some serious methodological issues regarding the proper manner of analysis of the non-employment experiences of youth, estimates probabilities of moving from work to non- work (and vice versa), the duration of spells of nonwork, and estimates the subsequent wage gain. Cohort: Y.

1601 NAFZIGER, DEAN H.
"A Markov Chain Analysis of the Movement of Young Men Using the Holland Occupational Classification." *Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology* 3 (Winter 1973).

Results from the Holland occupational classification and Markov chain analysis used for describing and predicting career patterns show that a narrow range of occupational experience was most prevalent among younger men; however, for black men, the narrow range persisted in the older group. Compared to the other groups, white men held jobs in a wider variety of occupational categories in which case they tended to be more stable in their initial occupational categories. Cohort: B.

1602 NAFZIGER, DEAN H.; HOLLAND, J. L.; HELMS, S. T.; and MCPARTLAND, JAMES M.
"Applying an Occupational Classification to a National Representative Sample of Work Histories of Young Men and Women." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 5 (1974):331-45.

Holland's occupational classification is used to analyze work histories of young men and women ages 14 through 24. The analysis supports the usefulness of occupational classification for organizing work histories. The results indicate that for both sexes the classification reflected regular patterns for job changes. In addition, the category of a previous job is found to be a good predictor of subsequent jobs; likewise, the category of a current job forecasts the category of his/her vocational aspiration. Finally, consistency of an occupational code was related to job stability for whites. Cohort: B G.

1603 NAH, MYUNGKYUN.
"The Male-Female Wage Gap: A Test of Becker's Hypothesis." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1991.

This study examines the impact of marital status (which affects the household division of labor) on the wage rates of married men, single men, single women, and married women, all of whom demonstrate strong labor force attachment. According to Becker's hypothesis, being married depresses women's wage rate because household responsibilities reduce time and energy for market work. Wage equations were estimated using data from both the NLSY and the NLS of Young Women. Findings indicate that for whites, marriage and household responsibilities are not critical determinants of wage gap. Both married and single women have something in common which depresses their wages relative to those of men. In addition, wage gap analysis indicates that about 61 percent of the wage gap between married men and women and 37 percent of the gap between married men and single women is not explained by human capital characteristics and other variables included in the wage equations. This finding suggests that married women may be more discriminated against than single women or that the wage gap between married men and married women may be more affected by unmeasured factors than that between married men and single women. For blacks, findings were not consistent across equations and comparison groups. In one equation, married women's wage was lower than that of black married men, but black single women's was not--a finding that supports Becker's hypothesis. However, the wages of black single men and women were not significantly higher than those of black married women. While most findings do not support Becker's hypothesis that marriage and household responsibilities depress the wages of married women compared to other groups, they do not rule out the possibility that the anticipation of marriage leads women to make different choices than men. Occupational choices and attitudes may both lead to lower wages for women compared to men regardless of their marital status. Cohort: G Y.

1604 NAM, HEE YONG.
"Retirement Condition and Migration: Determinants of Migration Decision and Destination Selection Among American Men, 1973-1983." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Nebraska--Lincoln, 1988.

This study examines the relationship between the transition to retirement and migration. Three questions are addressed: (1) holding age, health, socioeconomic status, and other variables constant, does the event of retirement increase migration?; (2) what factors predict which retirees will move?; and (3) what factors predict migrating retirees' choice of destination? These questions are addressed using the 1973-1983 waves of the NLS of Older Men. The sample for this study is 5,149 event histories observed over five 3-survey cycles. A probit model is used because of its utility in dealing with dichotomous variables. Findings suggest a strong and significant impact of retirement on migration. All other variables equal, the probability of migration is three times higher for those just retiring than for these who are still working. Retiree migration is affected significantly by socioeconomic status and health condition. Destination selection is affected by place of residence prior to retirement and socioeconomic status. Long distance, and especially sunbelt, migrants are strongly predicted by socioeconomic status. [UMI ADG89-04502] Cohort: M.

1605 NAM, SUNG IL.
"Essays on the Application of Theory of Time to Labor Supply and Wages." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Rochester, 1987.

Absenteeism and Labor Supply: This paper develops an equilibrium model of absenteeism and labor contracts under the assumption that an individual's total discretionary time for which he has control is stochastic. Absenteeism is viewed as a reduction of labor supply due to the stochastic decrease in total discretionary time. The equilibrium absence rate is shown to be a function of preference, technology, and the distribution of a worker's discretionary time. The structure of the equilibrium contract depends on the amount of information available to the firm on the worker's discretionary time. Observability of Time and Full Paid Absenteeism: If discretionary time is observable by the firm, full wage payment for absence is possible as an insurance provision for the risk averse worker. However, the contract explicitly specifies a condition of absence in order to control absenteeism. The model explains the observed cross-sectional negative correlation between wage and absence rate as an exhibition of a negative compensating differential for increased absences. Division of Labor and Wages of Family Members--A Two Period Model: This paper develops a two period, family decision model in which labor supply and human capital investment of the husband and the wife are interdependently determined. The model demonstrates that family division of labor may not only decrease the growth of the wife's wage but also increase the growth of the husband's wage. Age Profile of Male-Female Wage Difference-- An Evidence from Family Data: This paper investigates the validity of the "family side, human capital explanation" of the gender wage gap. Based on panel data of young married couples from the NLS, taken from the Young Men's cohort and Young Women's cohort during the period of 1969 through 1980, the empirical study finds that: (1) OJT investment is positively affected by prospective hours of work of family members; (2) Hours of work of the husband and wife are interdependent as substitutes; (3) Thus, the estimated investment profile predicts a steeper age-wage profile with greater concavity for the husband than for the wife. [UMI ADG88-10969] Cohort: B G.

1606 NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MANPOWER POLICY.
"Current Issues in the Relationship Between Manpower Research and Policy." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1976.

The report is based primarily on the contributions of individuals concerned with manpower research and policy. The researchers, analysts, and policy-makers examined the role of research, evaluation, and experimentation and discussed the ways in which knowledge developed in these areas can be used to impact on policy. In addition, the report outlines the policy findings of the NLS and highlights the knowledge gaps in local manpower planning. The report concludes by assessing the current knowledge in human resources areas relative to manpower legislation and sets forth priorities for national policy. Cohort: M.

1607 NEAL, DEREK.
"Links Between Ability and Specialization: An Explanation for Observed Correlations Between Wages and Mobility." (In-Progress Research.) University of Chicago, September 1993.

Efficiency wage models outline various employment conditions that might induce some firms to continually hold wages above market clearing levels. Thus, efficiency wage advocates interpret infrequent turnover in high-wage jobs as evidence that high-wage jobs are rationed. The model of training choice developed here demonstrates that a negative correlation between wage premiums and turnover rates across types of employment does not constitute compelling evidence of labor market failure. Rather, such a pattern may arise solely from the sorting of able workers to the most specialized jobs. The key insight is that, in any job, the most able workers possess the most valuable stocks of specific skills and therefore face the highest mobility costs. Thus, able workers expect long tenure in their current jobs, and this link between ability and expected tenure implies that able workers have a comparative advantage in specialized employments. Analysis of data is from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth which provides detailed employment histories for young workers. Data from matched files of the Current Population Surveys provide no evidence that conclusions drawn from the NLSY data are invalid. Cohort: Y.

1608 NEAL, DEREK A. and JOHNSON, WILLIAM R.
"The Role of Pre-Market Factors in Black-White Wage Differences." Working Paper, University of Chicago, March 23, 1994.

Many attempts to measure the wage effects of current labor market discrimination against minorities include controls for worker productivity that (1) could themselves be affected by discrimination and (2) are very imprecise measures of worker skill. The resulting estimates of residual wage gaps may be biased. Our approach is a parsimoniously specified wage equation which controls for skill with the score of a test administered as teenagers prepared to leave high school and embark on work careers or postsecondary education. This test score is a racially unbiased measure of the skills and abilities these teenagers were about to bring to the labor market. This research finds that this one test score explains all of the black-white gap for young women and much of the gap for young men, a bigger share than has been found by many other studies. For today's young adults, the black-white wage gap is primarily due to a skill gap, which in turn can be traced, at least in part, to observable differences in children's family backgrounds and local environments. We have suggestive evidence that school quality contributes to the skill gap for males. While the results do not deny the existence of labor market discrimination, skill gaps play such a large role that we believe future research should focus on the obstacles black children face in acquiring productive skill. Cohort: Y.

1609 NEAL, DEREK ALLEN.
"Interindustry Variation in Wages and Turnover." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Virginia, 1992.

In the 1960's, human capital theorists explained inter-industry variation in wages and turnover by arguing that firms in high-wage industries invest heavily in firm-specific training. However, recent papers by efficiency wage theorists offer a different interpretation. Efficiency wage models illustrate circumstances that might induce firms to ration jobs and provide wage rents for their workers. Therefore, advocates of efficiency wage models view the negative correlation between wages and turnover across industries as evidence of job rationing in high-wage industries. This thesis develops a model of training choice that offers an alternative explanation for the negative correlation between wages and turnover across industries. The insight of the model is that, among trained workers who switch industries, the most able workers must forfeit compensation for the largest stocks of industry-specific skills. Since costs of industry switching rise with worker ability, the probability of industry switching declines with ability. Cohort: Y.

1610 NEELAKANTAN, PATTABIRAMAN.
"Returns to Schooling: Union--Nonunion Differential." Prepared for the Pennsylvania Economic Association Meeting in Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, May 1993.

Past empirical literature on labor unions has concluded that union workers receive a wage premium of around 15--20 percent which is distributed unevenly among union workers. Workers may differ in learning abilities. Hence, it is reasonable to assume that workers with higher learning abilities receive larger returns to their education, and vice versa. If returns to education is lower in the union sector relative to the nonunion sector, then workers with higher learning abilities may eventually self-select into nonunion sector, and vice versa. This study tests the above prediction by comparing the returns to education of one time movers who switch from nonunion to union sector (union joiners) with those who switch from union to nonunion sector (union leavers). If the above self-selection argument is valid then union joiners should have lower returns to education as a group relative to union leavers. Cohort: B.

1611 NEELAKANTAN, PATTABIRAMAN.
"Union Wage Distortions and Investment in Schooling: Evidence from Continuing Education." Ph.D. Dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo, 1992.

Labor unions, as socio-political institutions, are believed to follow an egalitarian wage policy and distribute rent so as to equalize earnings; i.e., workers with lower wages get a larger share of the rent, and vice versa. Since human capital and wages are positively related, union workers with a lower human capital, measured by schooling, experience etc., receive larger wage gains and vice versa. The above relation is consistent with the empirical observation that wages are higher, but wage inequality is lower in unionized firms compared to nonunion firms. Higher wages, and lower wage inequality means that wage profiles in relation to any measure of human capital are higher and flatter in union jobs relative to nonunion jobs. In this study, I do not try to explain this egalitarian tendency of unions, but instead follow a "positive economics" approach. If the egalitarian argument is factual, then certain behavioral predictions follow, and these are the focus of my research. The basic thesis is that labor unions' seemingly egalitarian wage policies discourage worker investment in general human capital e.g., continuing education. The above result follows from the higher and flatter wage-schooling profile in union jobs, which on the one hand raises the opportunity cost of time for union workers, and on the other hand lowers the return to schooling. Hence, "union effect on continuing education" is to discourage worker enrollment in continuing education relative to nonunion sector. However, workers may take into account the union effect on continuing education while choosing union or nonunion sector. For example, at least two types of self-selection are possible: (i) workers with a lower innate demand for education may choose the union sector, and (ii) some workers may join the union sector initially, and later quit their union jobs to enroll in continuing education, using their union premium i.e., changes in union status may be negatively correlated with the changes in workers' schooling enrollment behavior. The above arguments imply that the net effect of unions on enroll Dent in continuing education may be smaller due to self-selection by workers. Cohort: B.

1612 NESTEL, GILBERT.
"A Longitudinal Study of Labor Market Behavior--Advantages and Some Methodological Problems in Analysis." *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association* (1970):26-31.

The advantages and disadvantages of panel and cross-section designs are highlighted. Issues of causal ordering, observational errors, item and respondent nonresponse, and unit of measurement are also discussed. Illustrations of these issues are provided using data from four NLS surveys. Cohort: B G M W.

1613 NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Military Service and Civilian Wages: Another Look." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

Youth when asked why they joined the All-Volunteer Force (AVF) often mention the educational opportunities the services provide and the possibility of acquiring specific occupational skills through military training programs. They not only expect this training will be beneficial while serving but that it will also be transferable and valued by civilian employers upon separation. A statistical analysis of the hourly earnings in survey week 1982 among former female enlistees showed that there was no difference in pay between those who previously served and those with no military experience. Among the men with prior service, however, those who failed to complete their initial tour averaged about 11 percent less in pay, and those who completed their tour about 7 percent less earnings than their never-served reference group. Neither group of former male enlistees was at a disadvantage when the universe was restricted to the 1976 and 1977 entry cohorts. Thus the disadvantage in pay experienced by former male enlistees appears to be mainly a short-run occurrence. There is also evidence that enlistees who report some transferability of military experience to civilian jobs average higher hourly earnings than those who report these experiences are service specific. Cohort: Y.

1614 NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Retirement Expectations, Planned Retirement and Postretirement Satisfaction." *Proceedings of Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association* (1983).

The decision to retire signals the end of a period of active participation in the paid work force, and is generally accompanied by a significant loss of income. The pattern of expectations about the dating of this withdrawal is assumed to be a significant predictor of the event and the retiree's degree of satisfaction in his new role. These expectations were obtained from reinterviews with the NLS of Older Men (45-59 years of age in 1966) who retired at some time in the decade, 1968-1978. Logit analysis is used to characterize respondents who reported consistently and those with more random responses. The relation of these patterns with the actual age retired and their impact on postretirement life satisfaction are also evaluated statistically. Cohort: M.

1615 NESTEL, GILBERT and CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N.
"Job Characteristics and Health Status Effects on Retirement Behavior." *Proceedings of the American Statistical Association, Business and Economics Section* (1987):169-174.

This paper takes a look at whether job characteristics are significant determinants of labor force attachment for older workers and whether these characteristics have a greater effect on work activity when they interact with poor health. Using a continuous-time Markov model of interrelated work and functional status profiles and data from the NLS of Older Men, the study found limited support for the hypothesis that job type or job condition, net of other factors, affects the retirement decision or functional capability of the older worker. From a policy perspective, the authors conclude that it is more important to understand how traditional determinants such as health and pension income will influence the future labor supply of older persons than how job factors contribute to these trends. Cohort: M.

1616 NESTEL, GILBERT; MERCIER, JACQUELINE; and SHAW, LOIS B.
"Economic Consequences of Midlife Changes in Marital Status." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*, Lois B. Shaw, ed., Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983.

The end of a marriage leaves most women to face the emotional trauma of the loss of a spouse, the problems of heading a family alone, and the adjustment to the loss of a major source of income. The welfare of these women and their families is not unrelated to the reason the marriage terminated. It is also affected by whether or not the woman remarries. Data from the NLS of Mature Women are used to explore the experiences of married women who divorce, are separated, or lose their spouse because of death in the period 1967-1976. A multivariate analysis provides a profile of the divorced and widowed women who remarry. The short-run consequences of a change in marital status in the 1967-1977 decade is also provided. Women who remain married throughout the decade become the reference group for these comparisons. The findings indicate that the incidence of poverty is higher among women who change marital status than among those continuously married. Sources of income differ with widows depending on Social Security Survivors Benefits and separated women on welfare payments. Remarriage was not very frequent; one-third of divorced women and one-sixth of the widows had remarried by 1977. Women who were worse off economically and those with little education were most likely to remarry, but black women and older women were less likely to remarry regardless of economic need. Cohort: W.

1617 NESTEL, GILBERT and RICCIUTI, KARA.
"Mother Love Through Mother's Milk: Can it Protect Against Pneumonia?" Forthcoming in: *American Statistical Association Proceedings, Social, Statistics Section*. Spring 1994.

The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) comprised the set of observations that were analyzed in this paper. About 96 percent of the original sample of women were reinterviewed in 1986, with the majority of sample losses explained by the elimination of the military sample after 1984. Thus the female respondents interviewed in 1986 should be representative of the universe of civilian women between 21 and 29 years of age, and their birth histories should closely approximate all live births to women born between 1957 and 1965. To more easily access this information, a 1986 child-mother file was developed with each live birth of the female respondent as the unit of analysis. A limited number of main illnesses were precoded for the convenience of the interviewers, but the large clustering of responses in the "other" code category prompted a further review by the senior author of each affected questionnaire, and a subsequent expansion of the codes to encompass other illnesses. The availability of detailed dated information on the mother's choice of food and the dating of the different health problems of her child provided the information needed for a month-by-month history of these events. Cox's proportional hazards model was used to estimate the risk of a transition to hospitalized pneumonia for the entire sample of singleton births and for the subsample of white singleton births only. Cohort: Y C.

1618 NESTEL, GILBERT and SANTOS, RICHARD.
"CPS-NLS Differences in Labor Force Characteristics of Youth: Another Look." *Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association* (1981):122-125.

CPS estimates of the size of the youth labor force continue to differ from estimates derived from other data sources. Analysis of the 1979 NLSY data indicated more extensive attachment to the labor force by youth 16-21 than corresponding CPS estimates. These differences have been attributable in the past largely to differences in reporting unit (proxy versus self-respondent). However, a recent study by the Methods Division of the Bureau of the Census revealed only minor differences by respondent type. This study examines other factors such as type of interview, rotation bias and characteristic of jobs that could explain these differences. The data analyzed come from the March 1979 CPS and 1979 NLSY surveys. Cohort: Y.

1619 NEUMARK, DAVID.
"Sex Discrimination and Women's Labor Market Interruptions." Unpublished paper, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, PA. 1992.

The human capital explanation of sex differences in wages is that women intend to work in the labor market more intermittently than men, and therefore invest less. This lower investment leads to lower wages and wage growth. The alternative "feedback" hypothesis consistent with the same facts is that women experience labor market discrimination and respond with career interruptions and specialization in household production. This paper explores the relationship between self-reported discrimination and subsequent labor market interruptions to test this alternative hypothesis, attempting to remove biases associated with using data on self-reported discrimination. The paper provides evidence consistent with the feedback hypothesis. Working women who report experiencing discrimination are significantly more likely subsequently to change employers, and to have additional children (or a first child). On the other hand, women who report experiencing discrimination, and who consequently have a greater tendency for career interruptions of these types, do not subsequently have lower wage growth. Cohort: W.

1620 NEUMARK, DAVID and BLACKBURN, MCKINLEY L.
"Are OLS Estimates of the Return to Schooling Biased Downward? Another Look." Unpublished paper, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, 1992.

We examine evidence on omitted-ability bias in estimates of the economic return to schooling, using proxies for unobserved ability. We consider measurement error in these ability proxies and the potential endogeneity of both experience and schooling, and examine wages at labor market entry and later. Including ability proxies reduces the estimate of the return to schooling, and instrumenting for these proxies reduces the estimated return still further. Instrumenting for schooling leads to considerably higher estimates of the return to schooling, although only for wages at labor market entry. This estimated return generally reverts to being near (although still above) the OLS estimate if we allow experience to be endogenous. In contrast, for observations at least a few years after labor market entry, the evidence indicates that OLS estimates of the return to schooling that ignore omitted ability are, if anything, biased upward rather than downward. Cohort: Y.

1621 NEUMARK, DAVID and KORENMAN, SANDERS D.
"Sources of Bias in Women's Wage Equations: Results Using Sibling Data." NBER Working Paper #4019. March 1992.

We use data on sisters to jointly address heterogeneity bias and endogeneity bias in estimates of wage equations for women. This analysis yields evidence of biases in OLS estimates of wage equations for white and black women, some of which are detected only when these two sources of bias are addressed simultaneously. For both white and black women there is evidence of upward bias in the estimated returns to schooling. Bias-corrected estimates of the effect of marriage on wages, for white women, suggest a positive marriage premium. We also use the sibling data to identify our models, and test a number of other commonly used identifying assumptions as overidentifying restrictions. Cohort: G.

1622 NEUMARK, DAVID and TAUBMAN, PAUL.
"Why Do Wages Rise with Experience? Tests of the Lazear, Human Capital, and Forced-Saving Hypotheses." Working Paper, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA. 1992.

This paper presents tests of the Lazear contract, human capital, and forced-saving explanations of rising wage profiles. The human capital model of general investment implies that the ratio of the present value of the earnings stream of investors to that of non-investors equals one. In contrast, the Lazear model implies that the ratio of the present value of the earnings stream for those on rising profiles to those on flat profiles exceeds one, while the forced-saving model implies that this ratio is below one. One test exploits a weaker form of this implication, that those with higher rates of growth of wages, all else the same, have lower initial wages. The forced-saving hypothesis also predicts a negative correlation between wage levels and rates of growth, while the Lazear model could generate a positive correlation. The evidence points to a correlation that is either positive or zero, consistent with the Lazear model but neither the human capital nor the forced-saving model. A second test makes direct use of the implications for present values. Under a variety of assumptions regarding discount rates and wage equation specifications, the results provide no evidence consistent with the forced-saving hypothesis, unless discount rates are near zero. But the calculations are somewhat inconclusive regarding the human capital and Lazear hypotheses; each receives some support depending on the assumed discount rate and wage equation specification. Nonetheless, under a variety of assumptions this test provides evidence supporting the Lazear hypothesis. Cohort: Y.

1623 NEUMARK, DAVID B.
"Duration Analysis of Birth Intervals and Underlying Fertility Behavior." Special Studies Paper, Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board, Washington, D.C., 1987.

This paper studies the fertility behavior underlying estimates of duration or hazard models from NLSY data on first birth intervals, in particular the meaning of the estimated effects of exogenous demographic variables on the hazard rate. Most simply, the question is whether these effects represent variation in planned or expected birth intervals, or instead direct effects on the probability of birth. Utilization of data on timing expectations, along with the demographic variables, allows this question to be answered. The conclusion is that timing plans or expectations are the dominant empirical determinant of actual first birth durations. An implication of this, with important consequences for family policy, is that the source of high fertility among young women with certain demographic characteristics is more the result of their plans and expectations than of "mistakes" (or deviations of actual from expected timing). Cohort: Y.

1624 NEUMARK, DAVID B.
"Employers' Discriminatory Behavior and the Estimation of Wage Discrimination." *Journal of Human Resources* 23,3 (Summer 1988):279-295.

This paper considers the linkage of empirical estimates of wage discrimination between two groups, introduced by Oaxaca (1973), to a theoretical model of employers' discriminatory behavior. It is shown that, conditional on different assumptions about employers' discriminatory tastes, Oaxaca's estimators of wage discrimination can be derived. That the approach is more generally useful is demonstrated by deriving an alternative estimator of wage discrimination, based on the assumption that within each type of labor (e.g., unskilled, skilled) the utility function capturing employers' discriminatory tastes is homogeneous of degree zero with respect to labor inputs from each of the two groups. The estimators are compared empirically in an application to male-female wage differentials. Cohort: B G.

1625 NEUMARK, DAVID B.
"Family Effects on the Human Capital and Earnings of Men and Women." Dissertation Essay, Harvard University, 1987.

This paper explores family effects on the human capital--captured in ability, schooling, and experience--and earnings of men and women, utilizing data on same-gender and mixed-gender sibling pairs. The emphasis is on gender differences in these effects. For both genders, significant family effects on human capital are found. While effects on ability and schooling are gender-blind, effects on experience differ markedly for men and women. Significant family effects on earnings are also found.

acting both indirectly via human capital, and directly on earnings themselves. Indirect effects appear to be more important for women, and direct effects for men, but this contrast is due partly to differences in the returns to human capital, and not only to differences in family effects. Some preliminary evidence on the sources of these family effects is presented that suggests that: (1) the education of a child is influenced more strongly by the education of the parent of the same gender; and (2) in terms of human capital and earnings, sisters do better in households with no brothers, and brothers do better in households with sisters. Cohort: B G.

1626 NEUMARK, DAVID B.
"Gender Differences in Family Effects on Human Capital and Earnings: An Empirical Study of Siblings." In: *Applied Behavioral Economics*, Shlomo Maital, ed., New York: Columbia University Press, 1988.

This essay studies the role of the family in determining earnings and various dimensions or measures of human capital, focusing in particular on gender differences in this process. Using data on siblings from the Young Men and Young Women cohorts of the NLS, the paper estimates and compares the magnitude of family influence on the accumulated amount of human capital and earnings of their children. The study finds that: (1) families do affect the earnings of their children; (2) the "symmetry" of family effects on the human capital of men and women is called into question once experience is added to the model; (3) family effects differ by gender; and (4) Schackett's (1981) original finding of correlated wage equation residuals, at least for male sibling pairs, still remains an unexplained empirical puzzle. Cohort: B G.

1627 NEUMARK, DAVID B.
"Gender Differentials in the Labor Force: Measurement, Causes, and Probes." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1987.

In a series of three essays, this dissertation analyzes gender differences in the labor force and seeks: (1) to identify the underlying sources of the differentials; and (2) to estimate their quantitative importance. Data from the Young Men, Young Women, and NLSY cohorts are utilized. The first essay addresses the estimation of wage discrimination. The second essay studies the role of the family in determining earnings and various dimensions of human capital. The third essay focuses on the childbearing role of women, particularly the timing and spacing of fertility and women's labor market behavior. Cohort: B G Y.

1628 NICHOLSON, EDWARD A. and RODERICK, ROGER D.
"Correlates of Job Attitudes Among Young Women." *Nebraska Journal of Economics and Business* 12 (Autumn 1973):77-89.

This report focuses on the quality of employment of young women by examining their self-reported job satisfaction. Nearly two-thirds of the whites and more than half of the blacks declared that they liked their jobs "very much," and indeed no more than four percent of either group said that they disliked their jobs "very much." That whites are more likely than blacks to have reported high satisfaction was anticipated in light of the intercolor variations in demographic characteristics, occupational assignment, and hourly rates of pay; and the explanatory model behaves largely as had been expected. Young women whose labor market achievements (occupation for both whites and blacks, and pay for blacks) compare most favorably to the achievements of others with equivalent amounts of education evidenced high job satisfaction more frequently than did those whose experiences compared less favorably to their educational reference groups. Some of the problems of one form of under-utilization are suggested by the fact that those with the highest education relative to others doing the same kind of work are least likely to report high satisfaction. Likewise, the smaller proportion of the relatively low paid blacks who report high satisfaction depicts a potential outcome of racial discrimination in the labor market. Cohort: G.

1629 NICHOLSON, EDWARD A. and RODERICK, ROGER D.
"A Multivariate Analysis of the Correlates of Job Satisfaction Among Men Aged 45-59." *Proceedings of the Academy of Management* (1973):221-24. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1972.

The initial results of an attempt to identify and measure the strength of some of the personal, social- psychological, and economic factors associated with high levels of job satisfaction among men aged 45-59 show that an individual's hourly rate of pay, his occupation, his health, and the factors he considers most important about a job strongly influence his level of job satisfaction.

even after adjustments are made for the effects of other variables. Cohort: M.

1630 NIELSEN, JOYCE M. and ENDO, RUSSELL.
"Marital Status and Socioeconomic Status: The Case of Female-Headed Families." *International Journal of Women's Studies* 6,2 (March-April 1983):130-147.

Data from the NLS of Older Men and Mature Women indicate that separated women have consistently lower incomes than divorced women and that background SES does not explain their low income. The earning differential between the sexes seems to be the most important determinant of the economic status of white female family heads, while the race by sex interaction is most important for non-white women. [(c)APA] Cohort: M W.

1631 NITUNGKORN, SUKANYA.
"An Economic Analysis of Internal Migration." Ph.D. Dissertation, Southern Methodist University, 1975.

In this study, an individual is postulated to maximize his lifetime utility level in making the decision to migrate. In the theoretical part, the conditions in which maximization or wealth imply maximization of utility are established, and the relationship between the wage differential and the individual's decision to migrate is found to be as follows: (1) If the time paths of working time of an individual are the same in both locations, the greater the wage differential, the more likely it is that he will migrate. (2) If his time path of working time at the destination is less than that at the origin, then the effect of the wage differential will be the same as above. (3) If his time path of working time at the destination is greater than that at the origin, no conclusion on the effect of the wage differential can be drawn without further restrictions. Empirical testings of the model are based on a 1966 and 1967 NLS sample of young men, 14 to 24 years of age. The observations are classified by race, marital status and educational attainment. Within each category, they are further classified into three working time groups in accordance with the theoretical framework. Some of the main findings are: (1) The coefficients of the wage differential are positive in all cases. However, for the youth in the first group (those with equal working time in both locations) and the second group (those with less working time, but higher earnings at the destination than at the origin), the magnitude and significance level of the coefficients of the wage differential are much greater than those for the youth in the third group (those with greater working time at the destination than at the origin). (2) The response to the wage differential of black youth in the first two groups is higher than those of white youth, but the opposite is found for youth in the third group. The single youth are slightly more responsive to the wage differential than the married youth. The high education youth are more responsive to the wage differential than the low education ones in all groups. Cohort: B.

1632 NITZ, KATHERINE.
"Children of Adolescent Mothers: Gender Differences in the Transmission of Problem Behavior." Presented: Seattle, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

Using data from the NLSY, factors influencing the occurrence of problem behaviors in 3,307 adolescent mothers and their first born children were examined. Results of logistic regression indicate that by far the quality of the home environment was the best predictor of problem behaviors for both boys and girls. In contrast, maternal deviance in 1980 was a relatively strong predictor of problem behaviors in 1986 for girls, but not for boys. Results are discussed in relation to the environmental and psychological factors that may buffer the transmission of problem behaviors across generations for both boys and girls. Cohort: Y C.

1633 NORD, CHRISTINE W.
"Alcohol Use by Teenage Mothers: Outcomes for Children." (In-progress Research).

Teenage childbearing and alcohol use among adolescents are two areas of national concern. Although both problems have been studied intensively as separate issues, very little research has looked at their intersection. We know that sexually active teens are more likely than their peers to be involved in other problem behaviors including alcohol use. We also know that teenage childbearing has numerous negative consequences for both the mother and her children. We do not know, however, whether alcohol use affects the likelihood of actually having a teenage birth. And, conversely, we do not know the effect having a teenage birth has on alcohol consumption patterns. Finally, we do not know what role alcohol use among teenage mothers plays in the observed negative outcomes for both her and her children. The research described here proposes to examine these important issues using the NLSY. The NLSY is a large, nationally representative sample of youth aged 14-21 in 1979 who have been interviewed annually through the present. In 1986 the children of the female respondents were assessed with a number of well-validated measures of cognitive, behavioral, and emotional development. Additional information about the home environment was also obtained. Of the nearly 3,000 women who were mothers as of the 1986 survey, half had begun childbearing during their teenage years. And of the approximately 5200 children born to women in the NLSY, slightly more than 3,000 were born to women who began childbearing during their teenage years. The large proportion of teenage mothers and their children in the NLSY coupled with the richness of the data set with information on the youth over eight consecutive years including important control variables such as drug use, as well as retrospective questions on the youth's family background and other topics is well-suited for studying the above questions. Analyses will employ cross-tabulation and regression techniques such as OLS, logit analysis, and ordered probit analysis. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y C.

1634 NORD, ROY D.; SCHMITZ, E. J.; and WEILAND, T. A.
"Propensity and the Enlistment Decision." Technical Report 723, Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences, 1986.

Enlistment intentions, educational expectations, and sociodemographic factors were examined in the context of their pairwise relationship to the enlistment decision. A model was developed relating enlistments to stated intentions and other variables. This model was then statistically estimated from a sample from the National Longitudinal Survey. Logistic regression was used to predict enlistments from information on intentions and backgrounds. Findings indicated that enlistees in the armed forces experienced an increase in educational expectations not reflected in the general population. A considerable shift was found among enlistees with respect to original enlistment intentions. Enlistment intentions or propensity was the strongest explanatory factor in predicting enlistment. Such factors as educational intentions, race, gender, and test score also contributed substantially (and independently of propensity) to explaining enlistment behavior. A positive change in propensity over time had a positive effect on enlistment probability above and beyond the effect of propensity measured at a single point in time. The effect of Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) scores on the probability of enlistment was positive, but the size of this effect diminished as AFQT increased. A desire for training beyond high school but outside of college was a good predictor of enlistment probability. [ERIC ED-282060] Cohort: Y.

1635 NORGAARD, KATHERINE ELLEN.
"A Study of the Relationship between Self Esteem and Heavy Use of Cannabis Among Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This study encompassed a national, multi-stage random probability sample from the NLSY. The study focused on the female portion of the sample, although comparisons were sometimes made with the male sample. The purpose of this research was to investigate the relationship between heavy use of cannabis and self-esteem, labor force participation, family structure and school attendance. A Chi('2) statistic, two-way ANOVA with two follow-up procedures (the Scheffe and a contrast of sets) were performed. The results yielded findings which indicated that differences exist along both ethnic and gender lines. The hypothesis that a positive relationship exists between low self-esteem and heavy use of cannabis does not hold for minority women. Rather, the relationship is positive for white women. Interestingly, the contrast of sets indicated significant differences in self-esteem among the women studied. Hispanic women scored lower on self-esteem than did black or white women. In addition, women scored significantly lower than men on this measure. Furthermore, the second hypothesis concerning the relationship of heavy use of cannabis and labor force participation was not significant for minority women. The relationship was significant for the white female sample. School attendance and heavy use of cannabis are related among black women and unrelated among Hispanic women. In addition, among the white female respondents the findings indicate a strong relationship among these two variables. Lastly, the findings for the relationship between heavy use of cannabis and disrupted family structure were diverse. For Hispanic women there was an inverse relationship. Among black women there was no relationship. Furthermore, the findings for white women indicated a positive relationship between heavy use of cannabis and disrupted family structure. These results illustrate that people who use marijuana heavily vary according to both psychological and sociological characteristics as well as sexual and racial status. Cohort: Y.

1636 NORWOOD, JANET L.
"Review of Data Sets Available for Research on Welfare Dependency." Statement to the Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy, Senate Finance Committee, United States Senate, March 1991.

This statement, prepared for the Senate's Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy, reviews the various data sources available to assist in the examination of poverty persistence and its effect over time on our nation's children. Highlighted were results from studies based on such longitudinal data sources as the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS) which examined welfare spells, patterns of welfare recipiency among adolescent mothers and intergenerational correlates of welfare participation. Finally, information on the working poor derived from the Current Population Surveys and expenditure patterns of single parent households and households receiving Supplemental Security Income drawn from the Consumer Expenditure Surveys is summarized. Cohort: N.

1637 O'CONNELL, JOHN F.
"The Union Wage Effect: Differential Determinants and Differential Returns." *Quarterly Review of Economics and Business* 20,4 (Winter 1980):107-117.

Despite the large amount of research aimed at measuring the union wage effect, relatively little attention has been devoted to its causes. An attempt is made to divide the union wage effect into a portion due to differential earnings determinants and a portion due to differential returns to a set of determinants. A further breakdown is made into factors associated with a particular worker, often equated with productivity, and market factors. The model is tested using the NLS data for Older Men. The results indicate that, quantitatively, unions exert their greatest influence by altering the returns to earnings determinants rather than changing the determinants. It is also shown that unions have little impact on worker productivity. In addition, the ability of unions to extract wages independent of either individual attributes or differential returns to these attributes appears most in transportation, communication, and public utilities. Cohort: M.

1638 O'CONNELL, MARTIN.
"Mortality and Labor Force Projections from Longitudinal Survey Data." Mimeo, Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, 1975.

This paper estimates worker and nonworker mortality by using the transition matrix. The findings indicate substantially higher mortality for males out of the labor force for both races and substantiate the often observed inverse relation between educational attainment and mortality experience among white males. Cohort: M.

1639 O'NEILL, JUNE.
"Determinants and Wage Effects of Occupational Segregation." Report, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Research and Evaluation, Dept of Labor, (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute), 1983.

This study analyzes data from the March 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Young Men and Young Women panels of the NLS (aged 24 to 34 in 1976 and 1978 respectively). The study examined the following two issues: (1) what underlying factors can explain the difference in male and female occupational distributions and (2) what is the net effect on earnings of being in a disproportionately female occupation, i.e., controlling for other factors known to affect earnings. [NTIS PB83-220665] Cohort: B G.

1640 O'NEILL, JUNE.
"Review of the National Longitudinal Surveys." Prepared for the Office of Research and Evaluation, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 1982.

This paper, prepared in 1982 for the Department of Labor's Office of Research and Evaluation, Employment and Training Administration, reviews policy uses, both past and planned, of data from the five cohorts of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). It notes that the NLS had already produced a large volume of useful information, that this information would not have been available from other sources, and that a wide variety of users in federal and state government rely on data from the NLS in formulating policy. Ten policy areas are discussed: (1) unemployment and related labor market issues; (2) the DOL's employment and training programs; (3) women's labor force participation and male-female earnings differentials; (4) aging and retirement; (5) education and labor market outcomes; (6) health, disability and mortality; (7) alcohol use and delinquent behavior among young people; (8) fertility among the general population and teenagers; (9) military manpower issues; and (10) validation and supplementation of national statistics. The paper concludes with a discussion of attrition including a copy of a Census Bureau report evaluating the continued representativeness of the four original NLS cohorts after ten years of interviews. Statements from various departments within the DOL, i.e., the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Employment Standards Administration, the Employment and Training Administration, etc., on the continued interest of these agencies in utilizing NLS data and a partial bibliography of research generated from the NLS are provided within appendices to this report. Cohort: N.

1641 O'NEILL, JUNE.
"The Role of Human Capital in Earnings Differences Between Black and White Men." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 4,4 (Fall 1990):25-45.

This paper examines some of the factors behind the continuing earnings differentials for black and white men. After tracing some of the historical factors impacting blacks' acquisition of human capital, specifically schooling, from the late 1800s through the 1980s, the author details the earnings disparities that persisted, regardless of educational attainment or region, for black men during the period 1940-1980. Two factors that are thought to have impacted on the rise in relative earnings of black men during these forty years, improvements in the quality of schooling and a decline in labor market discrimination against blacks, are discussed. Utilizing data from the NLSY on respondents' AFQT scores, school records and earnings, the author examines whether the continuing differences in educational achievement as measured by the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) which have persisted for blacks regardless of the number of years of schooling completed explain the earnings disparity between blacks and whites. It was found that: (1) scores on the AFQT showed a positive correlation with wages, holding schooling constant; (2) the effect of AFQT scores was larger for blacks than for whites; and (3) the standard measures of schooling quality studied had no effect on the wages of the young men studied. Cohort: Y.

1642 O'NEILL, JUNE.
"Some Relevant Policy Uses of the NLS." *Social Indicators Newsletter* 18 (September 1983):1-10.

This paper presents an overview of the NLS and reviews some of its uses which relate to specific broad areas of social policy in the United States. Based upon a longer report prepared for the Office of Research and Evaluation, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, it surveys NLS findings that have been used for guiding policies as well as issues that members of the policy community have expressed an interest in addressing in the future. Information on the use of the NLS was gathered from a variety of sources--staff of federal and state government agencies [illegible] congressional committees, researchers, published articles and testimony. This brief review indicates that the NLS already have produced much useful information that would not have been available from other sources, and that a wide variety of users in federal and state government rely on the NLS in formulating policy. Special attention is given to studies on unemployment and related labor market issues; women's labor force participation and male-female earnings differentials; and aging and retirement. Other uses of the NLS which are discussed at some length in the full report concern the issues of health, education, disability and mortality, alcohol use and delinquency in youth, fertility, military manpower and the evaluation of Department of Labor training and employment programs. Cohort: N.

1643 O'NEILL, JUNE.
"The Trend in the Male-Female Wage Gap in the United States." *Journal of Labor Economics* 3,1 (1985):S91-S116.

This paper examines the extent to which changes in the characteristics of men and women in the labor force account for the continuing sex differential in wages. Utilizing data from the NLS of Young Women and Mature Women, it was found that: (1) changes in skill level (measured by a decline in women's average years of schooling) and an increase in both job tenure and overall work experience underlie observed patterns of change in the pay gap; (2) high levels of unemployment coupled with the depression of wages of less experienced workers work to widen the hourly pay gap; and (3) changes over time in the wage gap differ by age and race. Cohort: G W.

1644 O'NEILL, JUNE; BASSI, LAURIE; and WOLF, DOUGLAS.
"The Duration of Welfare Spells." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 69,2 (May 1987):241-248.

Probability distributions for the duration of welfare spells are estimated utilizing data from the NLS of Young Women. The principle guiding the work is that a recipient won't exit from welfare if the expected utility on welfare exceeds the expected utility off welfare. Our analysis indicates that while the majority of welfare spells are of short duration, a non-trivial minority of spells are quite long. Those recipients with long spells are found to differ in predictable ways from those experiencing brief spells. This suggests that strategies to move women off welfare are necessary in many cases, and should be targeted on those most likely to be long-term recipients. Cohort: G.

1645 O'NEILL, JUNE and POLACHEK, SOLOMON.
"Why the Gender Gap in Wages Narrowed in the 1980s." *Journal of Labor Economics* 11,1,pt. 1 (January 1993):205-28.

Since 1976, the gender gap in wages on average declined about one percent per year. This article focuses on identifying the factors underlying this trend. Three data sets are analyzed--the Current Population Survey, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and the National Longitudinal Survey. The authors find that convergence in measurable work-related characteristics (schooling and work experience) explains one-third to one-half the narrowing. The remainder is attributable to a relative increase in women's returns to experience as well as to declining wages in blue-collar work and other factors.

1646 O'NEILL, JUNE; WOLF, DOUGLAS; BASSI, LAURIE; and HANNAN, MICHAEL.
"An Analysis of Time on Welfare." Report, Dept of Health and Human Services (Washington, D.C.: The Urban Institute), 1984.

This project identified the factors that lead to long-term welfare dependency and determined the effect of long- term dependency on a person's attitudes and life outlook. The study consisted of two major tasks. The first task was an empirical analysis of welfare dependency. This included using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the National Longitudinal Survey to estimate the duration of AFDC spells, analyze the correlates of welfare dependency, and analyze the effect of welfare duration on psychological traits. The second task evaluated the potential usefulness of a new survey. The second report discusses a possible survey design and implementation plan, and presents a research design for analyzing new data. [NTIS PB84-225713] Cohort: G.

1647 ODITA, FLORENCE C. U.
"Difference in Pay, Promotion, Job Title, and Other Related Factors between Employed Male and Female College Graduates as Indicators of Sex Discrimination." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1972.

Results from a study to determine the differences, if any, between men and women, in pay, promotion, working conditions and training in their jobs, shed some doubts on the claim of discrimination between the sexes. The claim is legitimate but the magnitude is exaggerated. Cohort: M W.

1648 ODLAND, JOHN and BAILEY, ADRIAN J.
"Regional Outmigration Rates and Migration Histories: A Longitudinal Analysis." *Geographical Analysis* 22,2 (April 1990):158-170.

The basis of associations between regional in-migration rates and regional out- migration rates is investigated by treating regional populations as a mixture of sub-populations with different migration histories. Differences in the lengths of residence in a region between persons with recent migration histories and persons without such histories are sufficient to account for patterns of association between in-migration rates and out-migration rates in subsequent periods. Empirical analyses of the lengths of residential sojourns for young adults indicate that recent histories of in-migration may account for an appreciable portion of the variation in regional out-migration rates. Cohort: Y.

1649 OETTINGER, GERALD S.
"Learning in Labor Markets: Models of Discrimination and School Enrollment and Empirical Tests." Ph.D. Dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1993.

This thesis develops and tests a variety of models of symmetric learning in the labor market. Each model is motivated by a different empirical regularity in labor market data--the wage gap between observationally equivalent blacks and whites re-enrollment in school after extended interruption in attendance and transitions from part-time to full-time enrollment in college--for which existing theory offers no accepted explanation. Auxiliary predictions are derived for each of the learning models and are tested using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). The first essay develops and tests a simple dynamic model of statistical discrimination in the labor market. The present model has a number of empirical implications. The second essay presents evidence from the NLSY that contrary to the prediction of a basic life cycle model of earnings the transition from school to work is frequently characterized by extended interruptions in attendance and subsequent re-enrollment. The third essay presents evidence from the NLSY that part-time enrollment in college and simultaneous enrollment and employment among college students are quite common. (Copies available exclusively from MIT Libraries Rm. 14-0551 Cambridge MA 02139-4307. Ph. 617-253-5668; Fax 617-253-1690.) Cohort: Y.

1650 OFEK, HAIM and SANTOS, FREDRICKA P.
"The Economic Attainment of Women: A Comparative Analysis of the Parental Role." *Economica* (November 1979):427-433.

This study provides a framework for estimating the differential impact of a woman's mother and father on marriage and work. Using own earnings and husband's earnings as available approximations for these two aspects of feminine success, the relative effects of the parents are estimated. In regard to schooling and husband's income, evidence shows that women are more strongly influenced by their mothers' education than their fathers'; however, the reverse is true for daughters' earning capacity. Cohort: G.

1651 OFEK, HAIM and SANTOS, FREDRICKA P.
"Intergenerational Transfers and the Economic Attainment of Women: A Comparative Analysis of the Parental Role." Report 16, Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University, 1978.

Attempts to disentangle the effects of basic retrospective inputs associated with the economic achievement of mature women and to estimate them empirically use a conceptual framework largely guided by the consideration that, in addition to external factors (cultural, social, biological, etc.), investment in schooling results from optimizing estimation of parental effects, their separation from the effects of schooling, and the attempt to draw inferences about their relative size--all posing theoretical and statistical problems which are not trivial. Dealing with these problems in some detail, the first part of the paper has prescribed workable empirical tests based on a consistent estimation procedure. This procedure is implemented in the second part of the paper by testing Marchall's hypotheses (as to the rank impact of the parents on child development) against actual data from the NLS of Mature Women (ages 37-51 in 1974). Cohort: W.

1652 OH, WONSUN.
"Craft versus Industrial Unions: Union Organization Within the Work Place." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1989.

This dissertation examines the determinants and the economic consequences of alternative types of labor union organization. The early conflicts between craft and industrial union organizations provide strong evidence that the type of union representation is important to workers. I developed a model of the optimal integration of workers under alternative environmental conditions, including most importantly the costs of organizing and policing agreements internally and externally to the collectives. Both multiple and sequential logit estimation techniques are used to test trichotomous decision making procedure based upon the representative individual's utility maximization behavior. The main data sets used in this study are the NLS of Older Men and the Census of Manufacturers. The NLS identifies union status and also partitions the organizational structure of the union into skill levels (craft and industrial) and geographical types (local or national). It is therefore possible to identify empirically the factors that make each organizational type more or less likely, as well as to identify the payoff to each type of organization. The empirical results indicate that the rent-sharing concerns of the highly skilled workers induce them to prefer no union at all, ceteris paribus, although, if unionized, they are more likely to organize craft unions than industrial unions. Low skilled workers are also more likely to organize craft unions than industrial unions compared to semi-skilled workers. The result indicates that the traditional focus on union/nonunion status ignores an important dimension of work place bargaining structure. I then analyze the effects of unions on the relative wage gaps. The analysis of wage gaps among workers in the two distinct types of union shows that union wage differentials depend not only on the human characteristics and the nature of the work place but also on the type of bargaining structure. The type of union representation is most important for the high-skilled and workers in less concentrated industries. [UMI ADG90-14466] Cohort: M.

1653 OKLAH, MONTASER J.
"The Effects of Labor Unions on the Wages of Youth." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Oklahoma, 1987.

Empirical estimation of the union's wage effects for the NLSY is provided. The total union's wage effect is divided into two separate effects. The first is termed the "bargaining effect" and represents the differential between the wage received by a nonunion worker in a collective bargaining unit and the wage paid to a comparable worker not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. It is this effect that offers a measure of the bargaining or monopoly power of labor unions effects on wages. The second effect is the "membership effect" representing the wage differential between union and nonunion workers within a collective bargaining agreement. This effect characterizes the Collective Voice/Institutions Response (CV/IR) effect of labor unions on wages. Such effect is attributed to the economic benefits that unions procure to their members. [UMI ADG87-13828] Cohort: Y.

1654 OLSEN, NORMA K.
"Labor Supply of Young GED Recipients." Ph.D. Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1989.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between holding a GED credential and the labor supply by 1985 of young married people in the United States. The relationship was examined through the application of an explicit theory of labor supply derived from labor economic theory and practice. This theory provided a model of how individuals make choices between work and leisure and about the number of hours they will devote to each. The responses of 9,136 married members of the NLSY, a longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of noninstitutionalized youths in the United States, were used to examine the relationship and to permit the generalization of results to the population of married United States young adults. It was uncertain whether a relationship exists between holding a GED credential and labor supply. However, other factors besides holding a GED credential were found to influence labor supply. Nonlabor income was found to be negatively correlated with the number of hours a person contributes to work, while the market wage correlated positively with hours worked. This study documents the existence of factors, other than schooling, which influence labor supply. The recommendations from these findings suggest that planners and policy makers of education for work realize that these other factors must be considered in their evaluation of educational programs. It is imperative that career counselors as well as potential GED test examinees be aware that obtaining a GED credential may not lead directly to employment outcomes. Cohort: Y.

1655 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"The Effects of Computer Assisted Interviewing on Data Quality." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

While paper and pencil is the traditional mode of in-person data collection, computer assisted personal interviewing is emerging. Evaluation analysts must decide how to collect their data and whether data collected by computer are comparable to data collected using paper and pencil. Using data from two experiments with parallel paper and pencil and computer assisted modes from Rounds 11 and 12 of the NLSY, it was found that computer assisted interviewing suppresses the most common kinds of interviewer error, but otherwise has no significant effect upon the data collected in a large longitudinal interview. Interviewer characteristics and whether the interview is done by telephone are more important factors than the use of a computer. Cohort:

Y N.

1656 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"The Future of the NLS: A Report from the NSF Conference on the Future of the NLS and the NLS Technical Review Committee." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1989.

This report summarizes the proceedings of a National Science Foundation (NSF) conference on the future of the NLS held in Washington, D.C. on October 21, 1988. Attended by representatives of government agencies, academic institutions, private research organizations and foundations, conference attendees reviewed the early history of the NLS and the current design structure of the various surveys, listened to presentations on the usefulness of the NLS to researchers in the fields of sociology and labor economics, and explored possibilities for future NLS data collection efforts. Key recommendations generated from both this conference and a subsequent meeting held by the NLS Technical Review Committee are presented as is an edited transcript of the October NSF meeting. Cohort: N.

1657 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"Labor Market Behavior of Women 30-44 in 1967 and Women 14-24 in 1968: The National Longitudinal Surveys." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

This report consists of a series of over 250 descriptive tables detailing by age, race, and varying other characteristics the labor force participation, occupational distribution, and wage rates of respondents in the Mature Women and Young Women cohorts for the survey years 1967-1984 and 1968-1983 respectively. Section I presents an overview of the two cohorts and describes the organization and contents of the series of weighted and unweighted tables that follow. Each of the subsequent sections examines a key topic (labor supply and unemployment [Section II], occupations [Section III], and wage rates [Section IV]) and depicts results for all respondents within each cohort as well as differences by such factors as age, race, marital status, presence or absence of spouse or children, age at first birth, number of children, educational attainment, and extent of labor force attachment. Cohort: G W.

1658 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"Measuring Economic Dependency for Children: Persistence of Poverty Across Generations." Statement to the Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy, Senate Finance Committee, United States Senate, March 1991.

In his testimony before the Senate Finance Committee's Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy, Professor Olsen addresses the need for relevant indicators to assist policy makers in identifying those factors related to continued economic dependency or poverty across generations. He discusses the availability of multigenerational data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth (NLSY). These permit not only analysis of poverty over time for this representative group of 12,000 young American men and women but assist in pinpointing characteristics of the youths' family background, high school environment, and community likely to affect the probability that these young Americans and their children will be able to move out of poverty. Professor Olsen identifies the following four factors as related to reductions in poverty persistence measured at two points in time (1979 and 1988):(1) greater educational attainment of a young person's mother; (2) presence of two parents in the household; (3) attendance at high schools which reported, for the young men studied, lower absenteeism rates and, for young women, fewer numbers of economically disadvantaged students; and (4) residence in a community with low rates of unemployment, crime and welfare recipiency. The impact of persisting poverty on child development is also examined using detailed information on the cognitive, socioemotional, and behavioral development of children born to women in the NLSY sample. In his concluding remarks, Professor Olsen stresses the need for continued funding for such national data collection efforts as the NLSY which provide a wealth of information for policy analysis. Cohort: Y C.

1659 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience Merged Child-Mother Data." *Journal of Human Resources* 24,2 (Spring 1989):336-339.

This article describes the new child data currently being distributed by the Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University. In 1986, a battery of child assessment instruments was administered to the approximately 5,000 children born to mothers of the NLSY cohort. These child assessment measures included: (1) measures of the home environment and mother-child relationship; (2) measures of early verbal ability of young children; (3) memory tests; (4) math ability; (5) reading ability and comprehension; (6) temperament and behavior problems; (7) the child's self-perception of academic ability and sense of self-worth; and (8) motor and social development. These data are distributed as a Child Assessment Raw Item File. In addition, data from these child assessment were combined with data collected on the NLSY mothers during the 1979-1986 surveys to form a Merged Child-Mother File. This second data set contains information on the mother's family of origin, marital history, income, health history as well as information on each child's family background, family employment and education history, household composition, pre- and post-natal health care, child care experiences, and selected items from the 1986 child assessments. Cohort: Y C N.

1660 OLSEN, RANDALL J.
"The Relation Between the Rate of Return to Tenure, Earnings Growth, and Job Switching." Presented: San Diego, Western Economic Association Meetings, 1990.

The problem of estimating the rate of return to job-specific versus general human capital is attacked by specifying a model for the duration of job holdings based upon an underlying Weiner process for the evolution of the wage rate on the incumbent job, and another Weiner process for the wage on the best alternative job. The model jointly estimates job duration and the change in starting wages across job holdings. Drift in the incumbent wage process reveals the rate of return to job-specific plus general human capital, whereas the drift in the alternative wage reflects only the return to general human capital. The model estimates the importance of firm behavior that might reflect bonding to retard mobility. The duration of job holdings and the presence of incomplete spells for the duration until a voluntary job change become an essential part of separating the return to job-specific versus general human capital. Cohort: Y.

1661 OLSEN, RANDALL J.; TITMA, MIKK; and KALLAS, RAOUL.
"A Comparison of Inequality in the United States and Estonia." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1991.

Data on income and asset holdings in the NLS of Young Men's and Young Women's cohorts from the late 1960s and early 1980s are compared with similar data taken from a longitudinal survey done in Estonia that covers the same time period and the same approximate age cohort of young persons. Cross-country inequality comparisons are dangerous, especially because the Soviet system provides an important part of income in the form of subsidized housing and food. However, both the U.S. and Estonian data show a common pattern of time-invariant income distributions when we follow a cohort through the early years of the life-cycle. Asset inequality, as measured by Gini coefficients, is larger in the U.S.; however, there are serious problems in measuring asset values in Estonia. Cohort: B G.

1662 OLSON, LAWRENCE.
"The Allocation of Time to Vocational School Training." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Chicago, 1976.

Economic and statistical techniques are used to analyze training decisions, in which their longitudinal and simultaneous nature is emphasized. The study is set apart from all the rest because of the comprehensive structure and broad data base. The findings show that vocational school trainees spend more time in market activities and are highly motivated. For vocational trainees, age-wage profiles appear to be lower and flatter than those individuals who attend college. Cohort: B.

1663 OLSON, LAWRENCE.
"Dropping Out Can Pay: A Study of Private Vocational Schooling." Mimeo, Data Resources, Inc., 1977.

Evidence from a new, national study of private vocational schooling and its effects on the wage rates of young men shows that (1) private vocational schooling can permanently raise wages, but the longer a student attends vocational school the smaller is his subsequent wage increase. In fact, persons who take long programs may earn less than if they had received no training. (2) For most students, length of schooling, and not whether they complete programs, primarily determines the wages they receive. In other words, short programs are preferable to long programs, but government policy may be encouraging students to sign up for long vocational programs from which they subsequently drop out. Cohort: B.

1664 OLSON, LAWRENCE; WHITE, HALBERT; and SHEFRIN, H.M.
"Optimal Investment in Schooling When Incomes are Risky." *Journal of Political Economy* 87 (June 1979):522-39.

This study demonstrates a tractable method for analyzing schooling investment with risky incomes. Constant relative risk aversion is assumed, and borrowing in a rudimentary capital market is allowed. A linear, variance- components model on log (real income) is estimated. Only unexplained variation is treated as a source of risk. Illustrative empirical results indicate that students should take either four years of college or none at all, depending on time preference, loan availability, and degree of risk aversion. Estimated risk-adjusted rates of return to college exceed 10 percent for some parameter values. Risk adjustments for college rates are small but positive. Cohort: B.

1665 OMORI, YOSHIAKI.
"Work History and Mobility." Ph.D. Dissertation, State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1990.

Young workers are an unknown entity when they enter the job market. Information on the quality of workers gets revealed in an asymmetric fashion between the current employer and the prospective employer. Higher quality workers would gain if they could offer reliable information to employers, but they often fail because they cannot provide any evidence of their higher quality until they establish their work history. This study introduces a strategic model that focuses on this asymmetric information and the role played by the work history in information spill-over. The model offers the following set of implementations: (1) The expected hazard rate is nonincreasing in both tenure and experience. (2) Among workers who are seemingly identical to employers at the time of their market entry, the less productive ones are more likely to move. (3) Tenure and expected productivity are positively correlated among workers who are seemingly identical at the time of their market entry, holding experience constant--i.e., the oldest workers in a firm are the most productive among those who were indistinguishable at the time of their market entry. (4) The wage increases in tenure, holding experience constant. (5) Current earnings and future earnings are positively correlated across a group of individuals who are seemingly identical at the time of their market entry. (6) The variance of the earnings distribution for seemingly identical workers grows in experience first and then becomes constant with or without holding tenure constant. (7) The variance of the earnings distribution of equally productive workers who are also seemingly identical will first increase in experience and decrease later with or without holding tenure constant. Due to data constraints, the empirical study focuses on implications (5) and (6). Using data from NLSY and NLS of Young Men, evidence consistent with these implications is found among college graduates in professional and managerial occupations. [UMI ADG90-33570] Cohort: B Y.

1666 OPITZ, WOLFGANG.
"Impacts of Welfare Receipt and Family Disruption on Children." Presented: Baltimore, MD, Annual Meeting of the Population Association of America, 1989.

This working paper uses data on mothers and children from the NLSY and 1986 child assessments to examine the impact of welfare receipt on child development. Specifically examined is the relationship of AFDC histories to: (1) the relationship of motor and social development scores of children aged 3 and 4; and (2) reported behavior problems of children aged 4 and older. It was found that, for children ages 3 and 4, motor and social development scores are higher among children who had continuous welfare histories than are scores among children who had discontinuous histories. Statistically significant greater behavior problems are observed among children with discontinuous AFDC histories compared with children with either no AFDC or continuous AFDC history. Plans for future research are discussed. Cohort: Y C.

1667 OPPENHEIMER, VALERIE K.
"The Career-Entry Process and Young Mens Marital Behavior." (In-Progress Research). University of California, 405 Hilgard

Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1484.

A major explanation of the recent rise in U.S. delayed marriage and marital instability attributes them to changes in women's economic behavior and tends to discount the possibly substantial causal role of the observed deterioration in young men's economic position, particularly that of blacks. Using the National Longitudinal Survey, Youth Cohorts (NLSY), and an event history methodology, we investigate this issue via a detailed analysis of the magnitude of the impact of young men's socioeconomic characteristics on their marriage behavior, focusing on both blacks and whites. Applying job-search theory to marriage-markets, the research emphasizes the uncertainties involved in the career-entry process and the resulting impact on marriage behavior. The effects of two types of variables indicative of a young man's career status will be explored in depth. One is the level of career "maturity" (school enrollment, employment stability, wage adequacy, type of job, etc.) and the other is the degree of career "disengagement" (e.g., neither employed nor in school nor in the military; substance abuse, illegal activities, etc.). We hypothesize that both career immaturity and disengagement impede marriage formation and promote early marital instability. A major goal is to assess the relative importance of the career maturity and engagement variables in explaining the large black/white differences in marriage timing and marital instability. Cohort: Y.

1668 ORTIZ, VILMA.
"Generational Status, Family Background, and Educational Attainment Among Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Youth." In: *Latino College Students*, Michael Olivas, ed., NY: Teachers College, 1986.

This study uses data from the NLSY to compare the educational attainment of first-, second-, and third-generation- Hispanic youth to that of non-Hispanic white youth while controlling for family background. It was found that: (1) Hispanic youth are considerably more educationally disadvantaged than non Hispanic white young people; (2) both disadvantaged family backgrounds and generational status work as explanatory factors; and (3) the impact of parent's education on educational attainment is less strong among the second generation than among other generational groups or non-Hispanic whites. Cohort: Y.

1669 ORTIZ, VILMA and FENNELLY, KATHERINE D.
"Early Childbearing and Employment Among Young Mexican, Black and White Women." *Social Science Quarterly* 69, 4 (December 1988):987-995.

This paper analyzes data from several waves of interviews with young Hispanic, black and white women who gave birth to their first children before age 22. Using data from the NLS of Young Women, the authors compare the pre- and post-birth labor force participation rates of women from these three racial/ethnic groups before and after adjusting for differences in several background variables. Cohort: G.

1670 ORTIZ, VILMA and SANTANA COONEY, ROSEMARY.
"Sex-Role Attitudes and Labor Force Participation among Young Hispanic Females and Non-Hispanic White Females." *Social Science Quarterly* 65,2 (June 1984):392-400.

The hypothesis that traditional sex-role attitudes explain lower labor force participation of Hispanic females is examined using 1979 interview data from the NLSY. First-generation Hispanic females held significantly more traditional sex-role attitudes than second- or third-generation females or non-Hispanic white females, and both first- and second-generation Hispanic females were significantly less likely to participate in the labor force than non-Hispanic white females. However, the Hispanic-white difference was found to be due more to differences in educational attainment than in sex-role attitudes. Cohort: Y.

1671 OSTERMAN, PAUL.
"The Causes of the Worsening Employment Situation of Black Youth." Report, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation and Research, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

A study was conducted to examine why black youth unemployment has increased and participation rates decreased. The study was conducted in three parts. The first employs 1960 and 1970 Census data to examine the impact of local labor market structure and changes in the structure upon the employment growth of black and white youth. The second part uses data on individuals from the NLS of Young Men to examine the determinants of spells of unemployment and the duration of those spells. The final part of the study employs a variety of sources to determine whether there is any evidence that racial differences in aspiration or behavior can explain the employment differential. Among the findings of the study was that black employment is more sensitive than that of whites to the industrial composition of the labor market and to competition from adult women. The analysis of individuals found that racial differences in background characteristics can account for only half of the differential in unemployment experience. No evidence is found of important racial differences in aspirations or behavior. Cohort: B.

1672 OSTERMAN, PAUL.
"Is There a Problem with the Youth Labor Market and If So How Should We Fix It?: Lessons for the U. S. from American and European Experience." Working Paper, Sloan School, M I T, February, 1992.

The employment difficulties facing American youth have long been at the center of labor market policy. In the early 1960's the initial emphasis of the Manpower Development and Training Act upon "mainstream" adults was quickly shifted to a focus on inner city youth. Much, if not most, of the job training associated with the War on Poverty aimed at youth with Neighborhood Youth Corp, the Job Corp, and the summer jobs program leading the way. In recent years youth have had to compete with welfare recipients for resources but young workers still receive a disproportionate fraction of attention nd funding. Although often characterized as youth programs in fact these interventions were more specialized and were typically aimed at poor, often minority, youth. Cohort: Y.

1673 OSTERMAN, PAUL.
"The Labor Market for Young Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1976.

This report studies the operation of the labor market for young men. The research consists of interviews with employers, young workers, and youth workers as well as analysis based on the NLS survey of Young Men. The report seeks to integrate a theory of the nature and impact of adolescent development on labor market behavior with a theory of the institutional structure of labor demand. The theories are tested and applied to policy issues such as youth unemployment and labor market discrimination. Cohort: B.

1674 OSTERMAN, PAUL.
"Racial Differentials in Male Youth Unemployment." Conference Report on Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning. U.S. Dept of Labor, Washington: U.S. GPO, 1978.

This research examines the source of racial unemployment differentials by comparing results of a model of unemployment for black and white youth. The findings display significant racial differences in unemployment which continue even after controlling for various personal characteristics and labor market demand. For blacks, the probability of layoff is not much higher than whites, and blacks are more apt to quit into unemployment. Finally, the consequences of unemployment are examined and the results show that unemployment experience seems to have few long term effects; however, long-term adverse consequences are found for blacks. Cohort: B.

1675 OSUAGWU, STELLA C.
"Parental Generation Effects on the Marital Fertility of Offspring." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1981.

Previous studies lend some support to the theorized intergenerational association of family sizes. This research sets out to explore factors in the background of the respondents that can help explain the association. The underlying assumption is that parents through socialization and the family by its demographic structure can influence the fertility norms and values of their daughters thereby conditioning them to reproduce the demographic set of their family of orientation. The information for the analyses is obtained from both the 1965 National Fertility Study and the 1967, 1968 and 1973 National Longitudinal Surveys. Three major hypotheses are examined, viz: (1) mother's and daughter's family sizes are positively correlated; (2) the association is stronger with no intergenerational change in life-style; and (3) daughters from affluent homes tend to have fewer children than those from non-affluent homes. The analysis shows that generally there has been an intergenerational decline in completed fertility with daughters achieving smaller family sizes than their mothers. With regards to the hypotheses tested, it is noted that: (1) there is a confirmation of the hypothesized correlation between mother's and daughter's ultimate family sizes; (2) the association is stronger if there has been no intergenerational change in life-style as defined in terms of educational attainment and of religion; (3) parents' socioeconomic status per se does not show any independent effects on daughter's expected completed fertility. Finally, it is observed that daughters tend to reproduce the size of their family of orientation. This observation may be of some use to policy formulators in reaching decisions on how best to intervene in or modify some social services that are provided by the state. Cohort: G.

1676 OWINGS, JEFFREY A.; OWINGS, MARIA F.; and STECZAK, CHERYL.
"The Impact of Motherhood on the Career Patterns of Working Women: Differences in the Life Histories and Career Status of Mothers and Women Without Children." Presented: Boston, American Educational Research Association, 1980.

Statistical analyses presented here do not contradict the suggestions of theorists in vocational development that the employed mother has many obstacles to surmount as her career develops. That she is more likely to come from lower levels of the socioeconomic ladder and to have completed fewer years of education, coupled with her availability to work only part-time, in some sense accounts for her having to fill lower status jobs. It would seem that such circumstances do not foster upward mobility and, indeed, perhaps perpetuate the past socioeconomic conditions of these women. However, in spite of these influences, these analyses suggest that personal attitudes about childrearing differ significantly between employed mothers and working women who do not have children. Cohort: G.

1677 PADILLA, YOLANDA CHAVEZ.
"The Effect of Geographic Mobility on the Socioeconomic Achievement of Young Hispanic Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Michigan, 1993.

This study examines Hispanic geographic mobility in the context of the socioeconomic life cycle. It incorporates rich information on family background and examines its effects on geographic mobility and social mobility as well as on socioeconomic achievement. The objective of the analysis is to expand micro level research on the role of internal migration in improving the economic status of Hispanics. This is done by focusing on how family background conditions the propensity to migrate during young adulthood and in turn how migration decisions affect economic achievement net of the effects of social origins. Data are from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience-Youth Cohort. Cohort: Y.

1678 PAIKOFF, ROBERTA L.
"The Influence of Grandparent Care on the Verbal and Mathematical Performance of 6-7 Year-Olds." Presented: Seattle, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, 1991.

In the current study, early experiences with grandparent care and co-residence are examined in association with verbal and mathematical performance in a national sample of six- and seven-year-olds. Effects of child care experience (including primarily maternal, grandparent, sister or center care) during the first three years of life and of residing with a grandparent during the first year of life upon performance on the PPVT-R and PIAT math were examined separately by race for black and white children. A number of sociodemographic factors (including poverty status, mother marital status, employment, cognitive performance, and teenage versus non- teenage mother) were examined as control variables. For black children of both teenage and non-teenage mothers, living in a home above the poverty level for two or more of the first three years of life was associated with better performance on both the PPVT-R and the PIAT. For whites, the interaction of child care experience with having a teenage mother and with grandparent co-residence were both associated with performance on the PPVT-R. Results suggest that grandparent care may be beneficial for black children and for white children of teenage mothers. White children of non-teenage mothers, however, appear not to benefit from grandparent care. Cohort: Y C.

1679 PALMER, KYLE W.

"Participation in Secondary Vocational Education and its Relationship to Training-Related Placement and Unemployment Rates." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Missouri- Columbia 1989.

This study examined data from the NLSY and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' State unemployment rates for the years 1979 through 1986. These data were used to establish the following variables: level of participation in secondary vocational education, degree of training-related placement and unemployment rates. A General Linear Model ANOVA followed by Least Squares Means post-hoc analyses were used to test the relationship between a student's level of participation in secondary vocational education and the degree of training-related placement. Analysis of covariance was used to re-test this relationship while controlling for unemployment rates. Findings showed that about 23.5% of the graduates, who were available for work prior to pursuing further training, held jobs related to their training but only 2.5% of these graduates were considered to be in jobs directly related to their training. In contrast, of the graduates available for work prior to pursuing further training, 93% were working. Overall, this study found significant (at the 0.05 level) systematic relationships between the graduates' level of participation in secondary vocational education and their degree of training-related placement. In general, graduates who had a higher level of participation tended to have a higher degree of training-related placement. Finally, this study also found significant systematic relationships between level of participation and degree of training-related placement after controlling for unemployment rates. Cohort: Y.

1680 PALMER, STEVEN K.
"An Empirical Investigation of the Determinants of the Length of Full Time Schooling." Ph.D. Dissertation, North Carolina State University at Raleigh, 1975.

The objective of this research is an empirical investigation of the length of full-time formal schooling completed by individuals. The theoretical basis for the research is a life cycle model of human capital accumulation. The estimated "schooling function" provides an empirical test of the implications of the life cycle model and provides quantitative estimates of the partial effects of the exogenous variables employed in the analysis. The solution of a life cycle model is presented. The solution is in the form of an implicit function relating the length of specialization in human capital production to the exogenous variables facing the individual. Regression results indicate that the index of family background and the individual's IQ test score are positive and significant determinants of schooling level. This result is predicted by the life cycle model on which the study is based. In terms of elasticities, schooling decisions are about 10 times as responsive to changes in IQ as to changes in the index of family background. Calculated at the mean values of the respective variables, a one percent increase in IQ leads to a two percent increase in educational level while a one percent increase in the index of family background leads to a two tenths of one percent increase in educational level. A tentative implication of this result is that social policies that alter the price of educational inputs through the entire life cycle will not result in large changes in individual schooling decisions. However, it should be recognized that social policies that lead to lower prices of educational inputs early in the life cycle may have somewhat different effects. Cohort: B.

1681 PALMORE, ERDMAN B.; BURCHETT, BRUCE M.; FILLENBAUM, GERDA G.; and GEORGE, LINDA K.; et alia.
*Retirement: Causes and Consequences*. New York, N.Y.: Springer Publishing Company, 1985.

General linear statistical models were used to study the predictors and the consequences of retirement. The data analyzed were derived from the following longitudinal data sets: the Retirement History Study, the National Longitudinal Surveys, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, the Duke Work and Retirement Study, the Duke Second Longitudinal Study, the Ohio Longitudinal Study, and the Michigan Study of Auto Workers. Twenty-three major conclusions were reached on the subjects of predictors of retirement, consequences of retirement, determinants of adjustment, reasons for retirement, work after retirement, gender differences, racial differences, and socioeconomic differences. Interpretations of these findings, implications for public policy, and directions for future research are outlined for each topic area. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

1682 PALMORE, ERDMAN B.; FILLENBAUM, GERDA G.; and GEORGE, LINDA K.
"Consequences of Retirement." *Journal of Gerontology* 39,1 (1984):109-16.

Six longitudinal data sets are used to examine the consequences of retirement, controlling for preretirement characteristics.

Results show: (1) about one-half to three-fourths of income differences between the retired and working was caused by retirement; (2) little, if any, of the health differences are caused by retirement; (3) there are few effects of retirement on social activity; and (4) there are few effects on attitudes such as life satisfaction and happiness. Early retirement, however, has stronger effects than retirement at normal ages. The results show that retirement has different effects depending on type of outcome and timing of retirement. Cohort: M.

1683 PALMORE, ERDMAN B.; GEORGE, LINDA K.; and FILLENBAUM, GERDA G.
"Predictors of Retirement." *Journal of Gerontology* 37 (1982):733-42.

Predictors of retirement among men were analyzed using data from seven longitudinal studies, multiple definitions of retirement, multivariate analyses, and unbiased statistical techniques. Results show that the predictors of retirement vary depending on how retirement is defined. The strongest predictors of objective retirement among men over age 65 (i.e., employed less than full-time and receiving a pension) are structural factors such as socioeconomic status and job characteristics. The strongest predictors of early retirement (i.e., retiring before age 65) and of age at retirement include both structural factors and subjective factors, such as self- rated health and attitudes. When retirement is defined by amount of employment, job characteristics are more important predictors than all the others combined. Cohort: M.

1685 PARCEL, TOBY L. and GESCHWENDER, LAURA E.
"Explaining Regional Variation in Verbal Facility among Young Children." Working Paper, Department of Sociology, The Ohio State University, Columbus OH.

An earlier version of this paper was presented at 1991 the Annual Meetings of the American Sociological Association, Cincinnati, OH. Data from the 1986 survey of NLSY mothers' children suggest that southern children aged 3-6 score close to 9 points lower than children in the North Central states on PPVT-R, a standardized test of receptive vocabulary, while children in the Northeast and West score close to children in the North Central states. We argue that regional variation in demographic composition, and in patterns of familial interaction as influenced by regional variations in subculture account for the findings. Descriptive analyses reveal regional differences in maternal characteristics and attitudes, family composition, parental working conditions, and children's home environments, most suggesting Southern disadvantage. Multivariate analyses suggest that regional variation in maternal race and ethnicity; maternal mental ability; maternal background, socialization, and church attendance; maternal working conditions; children's home environments; and child gender account for the differences. We comment on the importance of familial social capital in contributing to regional inequality in cognitive outcomes. Cohort: Y.

1686 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Child Home Environment as a Mediating Construct Between SES and Child Outcomes." Working Paper, The Ohio State University, Department of Sociology, 1989.

As part of a larger project predicting child outcomes as a function of mothers' working conditions and child care arrangements, the authors develop measures of children's home environments and investigate their relations with other key variables. Children's home environment is viewed as a critical intervening variable between maternal working conditions and household economic status, on the one hand, and children's social and cognitive child outcomes. Using the NLSY begun in 1979, and its 1986 survey of female respondents' children, measures are developed from subsets of items from Bradley and Caldwell's HOME measures. The authors derive a set of scales that reflect the three major concepts underlying the original measures--cognitive stimulation, emotional support, and physical environment. Factor-based scales are constructed for two age groups, three to five years (N = 1,391), and 6 years and older (N = 1,218); the three components are also combined to yield an overall measure of the quality of the child's home environment. As expected, higher parental education, better occupational conditions, and more adequate economic resources are associated with better home environments. In turn, better child environments are related to stronger cognitive performance and fewer behavior problems. As with the complete HOME scales, relationships with SES indicators are statistically significant but only moderate in size. The derived measures of home environment provide information that is not captured by structural indicators; the authors view them as important tools for multivariate investigation of the ways in which place in the social structure comes to exert its influence on the development of subsequent generations. Cohort: Y C.

1690 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Family Social Capital and Children's Behavior Problems." *Social Psychology Quarterly* 56,2 (June 1993):120-135.

We argue that social capital that inheres in the relationships between parents and children should be associated with internalization of social norms in children. Changes in parental working conditions and family circumstances should affect children's social adjustment because such factors affect the formation and use of social capital in families. We study variations in children's behavior problems in a sample of 524 6-8 year old children in married couple families in 1988 derived from the National Longitudinal Survey's Youth Cohort Child Mother data 1986 and 1988. We find that higher levels of maternal mastery, and more positive home environments protect children against behavior problems. Analyses of change in behavior problems also suggest that 1986 levels of paternal complexity have protective effects, while the birth of additional siblings and the lowest levels of maternal paid work hours place children at risk. We interpret these findings to suggest specific mechanisms through which family social capital promotes norm transmission across generations. Cohort: Y C.

1691 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Gender Differences in Developmental Patterns of Child Behavior Problems: Evidence from the Children of the NLS Youth." Columbus, OH: The Ohio State University, Department of Sociology, 1988.

This paper examines age by gender interactions in patterns of behavioral problems for 4-15 year old children of the NLSY mothers. The authors derive reliable and valid measures of behavioral problems at three levels of generality: narrow band groupings, wide band groupings, and an overall measure. Looking at the stressor of divorce, it was found that differences in behavior problems by mothers' marital status are greatest among preschool boys and diminish with age, while among girls, differences by maternal marital status are small during the preschool years but increase at later ages. The authors discuss the advantages and disadvantages of using data from large surveys to test hypotheses relevant to child development. Cohort: Y C.

1694 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Maternal Working Conditions and Children's Verbal Facility: Studying the Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality from Mothers to Young Children." *Social Psychology Quarterly* 53,2 (June 1990):132-147.

This paper examines the intergenerational transmission of inequality from mothers to young children by investigating the effects of maternal working conditions on children's verbal facility. The authors argue that the better paying the mother's job and the more substantively complex the work activities in her occupation, the higher the child's measured verbal facility. The researchers also expect a nonlinear relationship between maternal work hours and verbal facility. They argue that children's experiences at home and in non-maternal care arrangements mediate the effects of working conditions on the dependent variable. A sample of 697 3-6 year old children matched to currently employed mothers in the 1986 NLSY are studied. Verbal facility is measured with the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT), a measure of receptive vocabulary. The hypotheses are generally supported, even when family characteristics and mother's and child's background are controlled, although non-maternal care arrangements do not impact PPVT. The paper concludes with a discussion of directions for future research including extensions to additional child outcomes, incorporation of paternal working conditions into similar models, and investigation of these processes with more elaborate longitudinal models. Cohort: Y C.

1695 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Measuring Behavioral Problems in a Large Cross Sectional Survey: Reliability and Validity for Children of the NLS Youth." Working Paper (September). Columbus: Department of Sociology, The Ohio State University, 1988.

Many developmental psychologists have studied the patterning of child behavior with samples of fewer than 200 children. Studies reporting findings from samples of 30 to 60 are not uncommon. Although replication of findings contributes some evidence for external validity, these investigations cannot entirely overcome limitations inherent in small samples. Until recently large data sets were rarely available. By the autumn of 1987 new resource with which to study child development became available. This resource is a survey of the 5,876 children of mothers from the National Longitudinal Survey's Youth Cohort, where the survey of the children contains a number of age appropriate measures of cognitive and social development. While some child outcome measures were included in the survey, time restrictions in a cross-sectional survey format precluded that possibility for other measures. It cannot be assumed that subsets of scales have identical measurement properties to those of the original measures. This study reports the first investigation of the measurement properties of one of these measures, a subset of items from the Child Behavior Checklist developed by Thomas Achenbach (1978). After describing the nature of the Youth Cohort itself and origins of the survey of children, the study describes the scaling procedures used to construct measures from the items, reports these measures' reliabilities, and describes initial evidence suggesting validity. The conclusion discusses the advantages of using these measures for study of certain research questions central to the field of child development, as well as limitations inherent in the resource. Cohort: Y C.

1696 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Mothers' Careers and Child Development: Evidence from the NLS Youth." Presented: Madrid, 12th World Congress of Sociology, 1990.

What are the effects of maternal working conditions and child care arrangements on child outcomes? Current arguments suggest that the first year of the child's life is a particularly critical time for development, a time when both maternal absence due to employment outside the home and alternative care arrangements may be detrimental. This paper analyzes the effects of maternal working conditions the mother experienced in the first year of the child's life, the nature of child care arrangements the child experienced then, and family configuration during that time as they impact PPVT for 3-6 year olds of mothers who have worked at any point in the child's life (N=1107). The authors find that work hours is non-linearly related to PPVT, such that intermediate working hours has more negative effects than higher or lower total number of hours; additional analysis suggests that repeated entrances and exits from employment in the child's first year may be detrimental. Child care arrangement characteristics have no effects. It was also found that home environment positively affects PPVT, while numbers of older siblings negatively affect PPVT. When maternal race and measured mental ability (AFQT) are controlled, the authors find that PPVT is strongly associated with race, with children of black, Mexican, and non-Mexican Hispanic mothers having lower PPVT scores than children of white mothers. Maternal AFQT positively affects PPVT. The authors conclude that more analysis is required to specify the mechanism through which the timing and duration of maternal employment in the first year may be affecting child PPVT. Cohort: Y C.

1697 PARCEL, TOBY L. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Parental Work, Family Social Capital, and Early Childhood Outcomes." Presented: Prague, Meetings of the International Sociological Committee's Research Committee 28, 1991.

Current arguments suggest that the child's first year is critical, since both maternal employment outside the home, maternal working conditions and non-maternal child care may be detrimental. The authors analyze the effects of maternal and paternal working conditions in the child's first year, the nature of child care arrangements, and family configuration--in the first year of life and at the time of assessment--on PPVT-R for 3-6-year-olds of mothers who worked at the time of assessment (N=795) using data from the NLSY and the Child Supplement for 1986. It was found that maternal wages in 1986 and paternal wages in the first year positively impact PPVT-R, and that both maternal and paternal work hours in 1986 have a curvilinear relationship with PPVT- R: overtime hours are detrimental while fathers' full-time work and mothers' high part-time hours are advantageous. The child's home environment and several maternal and child background characteristics also impact PPVT-R. Cohort: Y C.

1698 PARISH, WILLIAM L.; HAO, LINGXIN; and HOGAN, DENNIS P.
"Family Support Networks, Welfare, and Work among Young Mothers." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53 (February 1991):203-215.

Using 1984 data from a nationally representative sample of young black and white mothers, this research investigates kin networks, kin network support, and the consequences of this support for women's work. Most young mothers have access to nearby kin, and it is these kin who most often provide child care and income support. Young block mothers more often live near kin and receive child-care assistance from kin. When racial differences in marital status are taken into account, white mothers are more likely to receive substantial income support. But for both blacks and whites, kin access and support from kin diminish rapidly as young mothers enter their mid-twenties. Patterns of kin assistance vary by the gender and work status of kin. Nearby female kin provide child care, while working kin provide income support. Contrary to cost-of-child-care arguments, kin-provided child care fails to increase labor force participation. But consistent with a culture of-employment model, nearby working kin increase this participation. Cohort: Y.

1699 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"The Distribution and Correlates of Unemployment Over a Decade: Variations by Sex, Race, and Age." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

By using four subsets of the U.S. labor force, the author examines the unemployment experience of men who at the end of the decade were 26-34 and 55-69 and women who were 26-34 and 40- 54. Results showed: (1) that many individuals with exposure to the labor force are subject to some unemployment over a ten-year period; and (2) the unemployment varies significantly among the four groups especially among the 26-34 women age group. The average cumulative duration is highest among the 55-69 aged older men cohort. Finally, women's unemployment experience worsens as the labor force participation is measured in terms of its duration. Cohort: B G M W.

1700 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"From the Middle to the Later Years: Longitudinal Studies of the Pre- and Post-Retirement Experience of Men." *Research on Aging* 3 (December 1981):387-402.

The NLS data base is briefly described and the findings of several recent studies based on the waves of interviews conducted between 1966 and 1976 are summarized in order to illustrate the variety of subjects relating to aging that can be addressed with the data. Cohort: M.

1701 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"Health, Pension Policy and Retirement." *Aging and Work* 6,2 (1983):93-101.

Evidence from the NLS Older Men's cohort shows that self-reported health measures can be used with reasonable confidence to assess the role of health in the retirement decision. Retirement decisions are complex and are influenced by a number of economic and noneconomic factors, although it is not possible to estimate confidently their relative importance. These include health, attitude toward work in general, satisfaction with current job, and level of prospective retirement income. Cohort: M.

1702 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"Improved Job Information: Its Impact on Long Run Labor Market Experience." Presented: Philadelphia, Conference on Improving Labor Market Information for Youths, 1974.

The concept of "job information" is explored in terms of the extent to which young workers have adequate labor market knowledge and the factors that appear to be related to variations therein. Evidence is presented on the relationship between how much male youth know about the labor market at one point in time and the wages and occupational assignments they are subsequently able to command. Cohort: B.

1703 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"Inflation and Early Retirement: Recent Longitudinal Findings." *Monthly Labor Review* 104 (July 1981):27-30.

The potential effects of continuing high rates of inflation on retirement decisions are unclear, despite a 1978 poll by Louis Harris which has been taken as an indication that high inflation is causing many men to postpone retirement. The trend toward earlier retirement discernible in the longitudinal data between 1966 and 1976 continued without interruption between 1976 and 1978. Moreover, men who had been retired in 1976 showed only slightly more interest in postretirement jobs in 1978 than they had in 1976. The more recent retirees, who had retired between 1976 and 1978, were only slightly more likely to be working, 13 percent versus 10 percent. Retirees were not unmindful of the impact of rising prices, but the chief manifestation of their concern was in the expression of less satisfaction with their economic circumstances. Cohort: M.

1704 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"Inflation and the Retirement Decision: Recent Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

The persistent trend toward earlier retirement, together with prospective increases in the proportion of older persons in the population, poses financial problems for the social security system and has generated fears that society will be unable or unwilling to bear the increasing burden of adult dependency that these trends imply. Data from the NLS show that the trend toward earlier retirement continued. Though aware of the impact of inflation, few men expressed an interest in postretirement jobs. Cohort: M.

1705 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"Longitudinal Surveys: Prospects and Problems." *Monthly Labor Review* 95 (February 1972):11-15.

This paper discusses the design of the NLS studies, the types of data being collected, some of the unique contributions of longitudinal analyses of labor market phenomena, and certain methodological problems of this type of research. Cohort: N.

1706 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"Middle-Aged and Older Men in the U.S. Labor Force: Research Findings and Policy Recommendations." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

Several research findings and policy prescriptions based on data from 1966-1978 are presented. The declining labor force participation rates of older men are largely attributable to liberalization of public and private pension programs. Poor health forces more men into retirement than do mandatory retirement plans; those forced out by illness are less satisfied with retirement and more likely to have serious financial difficulties. In the long run, programs to improve the health of the general population will have a salutary effect on men in retirement. Men at mid-life who lose their jobs after long service are unlikely ever to find comparable employment. Maintaining a high level of general employment will help these men avoid economic dependency. Lifetime training about job choices will maximize the individual's labor market adaptability. Most middle-aged and older men who stay in the work force are satisfied with their positions, as are most retirees who left for reasons other than health. Cohort: M.

1707 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"NLS Resurvey: Older Male Survivors and Decedents' Widows." (In-progress Research). CHRR, The Ohio State University, 921 Chatham Lane, Suite 200, Columbus, OH 43221-2418.

The Older Men's cohort of the NLS will be reinterviewed in 1990. The nationally representative NLS sample (5,020 men aged 45-59) was surveyed first in 1966 and periodically thereafter till 1983. Approximately 2,000 men (or 75% of the survivors of the original sample) who are now ages 69-83 will be available for reinterview in 1990. In addition to the resurvey of survivors, date and cause of death and last occupation will be obtained for decedents, and surviving widows will also be interviewed. Interview schedules have been developed with the advice of a multidisciplinary panel of gerontological researchers. Portions of earlier NLS schedules will be repeated, but there will be additional measures of physical and psychological well-being. Along with the already existing information on work and retirement experience, economic circumstances, and health status,the resulting data set will provide unprecedented opportunities for a variety of gerontological research including: (1) the progression of disability; (2) analysis of mortality; (3) relationship between husband's death and the surviving widow's health and financial circumstances; (4) adequacy of postretirement medical care benefits; (5) work abilities and proclivities of the aged; (6) extent and character of labor market activity among men well past retirement age; (7) adjustment to retirement over periods as long as a decade or more; (8) variations in quality of life of the elderly according to demographic and experiential variables; and (9) trends in income and wealth with advancing age. Data tapes and documentation will be made available to members of the research community in 1992-1993. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: M.

1708 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"The National Longitudinal Surveys: An Interim Assessment." In: *Manpower Research and Labor Economics*, G. Swanson and J. Michaelson, eds., Sage Publications, 1979. Also: CHRR Report, 1974.

The presentation is divided into five sections. The first contains a brief description of the origins of the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS). The second describes the study as it has evolved over the years since 1965, including a discussion of the design of the four original samples, the nature and timing of the periodic interviews, and the types of data that have been collected. The third section relates to the administration of the study, with particular reference to the allocation of responsibility for its design and execution. In the fourth, the actual and potential "products" of the project are described in terms of (1) the variety of studies, completed or in progress, that are based upon the NLS data, (2) illustrative research findings, and (3) suggestions for additional types of research for which the data are appropriate. The fifth section draws some lessons from the experience gained in administering this type of longitudinal research. Cohort: N.

1709 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"National Longitudinal Surveys: Lessons for Human Resource Policy." In: *Current Issues in the Relationship Between Manpower Research and Policy*, Spec Rpt 7, Nat'l Comm for Manpower Policy, 1976. Also: CHRR Report, 1976.

The general plan and content of the National Longitudinal Surveys directed by Dr. Parnes are described and some implications of the findings are presented in terms of the operation of the labor market, the dual labor market theory, and the effects of education, training, health, labor market information, and initiative. Also included are policy recommendations and a bibliography of selected reports based on National Longitudinal Surveys. Cohort: N.

1710 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"The National Longitudinal Surveys: New Vistas for Labor Market Research." *American Economic Review* 65 (May 1975):244-49. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1975.

For nearly a decade, the Ohio State University Center for Human Resource Research and the U.S. Bureau of the Census, under separate contracts with the U.S. Department of Labor, have been engaged in the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) of Labor Market Experience. A rich data bank is being accumulated that has already served as the basis for thirteen comprehensive research monographs and over seventy-five specialized studies completed by staff members of the Center for Human Resource Research and other researchers throughout the country. The purpose of this paper is to describe the nature and availability of the NLS data and to illustrate the unique kinds of analysis they make possible. Cohort: N.

1711 PARNES, HERBERT S.
"An Overview of Results from the National Longitudinal Surveys." *Review of Public Data Use* 9.1 (April 1981):31-38. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Behavior (NLS) have involved repeated interviews since the mid- 1960s with national samples of four subsets of the United States population facing special labor market disadvantages. A series of generalizations relevant to labor market policy that can be documented by NLS evidence is offered. Cohort: N.

1712 PARNES, HERBERT S.
*Unemployment Experience of Individuals Over a Decade*. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1982.

Large proportions of individuals with labor force exposure experience some unemployment over a ten-year period: majorities of young men and women and three or four out of ten of the older groups. In the NLS unemployment is very unevenly distributed within each of the cohorts: ten percent of the unemployed who had the longest cumulative durations accounted for between 35 and 40 percent of all the unemployment that occurred during the decade under review. When those with no unemployment are also considered, the five percent of all individuals with the most unemployment accounted for over one-half of all unemployment among the older men and between 29 and 45 percent in the other three cohorts. Unemployment means not only the lost earnings attributable directly to the periods of enforced idleness, but leads also to long term reductions in earning capacity, especially among the younger men and women. Multivariate analysis reveals that the characteristics that bear the strongest and most consistent relationship with the incidence and/or duration of unemployment are educational attainment, occupational and industrial affiliation, interfirm mobility, and length of service in the job held at the beginning of the decade. These factors account for only small proportions--10 to 25 percent--of the total variation in unemployment experience. A substantial amount of unemployment experience appears to result either from being in the wrong place at the wrong time, or from personality characteristics that generally go unmeasured. The extreme concentration of unemployment among relatively small proportions of labor market participants is cause for concern, in view of the evidence that unemployment produces a long term deterioration in earning capacity. On the brighter side, the temporal distribution of chronic unemployment is similar to that of total unemployment and both are responsive to variations in general economic conditions which tends to dispel the most pessimistic interpretations of structural unemployment. On the theoretical level, the findings make suspect modern neoclassical interpretations based on search theory, according to which all unemployment is really voluntary. Cohort: B G M W.

1713 PARNES, HERBERT S.
*Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men*. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981.

Race, health, and employment difficulties are examined as they influence both labor market decisions and quality of life. A variety of significant findings result from dealing with actual retirement decisions with data from the NLS of Older Men The opening chapter introduces the sample and the data base. Subsequent chapters take up changes over the studied decade in black-white differences in the labor force participation of older males, the retirement experience, and family adjustment to poor health and mortality. The methodological and statistical formulations on which the study is based are developed in appendices. The fact that the data were collected through repeated interviews with the same group of individuals over a ten-year period allows certain kinds of analysis that would not be possible in other situations--for example, the attitudes of men before retirement decisions that would not be possible after the fact. Cohort: M.

1714 PARNES, HERBERT S.; ADAMS, ARVIL VAN; ANDRISANI, PAUL J.; and KOHEN, ANDREW I.; et alia.
*The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume 4: Five Years in the Work Lives of Middle-Aged Men*. Manpower Research Monograph 15, Volume 4. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1975.

A unique set of longitudinal data collected by personal interviews with the same sample of men in 1966, 1967, 1969, and 1971 provides information on a number of facets of the labor market experience and behavior of middle- aged men. Since the data contain a complete record of the labor market activity of the men over a five-year period, both the antecedents and consequences of particular events and courses of action can be examined. Moreover, the five years in question are an unusually interesting half decade, for they should reflect whatever short-run impact the civil rights movement has had upon the relative employment status of middle-aged black men. Also, these years include a three-year span in which the labor market was relatively tight and improving (1966- 1969) as well as a two-year period during which unemployment rose considerably (1969-1971). The fact that changes between 1967 and 1969 can be compared with those between 1969 and 1971 for the same group of individuals permits one to analyze the effect of a change in the economic environment on the labor market experience of the men under consideration. Cohort: M.

1715 PARNES, HERBERT S.; CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N.; MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.; and MOTT, FRANK L.; et alia.
"The NLS Older Male Sample Revisited: A Unique Data Base for Gerontological Research. A Description of the Data Base and Illustrative Tables." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1992.

This volume, consisting of 56 tables and descriptive text, introduces the reader to the 1990 re-survey of the NLS Older Men's Cohort, in which interviews were obtained with 2,092 members of the original sample and with 2,206 widows or other next-of-kin of decedents. It is designed to: (1) describe and illustrate the categories of data that were collected; (2) record the sizes of various subsets of the sample (e.g., the number of men who were employed in the year preceding the survey); (3) present some simple relationships that invite more sophisticated analysis; and (4) provide some evidence on the reliability and validity of several of the psychological scales used in the survey. Although the tabulations presented within this volume are based on preliminary data, researchers should find the results useful in deciding whether the data base will meet their needs and, if so, in developing research plans before obtaining the data files. Included is an introduction, which describes the purpose and content of the 1990 survey, and seven additional sections dealing with "Mortality", "Physical Well-Being", "Emotional Well-Being", "Family and Friendship Support Systems", "Economic Well-Being", "Current and Prospective Labor Market Activity", and "Status of the Widows." Cohort: M N.

1716 PARNES, HERBERT S.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; HAURIN, R. JEAN; and LESS, LAWRENCE; et alia.
*Retirement Among American Men*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1985.

Fifteen years of data from a nationally representative sample of men age 45-59 in 1966 show that by 1981 most had retired. One third of all retirements and almost half of those by black men were caused by poor health; fewer than five percent of retirees were forced from their jobs by mandatory plans; about 10 percent of retirees were forced from their jobs by mandatory plans; about 10 percent left the labor market in discouragement due to labor market adversity. Most retirements, however, are voluntary, and most take place before age 65. Trends in mortality differentials show that general improvements in health and medical care have benefited all groups, especially the chronically ill. The data highlight a trend toward early retirement in the 1960s and 1970s and show that only 30 percent of retirements actually took place at the age men expected when asked at age 59. Economic well being, leisure activities and social interactions, psychological and physical well being are examined. The experience of the minority who continue to work beyond the normal retirement age is also analyzed. Cohort: M.

1717 PARNES, HERBERT S.; CROWLEY, JOAN E.; HAURIN, R. JEAN; and LESS, LAWRENCE L.; et alia.
*The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume 6*. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1984.
Published as: Retirement Among American Men.

Cohort: M.

1718 PARNES, HERBERT S.; EGGE, KARL A.; KOHEN, ANDREW I.; and SCHMIDT, RONALD M.
*The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume 2: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of Men*." Manpower Research Monograph 15, Volume 2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1970.

Data from the first and second interviews of men who were age 45-59 years in mid-1966 are used in this progress report on the longitudinal study to describe the magnitude and the patterns of change that have occurred during the one-year period in the labor market status of members of the sample and in certain other characteristics that have an important effect on labor market activity. Cohort: M.

1719 PARNES, HERBERT S.; FLEISHER, BELTON M.; MILJUS, ROBERT C.; and SPITZ, RUTH S.; et alia.
"Introduction." In: *Years for Decision*, Volume 1. Manpower Research Monograph 24, Volume 1, 1971.

The volume aims to explain the variation in school and labor market experiences and in the educational aspirations of young women. This introduction identifies these variables: unemployment, mobility, educational and occupational aspirations, labor force participation, formative influences, marital and familial characteristics, financial status, actual education and training, health and attitude, and explains how they were assessed by the study itself. Cohort: G.

1720 PARNES, HERBERT S.; FLEISHER, BELTON M.; MILJUS, ROBERT C.; and SPITZ, RUTH S.
*The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume 1: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of the Cohort of Men 45-59 Years of Age*. Manpower Research Monograph 15, Volume 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1968.

As the prologue to an intensive study of the labor market experience and behavior over a five-year period of males who were age 45-59 in mid 1966, this study examines their status at the time of the initial interview in mid 1966, and seeks explanations for variations in current status on the basis of a large number of economic, social, and psychological variables. Specific areas discussed include the extent of their current participation in the labor market, susceptibility to unemployment, distribution in the labor market, the duration of service in current jobs, and rates of pay. In addition to describing the pattern of occupational and geographic change during their working lives to date, their attitudes toward working in general and their jobs in particular, and their reactions to certain types of job changes, including complete withdrawal from the labor market are explored. Variations in all these aspects of behavior and attitudes have been sought in terms of a large number of demographic, economic, and attitudinal characteristics, and numerous relationships that have been uncovered appear to have explanatory and predictive value. Cohort: M.

1721 PARNES, HERBERT S.; GAGEN, MARY G.; and KING, RANDALL H.
"Job Loss Among Long-Service Workers." In: *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1981.

This article investigates that part of the group of Older Men 45-59 in 1966 who had lost their jobs involuntarily, and using data from the 1976 survey examines the impact of this loss on their later work lives and attitudes. Unmarried men seem more likely to be displaced than married men, and private sector employees seem much more likely to be than those in the public sector. Seniority and average hourly earnings appear to play little part in determining displacement, although establishments with no pension plan seem much more likely to displace workers. Although 40% of displaced workers were apparently immediately able to move into new jobs, and the percentage of workers unemployed in 1976 who had been displaced in 1969 or before was the same as the unemployment percentage of workers never displaced, the average hourly earnings for displaced workers was 22% less the average figure for those never displaced, and, so far, there is no evidence that this or its psychological effects soften with time. Cohort: M.

1722 PARNES, HERBERT S. and GRASSO, JOHN T.
"The National Longitudinal Surveys: A Progress Report." *Review of Public Data Use* (January 1975):23-28.

To facilitate use by the research community, the public use data files and documentation of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS), previously issued by the Demographic Surveys Division of the Bureau of the Census, have been substantially revised by the Ohio State University Center for Human Resource Research. The Center will also be responsible for issuing all future updates of the files. The nature of the changes that have been made in the data files is outlined in this progress report, which describes in some detail the characteristics of the new documentation. The data were originally collected and analyzed under contract with the Manpower Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor but are now available to all interested researchers. Cohort: N.

1723 PARNES, HERBERT S.; JUSENIUS, CAROL L.; BLAU, FRANCINE D.; and NESTEL, GILBERT; et alia.
*Dual Careers, Volume 4: A Longitudinal Analysis of the Labor Market Experience of Women*. Manpower Research Monograph 21. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1976.

Irrespective of marital status, the degree of success that women enjoy in the labor market is substantially related to the extent of their previous investments in human capital. To take the most obvious example, the number of years of schooling a woman has completed bears a substantial positive relationship with her earnings in 1972, with the socioeconomic status of her first job after leaving school, with the extent of her upward occupational mobility between her first and 1967 jobs and over the five-year period between 1967 and 1972, and with the likelihood of her having pursued a career. Like education, training also contributes to labor market success. Women who have participated in training programs outside regular school are more likely than comparable women without such training to have pursued careers, to have experienced upward occupational mobility, and to enjoy high current earnings. Cohort: W.

1724 PARNES, HERBERT S.; JUSENIUS, CAROL L.; and SHORTLIDGE, JR., RICHARD L.
*Dual Careers, Volume 3: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of Women*. Manpower Research Monograph 21. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1975.

This report focuses on two problems which women in the labor force are likely to encounter. The first is the changing occupational distribution of women. Over the past decade concern has arisen regarding both the distribution of women among occupations and the low wages generally associated with those jobs in which most women are employed. Here we examine, for the time span 1967 to 1972, the extent to which women left (or entered) occupations which society views as "acceptable" for them. Also discussed is the relationship between type of occupation and selected socioeconomic variables; the impact of occupational change on wage rates is of particular importance. The second problem is the changing demand for child care facilities. This deals with arrangements made by women in the labor force during 1971 who had at least one child under 18 years of age. The analysis relates both demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of these women to the various forms of child care which they used. Also examined is the need for public and private forms of child care among women with different family, economic, and labor force characteristics. Changes which occurred between 1965 and 1971 in the utilization of different types of child care arrangements are discussed. Cohort: W.

1725 PARNES, HERBERT S. and KING, RANDY.
"Middle-Aged Job Losers." *Industrial Gerontology* 4 (Spring 1977):77-95. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource research, The Ohio State University, 1977.

The characteristics and consequences of a permanent involuntary separation among middle-aged workers with at least five years of attachment to their employer is the focus of this analysis. Displaced workers tended to be older, to be at work in private sector nonunionized jobs in the trades and manufacturing sectors, and were likely to be married as compared to nondisplaced men. Those who were subsequently employed were more likely than their control counterparts to be in lower status jobs, with less growth in hourly and annual earnings, and also more likely to experience declining health and a sense of alienation. Cohort: M.

1726 PARNES, HERBERT S. and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"The Labor Market Experience of Noncollege Youth: A Longitudinal Analysis." In: *From School to Work: Improving the Transition*. Nat'l Comm for Manpower Policy. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1976. Also: CHRR Report, 1976.

The factors associated with variations in earnings, occupational status, and unemployment experience among a relatively homogeneous segment of the labor force--young men and young women who had ended (at least temporarily) their formal education at some level before college graduation, are identified. Among the findings are that educational attainment strongly influences earnings and occupational positions; labor market exposure and knowledge of the world of work are both positive factors; interfirm mobility appears to influence earnings somewhat; marital status is very important for males while not as significant for women; residents of large cities have advantages in wages and positions; collective bargaining imparts substantial wage advantages; and for men, private sector employment is better than public sector, with the opposite true for women. Cohort: B G.

1727 PARNES, HERBERT S. and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Occupational Information and Labor Market Status: The Case of Young Men." *Journal of Human Resources* 10 (Winter 1975):44-55.

The results of an occupational information test display a positive relationship between scores and the education, I.Q., and socioeconomic status of each participant. Furthermore, the young men whose origins are in urban areas scored significantly higher than those individuals from rural areas.Two years following the test, youth who scored higher were able to obtain better paying positions. The human capital theory and educational policy support these findings. Cohort: B.

1728 PARNES, HERBERT S. and LESS, LAWRENCE.
"From Work to Retirement: The Experience of a National Sample of Men." Special Report to the U.S. Dept of Labor, Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

Based upon 1966-1980 data from the NLS of Older Men, this monograph: (1) explores the effect of alternative definitions of retirement on the numbers and characteristics of retirees; (2) examines economic aspects of life after retirement, including the extent and character of post- retirement labor market activity and the level and sources of post-retirement income; and (3) analyzes several social-psychological facets of retirement, including post-retirement leisure activities, the determinants of psychological well-being of retirees, and the impact of retirement on level of life satisfaction. The relation between retirement and life satisfaction is found to vary depending upon the specification of the multivariate model. Cohort: M.

1729 PARNES, HERBERT S. and LESS, LAWRENCE.
"Variation in Selected Forms of Leisure Activity Among Elderly Males." In: *Current Perspectives on Aging and the Life Cycle, Volume 1. Work, Retirement, and Social Policy*, Z. Blau, ed., Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1985.

Based on 1978 data collected from the Older Men's cohort, this study uses both tabular and multivariate analysis to explore factors associated with variations in patterns of leisure time activity of retired and nonretired members of the sample. Six forms of leisure activity are covered: exercise, reading, hobbies, home maintenance, visiting, and volunteer work. Systematic relationships are found between the extent of leisure time activity and other characteristics of the men. As would be expected, retired men devote more time than nonretired men to the specified activities. Health, occupational level, and family income all bear positive relationships to the pursuit of leisure time activity. The fact that occupational level and family income have independent effects suggests that the type of work men do is related to leisure pursuits not only through income but through the character of interests associated with different occupational levels. Cohort: M.

1730 PARNES, HERBERT S.; LESS, LAWRENCE; and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Work and Retirement Data: National Longitudinal Surveys of Middle-Aged and Older Men 1966-1976." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Behavior permits the examination of how the status and characteristics of the same group of individuals change over time. About 150 statistical tables are presented from the NLS of Older Men, a national sample of men who were between 55 and 69 years of age in 1976. The data provided serve a wide range of interests on the part of researchers, policy-makers, and practitioners in the human resource field. Cohort: M.

1731 PARNES, HERBERT S. and MEYER, JACK A.
"Withdrawal from the Labor Force by Middle-Aged Men, 1966-1967." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1971.

This paper analyzes the characteristics of 98 middle-aged men who withdrew from the labor force between the summer of 1966 and the summer of 1967. Further, it presents the circumstances under which these changes in labor force status occurred and ascertains the extent to which they represent irreversible moves out of the labor force. Cohort: M.

1732 PARNES, HERBERT S.; MILJUS, ROBERT C.; and SPITZ, RUTH S.
*Career Thresholds, Volume 1: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth 14-24 Years of Age*. Manpower Research Monograph 16, Volume 1. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1969.

Data drawn from interviews conducted during October-December 1966 with the NLS of Young Men ages 14 to 24 provides the basis for examining the relationships between selected demographic, attitudinal, and educational characteristics of male youth in the United States and their labor market experience and occupational aspirations. The cohort's labor force participation, unemployment experience, employment patterns, labor market knowledge, job attitudes, and educational and occupational aspirations as of the time of the initial survey in 1966 are analyzed and explanations for variations in these factors based on a large number of economic, social, and psychological variables are offered. Cohort: B.

1733 PARNES, HERBERT S. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"The Early Labor Market Experience of College Graduates." Presented: Chicago, 32nd National Conference on Higher Education, 1977.

Young men and young women who earned baccalaureate degrees in the late 1960s and early 1970s enjoyed substantial labor market advantages in 1973 over individuals with lesser amounts of education who had been out of school for comparable periods of time. Male graduates also showed substantial improvement in employment stability, occupational status, and earnings during the first six or seven years in the labor market, and earnings growth for them is more rapid than for men who have started college but not completed baccalaureate degrees and for those with just high school diplomas. Female graduates, however, were no more likely than women with lesser amounts of education to have improved their occupational status or earnings in this period. College graduates whose degrees are in business or in science, math, or engineering enjoyed substantial earnings advantages over those with degrees in education, the humanities, and social science. College graduates in the early 1970s were equally as likely to enter high-level jobs as those in the late 1960s. The later graduates were, however, less likely to move up the occupational ladder during their first two years in the labor market. Cohort: B G.

1734 PARNES, HERBERT S. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Early Retirement." In: *The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume 4*, H.S. Parnes, ed., Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1974.

Retirement before the conventional age of 65 has become increasingly common in recent years, and its impact on social insurance trust funds and private and public pensions widely debated. A quantitative assessment of the factors associated with an expected early retirement among middle-aged men in the labor force in 1971 and their importance in explaining the actual retirements within this age group between 1966 and 1971 is provided. A profile of the latter men, all of whom were less than 65 years of age in 1971, is also presented with particular attention directed at their work experiences and sources and adequacy of postretirement incomes. The importance of health, expected post-retirement incomes, economic need, and job satisfaction for the retirement decision is highlighted by these data. The decline in family income after retirement is also documented as well as the small number of men who report some work experience or an intention to work after retirement. Cohort: M.

1735 PARNES, HERBERT S. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Factors in Career Orientation and Occupational Status." In: *Dual Careers, Volume 4*, H.S. Parnes, ed., Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1975.

Women are increasingly participating in the labor force and working at jobs that historically have been filled by men. Multivariate techniques are used to characterize "career" women and to explain the occupational status of women at various stages of their work lives. Racial differences are also highlighted. The evidence suggests that relatively few married women in their late 30s and 40s in 1972 had work histories that could be described as careers. Formal education, marital and child status, and selected characteristics of the work experience such as receipt of training explain some of the occupational mobility observed within the periods analyzed. Cohort: W.

1736 PARNES, HERBERT S. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"The Incidence, Distribution, and Correlates of Unemployment Over a Decade Among Males by Age and Race." *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association* (1980):401-406.

This paper analyzes the unemployment experience over the decade 1966-1976 of two NLS samples of males: youth who in 1966 were 16 to 24 years of age and not enrolled in school, and men who in the same year were between the ages of 45 and 59. Three issues are considered: (1) the racial distribution of the cumulative weeks of unemployment over the decade; (2) the determinants of the incidence of unemployment in the decade; and (3) the factors affecting the cumulative duration of the unemployment among those with some unemployment. A multiple classification analysis (MCA) is used in the later two cases. Perhaps the most interesting finding from these analyses was the similarity among the four age-race groups in the distribution of total unemployment. Five percent of the sample of young men accounted for 38 percent of the total weeks of unemployment; for the older men, four percent of the sample accounted for more than half of the total unemployment in the decade. The correlates of unemployment and its duration differed by age, however. For example, the social psychological measures affected these outcomes among older men but were insignificant factors for the younger male cohort. Cohort: B M.

1737 PARNES, HERBERT S. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Middle-Aged Job Changers." In: *The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume 4*, H.S. Parnes, ed., Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1974.

About 1 in 8 middle-aged men at work as wage and salary earners in survey week 1966 left their employer in the subsequent five-year period. The factors affecting their propensity to change jobs, and the importance of the latter construct and job opportunities as predictors of actual mobility are explored with multivariate techniques. The stability of the propensity relationship and the significance of the economic environment are also quantitatively assessed. The paper also contains a discussion of the economic and noneconomic consequences of a change in employer. Cohort: M.

1738 PARNES, HERBERT S. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Retirement Expectations of Middle-Aged Men." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1971.

Data from the first and second-round personal interviews of the NLS survey of middle-aged men are used to study the factors affecting the decision to retire and its short-run stability. Multivariate techniques are used to isolate the importance of age, race, financial needs, ability to work, and resources in the absence of work as factors affecting an expectation of early retirement (prior to age 65) and changes in retirement expectations between 1966 and 1967. The authors find that economic and noneconomic factors are important in conditioning these expectations. Less conclusive evidence is provided that the same factors are important in explaining changes in these expectations. Some of the reasons for the latter finding are also explored. Cohort: M.

1739 PARNES, HERBERT S. and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"The Retirement Experience." In: *Work and Retirement: A Longitudinal Study of Men*, H.S. Parnes, ed., Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981.

This paper addresses three research issues about the retirement decision among retired men interviewed in 1976: (1) The relative importance of an unwilling separation from a job because of a mandatory retirement provision, a withdrawal because of poor health, or a "voluntary" choice to retire. The distribution of the reason retired obtained from a retrospective question asked in 1976 is compared with the responses obtained from the panel response immediately prior to the actual retirement. (2) How does the reason retired vary by demographic and employment characteristics of retirees? (3) Is the post-retirement work experience, economic status, and life satisfaction related to reason retired? The authors find that only a small percentage of the retirements were involuntary (no more than five percent) in the sense that workers wanted to continue working at their jobs but were unable to do so. Health was a major reason for withdrawal with about 40 percent of the men reporting a health problem preceding their retirement. About twenty percent of the retirees were at work in survey week 1976 and only a small proportion of those not at work expressed an unqualified interest in working. There is little evidence that retirees are unhappy with the timing of their retirement or their life in retirement. Only those with health problems appear to be at some disadvantage. Cohort: M.

1740 PARNES, HERBERT S.; NESTEL, GILBERT; and ANDRISANI, PAUL J.
*The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume 3: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of Men*. Manpower Research Monograph 15, Volume 3. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1973.

A national sample of middle-aged men, first interviewed in the summer of 1966 when they were between 45 and 59 years of age, are reinterviewed for this five-year longitudinal study by a mail questionnaire in mid-1968 and by personal interviews in mid-1969. Data describe the magnitude and patterns of change in the status of the respondents that have occurred over the first three years of the study and identify some of the causes and consequences of these changes. Cohort: M.

1741 PARNES, HERBERT S.; NESTEL, GILBERT; CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N.; and DAYMONT, THOMAS N.; et alia.
*The Pre-Retirement Years, Volume 5: From the Middle to the Later Years: Longitudinal Studies of the Preretirement and Postretirement Experiences of Men*. Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service, 1979.

The pre-retirement labor market behavior and the post-retirement experience of men between ages 45 and 69 are examined. This analysis shows the extension of the surveys beyond the originally planned five years. Both labor market behaviors and post-retirement experience are based on longitudinal data collected by periodic personal interviews with the same sample of men between 1966 and 1976. This volume was published by MIT Press as Work and Retirement. Cohort: M.

1742 PARNES, HERBERT S.; NESTEL, GILBERT; and LESS, LAWRENCE.
"The National Longitudinal Surveys Ten-Year Data Book for Middle-Aged and Older Men, 1966-1978." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

This monograph contains about 150 tables that summarize the current status and prior life experience of a representative sample of men who at the time of reinterview in 1976 were between 55 and 69 years of age. Only limited analysis of the content of each of these tables is included. Separate distributions are provided for each of three-age categories and for two racial groups. The tables are further categorized into two major types. The first set contains a demographic profile of the men at the time of their initial interviews in 1966 and summarize their backgrounds, prior work experiences, attitudes toward work, health status, and characteristics of their 1966 survey week jobs. The second set is more extensive and includes two sections for each table. The first part of the table summarizes the experiences of the same group of men in 1966, 1971 and 1976 and provides information about their behavior as they age five and ten years. The second part controls for the age of the respondent and asks whether the behavior differs at two to three points in time. At issue is whether the behavior varies for the same age cohort over time. Among the characteristics studied are marital and family attributes, extent of post- school training, mobility measures (geographic, employer, occupational), attitudes toward retirement, survey week status, and characteristics of survey week job. Cohort: M.

1743 PARNES, HERBERT S. and RICH, MALCOLM C.
"Perspectives on Educational Attainment from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Behavior." *Research in Sociology of Education and Socialization* 1 (1980):161-188.

This paper discusses in general the four original NLS cohorts with particular emphasis on the applicability of these data sets for the study of the educational experiences of Americans. While indicating the difficulty of generalizing from numerous studies based on these data, the authors indicate that it appears clear that ability and parental socioeconomic status have a major impact on educational attainment, while some other significant factors can be more tentatively identified. In addition, the process of educational attainment appears basically similar for blacks and whites, and for males and females. Cohort: B G M W.

1744 PARNES, HERBERT S.; SHEA, JOHN R.; SPITZ, RUTH S.; and ZELLER, FREDERICK A.
*Dual Careers, Volume I: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of Women*. Manpower Research Monograph 21. Washington, DC: U.S. GPO, 1970.

Data from the first interview (1967) of Mature Women age 30-44 in 1967 are used to examine their labor market status and attitudes, as well as their prior work experience and plans for the future. Marital history and status, family background, health, education, income patterns and attitudes toward work and home are investigated, as are participation in the labor force, occupation, rate of pay, transportation, and child care. Part-time employment and its ramifications are explored. Occupational and geographic mobility and movement are studied and their relationship to career beginnings shown. Work attitudes and job attachment are evaluated; and, finally, major sources of variation in labor market behavior are explored and found to be largely race, education, marital status, ages of children, and work related attitudes. Cohort: W.

1745 PARNES, HERBERT S. and SHEETS, CAROL T.
"The National Longitudinal Surveys Data Files: Content and Structure." In: *Data Bases in the Humanities and the Social Sciences*, J. Raber and G. Marks, eds., New York: North-Holland Publishing, 1980.

This paper presents a brief description of the objectives and the content of the NLS surveys and the characteristics of the data files. Cohort: N.

1746 PARNES, HERBERT S. and SOMMERS, DAVID G.
"Shunning Retirement: Work Experience of Men in Their Seventies and Early Eighties." Working Paper, Center for Human Resource, Research, Ohio State University, 1993.

Using data from the National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) of Older Men, this paper examines the extent and character of the work experience of men who opt to continue labor force participation well beyond conventional retirement age. Logistic regression results showed that good health, a strong psychological commitment to work, and a corresponding distaste for retirement are among the most important characteristics related to continued employment into old age. The probability of employment was also found to be positively related to educational attainment and being married to a working wife; it was negatively related to age and level of income in the absence of work. Of the men in the sample who were not working, very few gave evidence of a desire to do so. Policy implications of the findings are explored. Cohort: M.

1747 PARNES, HERBERT S. and SPITZ, RUTH S.
"A Conceptual Framework for Studying Labor Mobility." *Monthly Labor Review* 92 (November 1969):55-58.

A discussion of a method of measuring mobility as a propensity to change jobs in response to economic incentives using data from two national samples of employed men leads to the conclusion that labor mobility is a much more complex phenomenon than would be imagined on the basis of conventional labor market theory, which tends to perceive labor as a more or less homogeneous and fluid factor continuously flowing in the direction of net economic advantage. Cohort: B M.

1748 PARNES, HERBERT S. and SPITZ, RUTH S.
"Hypothetical Questions as Measures of Labor Mobility." *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section of the American Statistical Association* (1969):182-91.

From a methodological point of view, findings suggest that a question posing a hypothetical job offer can be used as a measure of the mobility of workers, defined as their propensity to change employers in response to a perceived economic advantage in doing so. From a substantive point of view, perhaps the most important conclusion to be drawn from findings to date is that labor mobility is a much more complex phenomenon than would be imagined on the basis of conventional labor market theory, which tends to conceive of labor as a more or less homogeneous and fluid factor continuously flowing in the direction of net economic advantage. Cohort: B M.

1749 PARNES, HERBERT S. and SPROAT, KEZIA.
"A Description of the National Longitudinal Surveys." In: *ARRIVE: Annual Review of Research in Vocational Education*, Vol. 1, (1980):323-30.

The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience began in 1965 when the U.S. Department of Labor contracted with the Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University to conduct longitudinal studies of the labor market experience of four specific age- sex groups of the American population. Under a separate contract with the U.S. Labor Department, the Bureau of the Census was made responsible for the design of the sample, the field work, and data processing. A brief history of the surveys is provided as well as the research possibilities of the data. Cohort: N.

1750 PARROW, ALAN A.
"Labor Sectors and the Status Attainment Process: Race and Sex Comparisons." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1981.

Various hypotheses from the theory of dual labor markets about why race and sex differentials in earnings and occupational attainments continue to exist are tested. Using eight year panel data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women, simultaneous equation models and dynamic models of mobility are used to compare the early career processes of black and white men and women. In general, the empirical evidence does not support the notion of a strict bimodal division of the economy into primary and secondary labor sectors. Mobility exists between the sectors and the earnings structure shows only minimal evidence of bipolarization. Cohort: B G.

1751 PARROW, ALAN A.
"Labor Sectors and the Status Attainment Process: Race and Sex Comparisons." Ph.D. Dissertation, Duke University, 1981.

A large body of research in both sociology and economics has attempted to explain race and sex differences in placement within the American stratification system. Grounded in functionalist and neo-classical theories, prior empirical studies have focused almost exclusively on individual characteristics as sources of explanation of attainments. The present research goes well beyond these efforts by including measures of structural constraints on attainment in addition to the standard measures of individual characteristics. Of particular interest are hypotheses about the long term consequences of sectoral placement in a segmented (dual) labor market. Using eight year panel data from the NLS of Young Men and Women, simultaneous equation models and dynamic models of mobility are used to compare the career processes of black and white men and women. The empirical evidence from these analyses does not support the notion of a strict bimodal division of the industrial economy into primary and secondary sectors. Mobility exists between the sectors and the earnings structure shows only minimal evidence of bipolarization. Nor is there any evidence that the underlying processes by which wages are assigned to given levels of occupational achievement in the two sectors differ. Finally, despite the DLM stress on institutional factors which impede mobility, the present data seem to suggest the lack of any long term effects on occupational training or employment stability within careers. What is revealed by the study is a distinct pattern of discrimination even within sectors of the economy. Though race discrimination continues to exist, sex discrimination appears to be far more striking and pervasive. This sex discrimination appears to occur primarily as a result of occupational segregation and industrial segregation at a level too fine to be captured by a gross dichotomization of industries. A call is given for more research wherein the unit of analysis is the industry or firm. Cohort: B G.

1752 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"The Autocorrelation of Earnings, Human Wealth Inequality, and Income Contingent Loans." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 92 (November 1978):551-69.

Estimates of the covariance structure of earnings are presented for white male wage and salary earners in the United States. These estimates for intervals up to six years are then characterized by a two-component error structure, a simple autocorrelation scheme and an additional random element, the structure of which is used to estimate the variance of present values of earnings. The implications of these estimates, undertaken for three schooling levels (S = 12, 13-15, and 16), are then derived for the measurement of economic inequality and the optimal design of income contingent educational loans. Cohort: B.

1753 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"The Cost of School Time, Foregone Earnings, and Human Capital Formation." *Journal of Political Economy* 82 (March/April 1974):251-66.

A simple educational investment model is used to demonstrate that, if students are subject to borrowing constraints, foregone earnings are not identical to schooling time costs, since students will sacrifice leisure as well as earnings. Direct measurement of schooling hours and work hours of young males reveals that at the high school level the bulk of school hours results from foregone leisure. A review of the foregone-earnings measures used in a number of major human capital studies is undertaken to determine the approximate bias in human capital formation and rate-of-return estimates resulting from this source. Cohort: B.

1754 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"The Decline in Male Labor Force Participation." *Journal of Political Economy* 88 (February 1980):117-34.

The rate of nonparticipation in market work among prime-aged males in the United States has risen persistently during the postwar period. The rate among males aged 45-54, for example, has risen from 4.5 percent to 8.4 percent from 1947 to 1976, with similar trends among other age groups. The principal hypothesis explored is that labor force withdrawal has been induced by the rapid expansion of welfare alternatives to work, principally the Social Security disability program. Cross-sectional evidence strongly confirms this hypothesis. Time-series projections of the cross-sectional model, moreover, track actual postwar trends in male labor force participation reasonably well. Cohort: M.

1755 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"Health, Family Structure, and Labor Supply." *American Economic Review* 67 (September 1977):703-12.

This study discusses the interrelationship between health and the family's allocation of time. The author focuses attention on health effects of the joint labor supply of both spouses, and to the differential labor supply responses to poor health of married and single men. The impact of health on home production hours indicates how well older individuals and families can economically survive health problems. The empirical results indicate that married men in poor health work significantly more hours than single men, which is consistent with the belief that married men can marshal resources other than their own time (ie. wives' time, when faced with a health problem). Estimation of a simultaneous model of male labor supply suggests that other family income does not have a substantial effect on labor supply but that male labor supply has a significant effect in other family income. Only in households where the wife has a high level of education, does other family income increase. Finally, declining health of each partner leads to substantial market time withdrawal, while home work remains unchanged. Cohort: M.

1756 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"Intergenerational Wealth Transfers and the Educational Decisions of Male Youth." *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 89 (November 1975):603-17.

Results strongly document Knight's assertion about the effect of social institutions, particularly the family, on income distribution. Both the quantity and productivity of educational investments are significantly determined by family wealth, human and physical, parental schooling, and number of siblings. The intergenerational social question is how social institutions can be altered to reduce the relative disadvantage of individuals born into less well-placed families if that goal is, in fact, desirable. The rather modest contribution of this paper to that end is to give some quantitative measure to the relative importance of the major channels by which family characteristics influence schooling choice. Cohort: B.

1757 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"The Job Search Behavior of Employed Youth." *The Review of Economics and Statistics* 73,4 (November 1991):597-604.

An employed worker's search strategies include: (i) employed-not searching, (ii) employed-searching, and (iii) unemployed-searching. The last requires that the worker quit to search. Under plausible assumptions on search costs, the optimal algorithm involves a dual reservation wage strategy (Burdett (1978)). The probability of on-the-job search increases as the current wage decreases relative to the distribution of alternative wages. If the wage is sufficiently low, the searcher quits to search, substituting time for financial outlays. Estimates based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth indicate that these calculations characterize the search strategies of young workers Cohort: Y.

1758 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"The Male Labor Force Participation Decision: Health, Reported Health, and Economic Incentives." *Economica* 49 (1982):81-91.

In this study, a recursive model of non-participation and self-rated health is estimated. Economic incentive variables strongly influence the participation decision and health assessment. In addition, the magnitude of bias in labor supply models that use self-rate health is estimated. Cohort: M.

1759 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"Models of Labor Market Turnover: A Theoretical and Empirical Survey." *Research in Labor Economics* 1 (1977):185-223.

The author surveys some of the recent theoretical and empirical contributions to job attachment or, conversely, job turnover and explores the theoretical developments in search models of worker behavior. This is followed by a discussion of current labor market models of the firm with stress on firm turnover behavior in the presence of specific human capital and incomplete information. The recent literature introducing uncertainty into the firm- worker interaction is also reviewed. A number of important empirical studies of turnover behavior are examined. Most of these studies are only vaguely guided by current theory. Cohort: M.

1760 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"On the Human Wealth of Females Across Generations." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

Using data from four NLS cohorts, the author estimates a recursive model in which family background first influences the daughter's schooling and then, with schooling, influences husband's characteristics and her market wage. The influence of family background on female economic well-being is empirically assessed, considering several measures of well-being: female schooling, husband's schooling and income, and finally female wages. The analysis of female schooling suggests that the four background characteristics considered (father's wage rate and schooling, mother's schooling, and number of siblings) strongly influence female schooling attainment with total explanatory power of about 30 percent for middle aged women. As expected, the family wealth measure and the parent's schooling (measuring perhaps the intellectual environment) positively influenced one daughter's schooling, while number of siblings, presumably an indicator of lower support ability, had a modest negative effect. The estimated background coefficients on schooling did not differ in any dramatic way from comparable estimates for male offspring. Husband's income regressions were then estimated with female schooling and background characteristics as explanatory variables. The schooling and background variables were found to have strong and independent effects on the income of the female's husband. Similar results were found when husband's schooling was used as a dependent variable under the argument schooling might be an observable measure of future earning power. Cohort: B G M W.

1761 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"Poverty and the Minimum Wage." Report, American Enterprise for Public Policy Research, 1980.

This report assesses the minimum wage as a poverty program. The author argues that the minimum wage is largely a reallocation among low-wage demographic groups: adult females as a group are the beneficiaries and teenagers of both sexes are the principal losers. Utilizing data from the NLS of Mature Women, particular attention is paid to the impact of minimum wages on the structure of wage rates and earnings during 1967-1974 (when the real level of minimum wages fell by almost 30 percent) and during 1974-1976 (when the real minimum was raised by 24 percent). The author estimates that wage rates of low-wage adult females were 10 to 20 percent higher in sectors with a minimum wage and were unaffected in the sector with no minimum. Employment reductions, however, limited annual earnings gains to less than $150 per low-wage female. The modest dimension of this gain raises serious question about the efficiency of minimum wages in transferring income to the poor. Cohort: W.

1762 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"Racial Trends in Male Labor Force Participation." *American Economic Review* 70 (December 1980):911-20.

The decline in labor force participation, particularly among blacks, is the result of increasingly attractive alternatives to work. The differentially large decline among blacks is due simply to their relatively poor market alternatives and the increasingly progressive structure of Social Security benefits. From a positive viewpoint, one would predict that if wage rates for blacks and whites do ultimately converge, their labor force participation behavior will converge as well. Cohort: M.

1763 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"Summary Tables: The National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Males 1966-1981." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

This report presents a series of detailed descriptive tables delineating the schooling and labor market experiences of this cohort of young men as they entered adulthood. Chapter 1 provides a brief description of the cohort and overviews the contents of succeeding chapters. Chapter 2 discusses the continued representativeness of the sample. In particular, response rates over the 15 year period are presented for the total sample as well as by ethnic group, age, IQ, and father's schooling. The cumulative non-response rate for blacks was found to be higher over the period than that for whites (46% versus 30% respectively) but does not appear to be significantly related to individual characteristics such as IQ or to family characteristics such as father's schooling. Chapters 3 and 4 detail the schooling experience and labor market experience of youth enrolled either full- or part-time in school. The impact of race and other individual and family factors such as father's educational attainment and respondents' IQ on years of schooling completed is explored. A variety of aspects of the employment experience of enrolled youth are examined namely annual hours worked, hourly wage rates, and rates of unemployment and labor force participation by age, race, and enrollment status. Chapters 5 and 6 discuss the post-schooling labor market experience i.e. employment and labor force participation rates and annual hours worked by age, race, educational attainment and enrollment status. In Chapter 7, the hourly wage rate by age, race, and schooling attainment is tabulated and implications for economic well-being examined. Chapter 8 describes the marital status transitions of this cohort of young men over the 15 year period and delineates differences by age, race and schooling attainment. Finally, Chapter 9 describes the impact of prior schooling and race on adult economic well-being as measured by total family income and incidence of poverty. Cohort: B.

1764 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"Summary Tables: The National Longitudinal Surveys of Older Males 1966-1983." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1987.

This report presents a series of detailed descriptive tables summarizing some of the key life-cycle transitions in employment, health, income, marital status, and overall satisfaction experienced by the NLS cohort of older men as they aged. After a brief description of the cohort, it discusses the continued representativeness of the sample in terms of attrition due to death and the non-response rates for reasons other than death which remained remarkably low. The report continues with descriptions of the changing health status of surviving members, detailed life cycle variations in their labor force participation rates, the nature of work adjustments for those who work beyond typical retirement ages, the transformation of total family income, poverty over time for various age and ethnic groups, the changes in marital status from 1966 to 1983, and the shifts that occurred from 1976 to 1981 in the overall attitude of this group of older men toward their changing life-health-employment circumstances. All measures tell a consistent story, namely that retirement from the labor force is for the population as a whole an abrupt process occurring between the ages of 60 and 65 years of age. Cohort: M.

1765 PARSONS, DONALD O.
"Teenage Decision-Making, Schooling, and Fertility." (In-progress Research).

Many youth decisions appear to have profound effects on later economic well-being and on the well-being of subsequent generations because the poverty these individuals face as adults places their own children in an unfavorable developmental environment. In order to understand better the structure of these decisions, this project proposes: (1) to define the economic opportunity set of youth, particularly youth from low income families; and (2) to identify the choice mechanisms youth employ from which to select among these opportunities. The study will examine learning and attitude formation mechanisms that are associated with higher quality decisions in later childhood. A self-control model of youth decision making will be developed, incorporating recent advances in principal-agent models. Parental influences on the youth's schooling and fertility decision processes will also be modeled. Models of teenage schooling and fertility decisions will be developed, in order to separate causal relationships from simple correlations due to common causal linkages with a third factor. A focus of the study will be the development of a model of teenage fertility that stresses the cost of avoiding fertility, in contrast to traditional economic models that focus on the quantity/quality tradeoff. This research should lead to a deeper understanding of the behavior of youth, raising the possibility of meaningful social intervention, should that be desirable. The primary data base for this and later analyses will be the NLSY. In the final stages of the analysis, direct estimation of the linkage of teenage traits and circumstances and subsequent economic well-being will be estimated using the longitudinal aspect of the NLS. Cohort: Y.

1766 PARSONS, DONALD O.; FLEISHER, BELTON M.; and MARVEL, HOWARD P.
"Economic Responses to Poor Health in Older Males: Final Report and Executive Summary." Final Report, National Center for Health Services Research, 1980.

The purpose of this research is to examine the impact of poor health of older males on a wide variety of labor market activities, particularly with the differential response of men to poor health as a function of their family situation. It is noted that unmarried men in poor health work substantially less than married men. Occupation also affects the response. The household model is developed at both the theoretical and empirical level. Particular attention is given to adjustment cost factors such as work hour adjustment costs and market entry costs for females and asset adjustment costs for different types of assets. The principal data base for the empirical analysis is the NLS of Older Men ages 45 to 59 in 1966, the initial survey year. The empirical models are estimated using ordinary least squares and two and three stage least squares simultaneous techniques and, when appropriate, nonlinear methods. Cohort: M.

1767 PARSONS, GEORGE E.
"An Application of John Holland's Vocational Theory to an Empirical Study of Occupational Mobility of Men Age 45 to 59." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1971.

This investigation of the occupational movement and reasons for movement of men age 45 to 59, between their first and current jobs, specifically examines: (1) change and stability of various occupational personality types; (2) the effect of selected variables on change and stability or personality types; and (3) the relationship between job and personality types. The most significant implication of this study for career development research was that Holland's theory of vocational selection proved relevant to older men presently working in the labor force and to the study of occupational mobility. The theory also has strong implications for vocational retraining and counseling of men. Cohort: M.

1768 PARSONS, GEORGE E. and WIGTIL, JAMES V.
"Occupational Mobility as Measured by Holland's Theory of Career Selection." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 5 (1974):321-330.

This study examined occupational mobility as measured by Holland's theory of career selection and its relationship to older men in the work force. Stability was discussed in two distinct ways: (1) stability within a job, and (2) stability in the kind of work a man does over a career. In his research, Holland concluded that Realistic and Investigative personality types would change personality type less often and have more stable job choices in comparison to other personality types. The results of this study supported these findings to some extent, but also concluded that stability in a personality type was strongly influenced by the number of jobs available in a particular personality type and the structure of the labor market demand. In addition the results showed that psychological concepts seem to be more important in changing jobs than in selecting initial jobs. Cohort: M.

1769 PASSMORE, DAVID L.
"Employment of Young GED Recipients." GED Research Brief No. 14, American Council on Education, GED Testing Service, 1987.

A study used the NLSY to determine the labor market consequences for young people of acquiring a General Educational Development (GED) degree in 1985. Three major consequences of receiving a GED were examined: labor force participation, employment status, and hourly wages. The analysis showed that GED recipients had greater chances of being labor force participants than young people without GEDs or high school diplomas. High school graduates were more likely to be participants than were GED recipients. Moreover, the more time that elapsed after obtaining a GED or a high school diploma, the greater the chance that a youth was a labor force participant. As was observed with labor force participation, the chances of being employed were much greater in 1985 for young high school graduates than for GED recipients or youths with neither a GED nor a high school diploma. Interpretation of annual salaries from hourly wages indicated that the typical GED recipient would have earned in 1985 about $780 more than a youth without a GED or diploma, but $1,340 less than a youth with a high school diploma. Further research is needed to determine what the GED means to employers, to GED recipients and aspirants, and to the general public. [ERIC ED291894] Cohort: Y.

1770 PASSMORE, DAVID L.
"Epidemiology of Work Injuries among Former Participants in Vocational Education." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting

of the Northeastern Educational Research Association (Ellenville, NY, October 1991).

A study examined whether, holding work experience and sex constant, exposure to vocational education during secondary school was related to incidence of nonfatal work-related injuries. Data were from the 1987 and 1988 annual National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience interviews of young adults who were between 14 and 21 years old on January 1, 1979. Point and interval estimates of the cumulative incidence of nonfatal work-related injuries were determined. Estimates of injury incidence were derived by assuming that the underlying distribution of work-related injuries was Poisson. The relative risks of work-related injury were estimated by secondary school curriculum participation pattern using linear Poisson regression procedures through a computing algorithm. Findings showed the cumulative incidence of work-related injuries reported was 9,049 injuries/100,000 work years of exposure to injury risk. Work-related injuries were more likely among males than females and less likely among young people in the upper two-thirds of the distribution of work experience. Participation in vocational education was not related to the relative risk of work-related injury. Three possible explanations were considered: (1) imprecision of measures of injury incidence and participation in vocational education; (2) employment in occupations not related to training; and (3) misspecification of the model of injury incidence. (41 references) (YLB) Cohort: Y.

1771 PASSMORE, DAVID L.
"A Measurement Model for Labor Force Attachment of Youth." *Journal of Technical and Vocational Education* 4 (1987):45-60.

Cohort: Y.

1772 PASSMORE, DAVID L.; AY, UNAL; and GEER, EDWARD M.
"Reliability of the Knowledge of the World of Work Test." *Journal of Studies in Technical Careers* 4,4 (Fall 1982):309-311.

A recent study of the need for teaching youth about the labor market concluded that underprivileged youth lack information common to their more privileged counterparts. This brief note looks carefully at the statistics employed by that study. Cohort: B G Y.

1773 PASSMORE, DAVID L.; AY, UNAL; ROCKEL, SHERYL; and WADE, BARBARA; et alia.
"Employment Conditions of Youths Whose Use of English is Limited." *Journal for Vocational Special Needs Education* 5 (Fall 1982):3-8.

Limited English use among 16 through 21-year olds in 1979 was associated with lower rates of employment, pay, and job status, and with higher rates of unemployment than for the youth population in general. Cohort: Y.

1774 PASSMORE, DAVID L.; AY, UNAL; ROCKEL, SHERYL; and WADE, BARBARA; et alia.
"Health and Youth Employment." *Applied Economics* 15,6 (December 1983):715-29.

The employment of 6.4 percent of United States teenagers and young adults is limited by their health. These young people are less likely to have jobs than youths without health problems. Also, they work fewer hours per week than the youth average, although they earn as much per hour as youth without health limitations. Differences in satisfaction and prestige which youths enjoy from their jobs are not related to the presence of health conditions. Youths who reported health conditions lasting their entire lives are more likely to have jobs than young people recently acquiring their conditions. These relationships are derived from analyses of responses of 11,412 civilian noninstitutionalized youths to the 1979 NLSY. Cohort: Y.

1775 PASSMORE, DAVID L. and MOHAMED, DOMINIC A.
"Application of Logistic Regression Techniques in Survey Research." *Journal of Vocational Education Research* 9,1 (1984):1-9.

This paper describes the workings of a simple two-way table of employment status by sex and extends this table to include school enrollment status by sex, race, and high school graduation status using logistic regression techniques. [ERIC EJ302280] Cohort: Y.

1776 PAVETTI, LADONNA ANN.
"The Dynamics of Welfare and Work: Exploring the Process by Which Women Work Their Way Off Welfare." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1993.

This research uses quantitative data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) and qualitative data from extensive interviews with working and non-working low-income single mothers in the Boston area to conduct an in-depth analysis of the dynamics of welfare and work. The study finds that contrary to popular belief many women on welfare are quite willing to work. However work provides a permanent exit from welfare for a relatively small percentage of women who enter the welfare system. Monthly data demonstrates that work is the most common reason why women leave the welfare rolls accounting for 45 percent of all exits from welfare. The majority of these exits occur rapidly--60 percent of women who leave welfare for work do so within a year after beginning a spell of welfare. However many of these exits end just as quickly as they begin. About 40 percent of all women who leave welfare for work return to welfare within the first year after leaving. Cohort: Y.

1777 PEARCE, DEBRA M.
"Job Satisfaction of Low Income Men Ages 45-59." M.S. Thesis, The Ohio State University, 1977.

An examination of job satisfaction among men age 45 to 59 who are below the poverty level as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census showed that job satisfaction is markedly influenced by a worker's perception of his job situation, his age, his educational attainment, and his change in real income over time. The data do not support the views, however, that: (1) the greater the weeks of unemployment in the past, the greater will be a worker's satisfaction with his job when he finally does secure employment; and (2) the greater the number of hours worked per week, the less his job satisfaction will be. Cohort: M.

1778 PENG, TAI.
"Educational Experiences and Labor Market Outcomes of Youth." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1987.

This study was designed to determine the effects of educational experience on labor market outcomes of youth. The sample for this study consisted of 1,643 respondents (17 to 21 years of age) from the NLSY. The major conclusions were: (1) The economic outcomes were higher for young men than for young women. However, young women were more likely to experience job satisfaction than young men. (2) The number of weeks employed and income were greater for whites than for non-whites. There was no difference between whites and non-whites with regard to wages and job satisfaction. (3) The father's occupation and educational attainment, and the mother's educational attainment had slight direct effect on the labor market outcomes of youths but mostly the effects were indirect. The father's occupation and the parents' educational attainment had a direct influence on the educational experiences of youths. The family reading index had a positive direct effect on the number of weeks employed and the wages of young men. (4) Schooling had a positive direct effect on the economic outcomes of youths. However, schooling had a negative direct effect on the job satisfaction of youths. The effect of schooling on the employability of youths was greater for non-whites than for whites. The effect of schooling on the income of youths was greater for young men than for young women. (5) Student performance in high school was positively related to the number of weeks employed and job satisfaction of youths. (6) Academic training in high school did little to improve the economic outcomes and job satisfaction of youths. (7) Vocational training caused an increase in the number of weeks of employment for young women but a decrease for young men. Vocational education improved earning potential ability and the ability of youth to be employed early in the labor market. Moreover, vocational education had a positive direct effect on job satisfaction of young women. [UMI ADG87-28061] Cohort: Y.

1780 PERGAMIT, MICHAEL R.
"How the Federal Government Uses Data from the National Longitudinal Surveys." NLS Discussion Paper No. 92-1, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1991.

This paper gives some recent examples of uses of how the U.S. Government uses National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS) and is compared to the Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS). These surveys were begun in the mid 1960's with the drawing of four samples: Young men who were 14-24 years old in 1966, young women who were 14-24 years old in 1968, older men who were 45-59 years old in 1966, and mature women who were 3044 years old in 1967. Each sample originally had about 5,000 individuals with oversamples of blacks. In the early 1980's, the young men and older men surveys were discontinued. The two women's surveys continue and are currently on a biannual interview cycle. In 1979, a new cohort was begun with a sample of over 12,000 young men and women who were 14-21 years old on January 1, 1979. It included oversamples of blacks, Hispanics, economically disadvantaged whites, and youth in the military. This survey, called the NLSY, has been carried out by conducting interviews every year since it began. After twelve waves of interviewing, the retention rate was 89.9 percent of the original sample. The NLSY was started in order to evaluate the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. Over time the NLS developed into a more general purpose data set for the study of labor market behavior, and was transferred to Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) in October 1986. In the time the BLS has overseen the NLS program, a multi-dimensional approach toward regular use of the data has been developed. To illustrate governmental uses of the NLS data in the United States, this paper focuses primarily on uses of the NLSY because it is more similar to the Australian Longitudinal Survey (ALS), for which it served as a model. Six different areas of research to demonstrate use of the NLSY are discussed along with some of the findings. These areas are recent minimum wage legislation, wage paths of young people, the transition from school to work, work and the family, training, and the effects of military experience on post service success of low-aptitude recruits. Each of these areas is described in a separate section and discusses one or more studies. Cohort: N.

1781 PERRY, JANET E.
"Returns to Labor from Farm and Non-farm Employment." Ph.D. Dissertation, Oklahoma State University, 1990.

Choice of occupation is based, in part, on economic considerations such as opportunity costs and comparative advantage. The NLS of Young Men are used to estimate returns to ability for six employment categories including farm workers and operators. Using a human capital model, the log of real annual earnings from the primary employment is regressed on factors hypothesized to affect earnings. An alternative specification of the dependent variable includes the present value of a stream of earnings. Opportunity costs are estimated for the six employment categories. Probit analysis is used to evaluate comparative advantage of workers in agriculture versus other sectors. Results from a 1987 Oklahoma survey of farmers who had ceased farming due to financial reasons are presented. Strategies for improving the economic efficiency of the labor market are proposed. It was found that young men with ties to farming had consistently lower measures of productivity characteristics and lower earnings than the total sample. Investments in human capital yield a positive return to earnings. Probit analysis reveals that workers respond to an expected wage differential between farm and non-farm employment, implying that a worker specializes in the type of work in which he has the comparative advantage. The Oklahoma survey supports earlier findings that farmers experience symptoms of stress when facing farm economic pressures. Respondents were better off for making farm adjustments including finding alternative work. If returns to labor are low in farming and labor can make the transition out of farming, interference in the market creates inefficiencies. Strategies to improve earnings of workers in all employment categories include making investments in human capital and providing information about employment opportunities and wages. Cohort: B.

1782 PETERS, H. ELIZABETH.
"Interactions Between Divorce and Its Long-Term Economic Consequences." Mimeo, Economics Research Center/NORC. Also presented: the Econometric Society Meetings, December, 1986.

This paper studies the link between the expected consequences or income prospects at divorce and the decision to become divorced. The economic model utilized predicts that divorce will occur when the present value of opportunities after divorce exceeds the return to continuing the marriage. These opportunities, measured over time, include the economic value attached to a possible remarriage, as well as income from employment, welfare, alimony, and child support payments. The empirical analysis utilizes data from the Young Women's cohort. Preliminary results show that income gains expected from continuing the marriage reduce the probability of divorce, but income prospects expected at divorce have no significant effect on the probability of divorce for these women. Cohort: G.

1783 PETERS, H. ELIZABETH.

"Retrospective versus Panel Data in Analyzing Life-Cycle Events." *Journal of Human Resources* 23,4 (Fall 1988):488-513.

In view of the large cost of longitudinal data collection, it is important to assess the quality of information about life-cycle events which can be obtained from less costly retrospective surveys. This paper compares data from a retrospective marital history with that derived for the same individuals from panel information. The data utilized in the study come from the Young Women's cohort which was initiated in 1968. In 1978, the respondents were asked about the dates of past marital events; in 1983, the retrospective histories were updated. The panel information that is available includes marital status and characteristics of the current husband (if present) at each interview date. From this source, a limited panel marital history can be constructed. The results indicate that when a marital event is reported in both sources, there is substantial agreement about the date of the event. The errors are, however, systematic, and are seen primarily to relate to factors which increase the difficulty of recall in retrospective histories. Since the panel data only ask about current marital status, some marital events cannot be correctly identified. This limitation is more important for remarriage rate estimates than for first marriage rate estimates. Cohort: G.

1785 PETERSON, J. M.
"AFQT Score Forecasting Models for Regional Estimation of Qualified Military Available." M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1990.

Estimation of regional distributions of qualified military available (QMA) population is essential for determining an efficient allocation of recruiting resources. Estimates of regional mental ability distribution are required in order to estimate QMA. Using data from the Youth National Longitudinal Survey (NLSY), logit regression equations are used to estimate the probability that a 17 to 21 year old high school graduate will score above the 50th percentile on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). This probability is modeled as a function of sociodemographic variables including gender, race/ethnicity, parent's education, poverty status, income, residence in an urban area and receipt of welfare payments. Best fit equations are developed in order to facilitate calculation of nationwide county level AFQT distributions. Cohort: Y.

1786 PETERSON, JAMES L.
"An Agenda For Socioeconomic Life Cycle Research." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (1980):95-110.

In October 1977, the Social Science Research Council convened a conference on the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience to review research based on NLS data and to suggest promising future directions this study might take. A research agenda that emerged from this meeting is presented, and while not exhaustive, the agenda does identify a number of new or continuing research areas that are important for developing a better understanding of the socioeconomic life cycle. The agenda is organized into four broad topics: work-family relationships, labor force socialization, structural variables, and methodological issues. Cohort: N.

1787 PETERSON, JAMES L.
"Work and Socioeconomic Life Cycles: An Agenda for Longitudinal Research." *Monthly Labor Review* 102 (February 1979):23-27.

Some of the major themes concerning longitudinal surveys are summarized in the form of a brief agenda for socioeconomic life cycle research. The author goes on to suggest that several ancillary surveys, designed to complement the NLS by testing new content before it is incorporated into the main set of instruments and to check the validity and reliability of existing measures should be instituted. Thus, a foundation would be laid to judge which measures work well and which should be discontinued in favor of those showing more promise. Cohort: B G M W.

1788 PETERSON, RICHARD R.
"The Effect of Divorce on Wages of Working Women." *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility* 6 (1987):61-79.

This paper provides an analysis of the long term effects of divorce on women's wages based on the NLS of Mature Women, 1967-1977 (number of cases = 3,964). It is found that, in the long run, working divorced women build up a wage advantage over working married women. Structural and individualist models are considered to account for this wage advantage. A labor market segmentation model indicates that divorced (and other single) women are more likely than married women to be working in advantaged segments of the labor market, particularly in large firms, suggesting that such firms prefer to have single or divorced women. Results from the individualist models (human capital and family role) indicate that part of the wage advantage of divorced women can also be attributed to their greater education and work experience. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: W.

1789 PETERSON, RICHARD R.
"Firm Size, Occupational Segregation, and the Effects of Family Status on Women's Wages." *Social Forces* 68,2 (December 1989):397-414.

This paper examines the impact of family and parental status on women's wages and tests the hypotheses that employers may prefer single and childless women over married women with children and that such preferences should be reflected more strongly within male-dominated occupations within large firms. Using data from the NLS of Mature Women, the author concluded that the wage advantage of single and childless women is stronger within large firms where employers are more able to offer promotions and wage increases and in male-dominated occupations where employers are more likely to value stable workers who will remain with the firm. Cohort: W.

1790 PETERSON, RICHARD R.
"The Socioeconomic Consequences of Divorce for Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1984.

The dual career hypothesis suggests that women are at a disadvantage in the labor market because of their involvement in family roles, implying that women should fare better after divorce. However, the increase in the number of women (including divorced women) supporting themselves and their children is often cited as a cause of the feminization of poverty. In this study, the life-course perspective is developed to consider the effects of divorce on women's position in the labor market and on their economic well-being. The analyses presented here use data from the NLS of Mature Women. Divorced women who work improve their position in the labor market, especially after a long period (consistent with the dual career hypothesis), but all divorced women, including those who work, experience a drop in economic well-being. Improvement in the labor market position of divorced women depends both on increased work experience after divorce, and also on higher demand for the labor of divorced women over married women. Economic well-being after divorce depends to a large extent on prior work history and fertility, but also depends on education and on work adjustments after divorce. The life-course perspective is developed to consider the effects of marital and work history in determining socioeconomic outcomes. The marital history concept is used to demonstrate that divorce is associated with higher wages and earnings, a finding consistent with the dual career hypothesis but previously subject to debate because of emphasis on cross-sectional analysis. The most comprehensive explanation to date is provided to account for the effects of marital status on labor market position, including, for the first time, the finding that there are differences in demand for female labor by marital status. Finally, a simple model is developed to combine the human capital and labor market segmentation approaches; further theoretical development to integrate these two approaches is suggested. Cohort: W.

1791 PETERSON, RICHARD R.
*Women, Work, and Divorce*. Albany: State University of New York Press, SUNY Series in the Sociology of Work, 1989.

To understand the economic impact that divorce has on women, Peterson argues, one needs to look beyond the period immediately after the divorce. Using a sample of over 5,083 women aged 30-44 from the National Longitudinal Survey data from 1967 to 1977, he examines the economic survival of divorced women and their individual employment patterns, history, and family conditions. (J Marriage Fam) Index. Cohort: W.

1792 PETRACCHI, HELEN E.
"Educational Implications of Adolescent Fathering." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1992.

This study addresses the question, "What is the impact of the age at which a male first becomes a father on his subsequent educational attainment?" Data were drawn from the 1979 and 1985 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). The NLSY provides information on childbearing, household composition, schooling, employment, and family background. The male youth sample (N = 6402) have been re-interviewed annually since 1979 with approximately 84 percent completing surveys in 1985. Hence, this sample of fathers are representative of all United States men (aged 20 to 27 in 1985) who reported becoming first-time fathers between 1979 and 1985. Theoretically based on the larger status attainment tradition, the study examines the relationship between educational attainment and socioeconomic background variables, academic ability, aspirations for education and work and age at first fatherhood. Educational attainment was variously measured as "years of completed schooling" or "high school completion by 1985." Accordingly, multivariate analyses utilized both OLS and logistic regression techniques. Cohort: Y.

1793 PEZZIN, LILIANA E.
"When Crime No Longer Pays: A Dynamic Economic Analysis of Crime Desistance Decisions." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Washington, 1992.

This paper presents a dynamic stochastic model of sequential search and match evaluation used to explain the reasons for and timing of the decision to terminate a criminal career. It emphasizes that the life-cycle of criminal involvement is generated in an uncertain environment and departs from the existing literature by positing that career profile choices and desistance decisions depend critically on general and match-specific factors affecting the life-cycle pattern of net legal and illegal rewards. The study conceptually solves the implied optimal desistance strategy problem for the individual criminal, derives the behavioral implications of this solution for the empirical work and estimates the parameters of the model using individual National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data. To consistently implement the model, selectivity-corrected imputations of criminal and legal market earnings are first obtained, via a multinomial logit-OLS and a probit-OLS two-stage estimation method, respectively, and then substituted in the structural desistance probability logit equation. Estimation results strongly support the theoretical prediction of a negative relation between the option value of retaining a criminal career and desistance decisions. More specifically, the effects of current and future expected criminal earnings are shown to be negative, substantial and statistically significant in determining desistance probabilities. Retiring behavior is also significantly responsive to variables measuring personal costs of punishment and the availability and attractiveness of a legal income-generating activity in ways consistent with theoretical expectations. Cohort: Y.

1794 PFEFFER, JEFFREY and ROSS, JERRY.
"The Effects of Marriage and a Working Wife on Occupational and Wage Attainment." *Administrative Science Quarterly* 27,1 (March 1982):66-80.

In a 1966 study of the NLS Older Men cohort, the positive effects of being married and the negative effects of having a working wife for both occupational status and wage attainment were observed most strongly for professional and managerial subsamples. These results are consistent with both conformance-to-social expectations and wife-as-career resource arguments, but not as consistent with either human capital/market-signaling or distributive justice arguments. The effects of specific organizational tenure, education, and socioeconomic origins on both forms of attainment tended to be stronger for managers than for professionals, and stronger for professionals than for blue-collar respondents. These results are consistent with the different needs for control, given the uncertainty of evaluation, performance, and importance of the jobs (higher for managers and professionals than for others), and the different mechanisms for achieving control. Professional control is achieved more through extraorganizational mechanisms, while managerial control is achieved through background, certification, and tenure, which tend to be associated with compliance to the normative structure. Cohort: M.

1795 PFEFFER, JEFFREY and ROSS, JERRY.
"Union-Nonunion Effects on Wage and Status Attainment." *Industrial Relations* 19 (Spring 1980):140-51.

First, this paper examines the process of occupational prestige attainment as well as wage attainment. In the literature on the sociology of labor markets, occupational prestige is itself an important outcome and has been the principal variable used in the study of stratification in society. Thus, the examination of the effects of unionization on the occupational status determination process is significant. Second, the authors include in the wage and occupational status determination equations two important additional variables, race and socioeconomic origins. Finally, longitudinal data is employed to examine whether there are differences in the dynamics of the occupational prestige and income determination process over time among unionized and nonunionized employees. Cohort: M.

1796 PFEFFER, JEFFREY and ROSS, JERRY.
"Unionization and Female Wage and Status Attainment." *Industrial Relations* 20 (Spring 1981):179-85.

A growing body of evidence indicates that unionization has a leveling effect upon wages and occupational status. In a recent article in this journal, it was argued that union leveling occurred not only in the case of human capital variables, but also across virtually the entire set of individual characteristics. However, that study, as well as others in this tradition, focused on a sample of male workers and failed to examine the extent to which the results could be generalized to working women. This note undertakes such an extension. Using essentially the same variables and measures as before, we examine the effect of being in the union as contrasted with the nonunion sector on wages and occupational prestige attainment processes for a sample of women working full time. The results suggest a need for greater caution in drawing general conclusions about the impact of unionization on wage and status attainment based on evidence from male (particularly white male) samples. Cohort: W.

1797 PFEFFER, JEFFREY and ROSS, JERRY.
"Unionization and Income Inequality." *Industrial Relations* 20 (Fall 1981):271-85.

Findings from an examination of the relationship between labor unions and income inequality suggest that one of the effects of unionization is the reduction of inter-race and intra-race income inequality for organized workers. Evidence does not confirm that unionization has the effect of increasing either kind of income inequality. Cohort: M.

1798 PHILLIBER, WILLIAM W. and HILLER, DANA V.
"Relative Occupational Attainments of Spouses and Later Changes in Marriage and Wife's Work Experience." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 45 (February 1983):161-70.

Data from the NLS of Mature Women are used to analyze whether the relative attainments of spouse at one point in time are associated with divorce, leaving the labor force, moving to a lower status job and/or moving to a traditional job--one sex-typed female--at a later time. Independent variables included wife's occupational status, husband's occupational status, the interaction between the two (relative occupational status), and whether the wife is employed in a traditional or nontraditional job. The strongest finding is the importance of wife's employment in a nontraditional job (sex-typed male) as a predictor of change. Women in nontraditional jobs were more likely to become divorced, to leave the labor force, or to move to a lower status position than were women in traditional positions. In addition, many women in nontraditional jobs shifted to traditional jobs. The relative attainment of spouses further contributes to the probability of these changes, but the effects are not large. Cohort: W.

1799 PHILLIPS, DEBORAH; HOFFERTH, SANDRA L.; and ROSENTHAL, SAUL.
"Children of the NLSY Go to Child Care." Working Paper. Charlottesville: Department of Psychology, University of Virginia, 1990.

As non-maternal child care has become an increasingly normative experience for American children, empirical questions about child care have expanded to encompass a broad of array of outcomes, moderating variables, populations, and patterns of reliance on care. The Children of the National Longitudinal Study database offers the opportunity to examine many of these contemporary questions that are not easily addressed in the single-site, small scale, nonrepresentative samples to which developmentalists are typically restricted. This article reviews a range of child care issues that are amenable to analysis with the Children of the NLSY dataset. Several strengths and limitations of the dataset are discussed. Descriptive data concerning families' child care use in 1986, patterns of reliance on infant day care, and expenditures on child care are presented. Additional methodological, policy, and theoretical issues that can be addressed with the Children of the NLSY dataset are also described. Cohort: Y C.

1800 PHILLIPS, LLAD and VOTEY, HAROLD L.
"Black Women, Economic Disadvantage, and Incentives to Crime." *American Economic Review* 74,2 (May 1984):293-297.

A model of labor market behavior is used to investigate the relationship between the supply of hours to legitimate work and the decision to participate in grand theft. Attention is focused on those women who have chosen to participate in legal work but are constrained, possibly by the 40-hour week. Some will be overemployed and seeking part-time work; others will be underemployed and seeking additional work. Data on individual observations were obtained from the NLSY, with information classified by race, sex, hours worked, and self-report of the number of thefts over $50 in the past year. The pattern of the percentage of white men, white women, and black men reporting grand theft is U-shaped as hours worked increases. For all categories of hours worked, a slightly higher percentage of black women reported grand thefts than white women, with no black women working 49 hours or more reporting grand theft. Cohort: Y.

1801 PHILLIPS, LLAD and VOTEY, HAROLD L.
"The Choice Between Legitimate and Illegitimate Work: Micro Study of Individual Behavior." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 5,4 (October 1987):59-72.

An investigation is conducted of the effect of 1979 labor force experience on the probability of employment in 1980, controlling for the fraction of support obtained through illegal activities in 1979. The sample, derived from the NLSY, is made up of 2,779 individuals aged 16 or 17 years old who provided information about labor force experience in 1979. The sample is divided into 3 subgroups: (1) those who were not enrolled in school in 1979; (2) those who were enrolled in 1979, but who had dropped out by 1980; and (3) those who were enrolled in 1980. Influences on the probability of 1980 employment included: (1) the fraction of weeks worked between 1979 and 1980 interviews; (2) earning 1/4 or more of support from illegal activities during the year before the 1980 interview; and (3) employment status in 1979. Involvement in illegal activities was found to decrease the probability of future employment most for dropouts and least for those staying in school. In addition, it appeared that most minors obtaining support from crime are not pursuing criminal activities as an exclusive career. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1802 PHILLIPS, LLAD and VOTEY, HAROLD L.
"Crimes by Youth: Deterrence and Moral Compliance with the Law." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 5,4 (October 1987):73-90.

A decision theory framework is employed to assess the extent to which crimes by youth are explained by the "economic model of crime." This model is expanded from the usual formulation including deterrence effects to investigate the impact of earned income and income supplements on individuals' crime participation. Variables representing the forces of moral compliance and family attitudes also are evaluated. Data are from the NLSY consisting of 12,686 individuals' responses over a 3-year period. The sample is divided into 4 subsets: (1) innocents who have never committed a crime; (2) experimenters who admitted to some crime but had not been caught; (3) desisters who reported no 1979 offenses but had had past contact with the police; and (4) persisters who had crime involvement in 1979 and had had prior contacts with police. Moral compliance is found to have a moderating effect on the decision to commit crimes, even by persistently criminal individuals. Moreover, the expected cost of sanctions has more impact than does the lack of realized economic opportunities. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

1803 PHILLIPS, LLAD and VOTEY, HAROLD L.
"The Influence of Police Interventions and Alternative Income Sources on the Dynamic Process of Choosing Crime as a Career." *Journal of Quantitative Criminology* 3,3 (September 1987):251-273.

An attempt is made to demonstrate that a rational process of choices, influenced by both deterrence efforts and economic factors, underlies the self-sorting process by youth into three subpopulations: (1) those who never experiment with crime, (2) those who experiment and thereafter desist from criminal behavior, and (3) those who persist in criminal lifestyles. A simple Markov model is used to illustrate the probabilities of transition between the groups, and to describe the effects of perceived probability of apprehension/punishment and the availability or lack of income opportunities on the self-sorting process. Application of the model to data on 12,686 United States youth aged 14-24 who were part of the 1982 NLSY supports the existence of a learning effect from police contact that tends to reduce future criminal behavior when alternative, legitimate sources of income are available. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

1804 PHILLIPS, ROBERT L.; ANDRISANI, PAUL J.; and DAYMONT, THOMAS N.
"Military Service Effects for Minority Youth." Presented: Eastern Economic Association Meeting, 1988.

Since the advent fifteen years ago of the all volunteer force, there has been various levels of concern about the increasing minority composition of the armed forces. The purpose of this paper is to turn around the focus of concern, examine the reasons that minority youth are attracted to the service as well as assess the impact of service on the youth. Both in-service and post-service aspects are examined. The latter is primarily based upon a pooled cross-section time-series data file from the NLSY. The analysis shows that minority youth have equal opportunity in the armed forces with respect to accession opportunity, pay, promotion, career opportunity, and job-satisfaction. Further, when compared to their non-veteran counterparts, veteran minority youth have greater success in the labor market, both with respect to wages and unemployment experience. The key deficiency was in job assignment within the armed forces; minority youth were overrepresented in the less technical, non-combat skills. Military personnel policy is analyzed and recommendations are suggested with respect to minority assistance. Cohort: Y.

1805 PHILLIPS, ROBERT L.; ANDRISANI, PAUL J.; DAYMONT, THOMAS N.; and DURAN, CATHERINE A.
"The Analysis of Armed Forces Personnel Policy on Minority Youth." Proceedings of the Southern Management Association Annual Meeting, 1988.

As the largest employer of youth, the personnel policies of the Department of Defense were analyzed with respect to their impact on minorities. The complete cycle was examined; that is, accessions, in-service results, and post-service experience in the labor market. The latter is based upon a pooled cross-section time-series data file from the NLSY. The overall analysis concludes that minority youth: (1) have equal opportunity for accession in the armed forces; (2) do not have an equal chance at technical training; (3) fare just as well as their majority counterparts with respect to pay and promotion; and (4) compare favorably with their nonserving minority counterparts both on in-service pay and benefits as well as post-service earnings and spells of unemployment. Recommendations are made concerning possible policy changes affecting minority job assignment and training. Cohort: Y.

1806 PIROG-GOOD, MAUREEN A.
"Family Formation and the Educational Achievement Among Young Men and Women: The Great Lakes versus the U.S." (In-progress Research).

This research describes the structure of households formed by young men and women in the Great Lakes States. In particular, attention is focused on single parent households, teenage parenting, and households in which both parents are employed. The study also examines the human capital investments of residents of the Great Lakes States. Comparisons are made to other regions with recommendations for policy makers in those areas in which the Great Lakes region performs less well than other U.S. regions. Cohort: Y.

1807 PIROG-GOOD, MAUREEN A.
"Teen Fathers and the Child Support Enforcement System." In: *Paternity Establishment: A Public Policy Conference; Vol. II: Studies of the Circumstances of Mothers and Fathers*. Special Report #56B, University of Wisc.

Institute for Research on Poverty Conference report. Enormous attention has been paid to adolescent mothers and their children. The United States has a higher rate of teen pregnancy than any other industrialized country. In 1988 alone, there were 488,941 births to women under the age of 20. If there were no adverse effects of adolescent parenting, the high incidence of teenage childbearing in the U.S. would not surface as a policy issue. Because of the high personal and social costs of teen parenting, the antecedents, consequences, and factors associated with adolescent motherhood have been widely researched. In contrast, young fathers are infrequently the focus of researchers. Knowledge of this population contains neither the breath nor depth of knowledge concerning young mothers. Currently, there are only six published studies of young fathers which use nationally representative data. Of the six, one focuses on absent fathers many of whom are in their early to mid twenties. The remaining five use outdated data, are narrowly focused, or use biased subsamples of nationally representative data. Consequently, public policies directed towards this population are made in a virtual vacuum of knowledge. However, few public policies are specifically targeted at teen fathers. To partially fill the void of knowledge concerning teen fathers, this article provides a general overview of this population. The data for the ensuing analyses are derived from two different sources. The description of the teen father population is based on data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences-Youth Cohort (NLSY). NLSY is a balanced panel which includes information on 6,403 males ages 14-21 in 1979. The second source of data is a survey mailed to the directors of Child Support Enforcement (CSE) programs and State Court administrators in every state and the District of Columbia in January, 1993. Cohort: Y.

1808 PITCHER, BRIAN L. and HONG, SUNG YOUNG.
"Older Men's Perceptions of Personal Control: The Effect of Health Status." *Sociological Perspectives* 29,3 (July 1986):397-419.

Data from the Older Men's cohort of the NLS are analyzed in this study to investigate antecedents of perceptions of personal control. Particular attention is given to the effects of individual health factors. The findings support the life stress model which assumes that social conditions and environmental changes impact individual perceptions of control via opportunities and resources for carrying out efficacious actions. The analysis suggests, however, that various untested moderating conditions determine the nature and direction of the impact. Future investigations are needed to identify these moderating variables and specify their differential effects. Cohort: M.

1809 PITCHER, BRIAN L.; SPYKERMAN, BRYAN R.; and GAZI-TABATABAIE, MAHMOOD.
"Stability of Perceived Personal Control for Older Black and White Men." *Research on Aging* 9,2 (June 1987):200-225.

The recent emergence of the life-span perspective in sociopsychological research has increased attention to the issue of stability versus change in adult personality and behavior. This study uses data on Older Men from the NLS and LISREL statistical procedures to investigate the structural invariance over time, the level stability, and normative stability of perceived personal control within subsamples of blacks and whites. Cohort: M.

1810 PITCHER, BRIAN L.; STINNER, WILLIAM F.; and TONEY, MICHAEL B.
"Patterns of Migration Propensity for Black and White American Men: Evidence from a Cohort Analysis." *Research on Aging* 7,1 (March 1985):94-120.

This study investigates age, period, and cohort patterns of migration for blacks and whites by applying cohort analysis models to panel data from the Young Men and Older Men samples of the National Longitudinal Surveys. The simultaneous inclusion of these four variables represents an important refinement of previous studies that have considered only one or two of them at a time. Principal findings are that age, period, and cohort have independent effects on migration and that the effects differ markedly by race. These findings have significant implications for the development of causal models of migration. Cohort: B M.

1811 PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Determinants of Teenage Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing." Presented: New Orleans, Meetings of the Population Association of America, 1988.

This study provides new evidence on the causes of teenage out-of-wedlock childbearing. It uses the NLSY to follow the fertility and marital history of young teenage girls. Personal and family background characteristics in this data set are merged with state data on welfare policy, on abortion and family planning policies and service availability, and on the socio-economic environment. Discrete time hazard models and cross-section logit models are used to assess the effects of a wide set of explanatory variables on the probability that a girl will have an out-of-wedlock birth. Cohort: Y.

1812 PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"The Effect of Attitudes on Teenage Premarital Pregnancy and its Resolution." Discussion Paper #965-92 (February). Madison:

Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1992.

This study examines the influence of self-esteem, locus of control, and attitudes toward women's family roles and school on the probability of teenage premarital pregnancy and, given a pregnancy, whether it is resolved by abortion, having the birth premaritally, or marrying before the birth. The data are drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and analyzed using the nested logit method. The evidence suggests that for both whites and blacks the four attitude variables are associated with premarital pregnancy and its resolution in the directions predicted by theory. Cohort: Y.

1813 PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"The Effects of Attitudes on Teenage Pregnancy and its Resolution." *American Sociological Review* 57 (December 1992):800-811.

Drawing on problem behavior theory and complementary models of behavior, I examine the influence of attitudes and related personality variables on the probability of teenage premarital pregnancy and, when a pregnancy occurs, whether it is resolved by abortion, having an out-of-wedlock birth, or marrying before the birth. A sample of non-Hispanic white adolescents is drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth and analyzed using the nested logit method. The estimates show that self-esteem, locus of control, attitudes toward women's family roles, attitudes toward school, educational aspirations, and religiosity are associated with premarital pregnancy and its resolution in directions predicted by theory. The effects of self-esteem, attitudes toward school, attitudes toward women's family roles, and educational expectations are substantively important. Attitudes and related personality variables are important paths through which family background characteristics influence adolescent sexual and marriage behavior. Cohort: Y.

1814 PLOTNICK, ROBERT D.
"Welfare and Out-of-Wedlock Childbearing: Evidence from the 1980s." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 52,3 (August 1990):735-746.

This paper used data from the NLSY to examine the relationship between welfare and teenage out-of-wedlock childbearing in the 1979-84 period. The results indicated a relationship between welfare policy and out-of- wedlock childbearing for white and black, but not for Hispanic adolescents, although the evidence was not strong enough to make this conclusion fully compelling. [ERIC EJ419730] Cohort: Y.

1815 PLOTNICK, ROBERT D. and BUTLER, SANDRA S.
"Attitudes and Adolescent Nonmarital Childbearing: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." *Journal of Adolescent Research* 6,4 (October 1991):470-492.

This research studied the relationship between adolescent nonmarital childbearing and self-esteem, locus of control, and attitudes toward women's family roles, school, and work. 1,184 girls were drawn from the NLSY, a nationally representative data base containing information on attitudes obtained before nonmarital childbearing occurred. Subjects were surveyed at age 14-15 years in 1979; by age 19 years, 16.9% of the subjects had a nonmarital child. The evidence shows that higher self- esteem and more positive attitudes toward school have been associated with a lower probability of nonmarital childbearing. Subjects with nontraditional views on family and gender roles, higher educational expectations, and strong locus of control were less likely to have become unwed mothers. [PsycINFO] Cohort: Y.

1816 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Discontinuous Labor Force Participation and Its Effect on Women's Market Earnings." In: *Sex, Discrimination, and the Division of Labor*, C.B. Lloyd, ed., NY: Columbia University Press, 1975.

This paper reports on the male/female wage differential and the reasons for its existence. One can conclude from the results neither that the "unexplained" portion of the wage gap is attributable to discrimination, nor, for that matter, that the "explained" portion is not affected by discrimination. That is, if a distinction were made between direct discrimination (the payment of differing wage rates for the same work) and indirect discrimination (the subtle socialization process of the division of labor within the household, which discourages most women from making a complete commitment to the labor market), we would find that the "unexplained" wage gap is an upper limit of direct discrimination, while the total wage gap is a reflection of discrimination in its indirect form. If the division of labor within the family is equated with discrimination, then no studies of wage differentials would be necessary because all differentials would, by definition, be caused by discrimination. The importance of continuous work experience as the major causal factor determining male-female wage differentials must be emphasized. The fact that females are, on the average, out of the labor force over ten years causes a decline in their initial human capital investment as well as a depreciation of already existing earnings potential. The result of this discontinuous labor force participation is that females both enter occupations requiring lesser amounts of training and train less even when in professions typified by much on-the-job training. As a result, we observe females being overrepresented in lower-paying occupations while also receiving lower pay in the higher- paying professions. Cohort: W.

1817 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Occupational Segregation and the Gender Wage Gap." *Population Research and Policy Review* 6 (1987):47-67.

This paper examines the role of occupational segregation in determining gender wage differentials. Utilizing data from the NLS of Mature Women, it was found that: (1) Earnings regressions using sex composition (as measured by percent female within a given occupation) as an independent variable indicate that occupational segregation is unimportant in explaining wage differentials by sex. Traditional human capital variables play more of a role in explaining the wage gap. (2) The 'percent female' variable is inappropriate for use in testing human capital implications in the context of the earnings functions. and (3) Lifetime work consideration, such as the degree of labor force intermittency, are important in determining occupation and wage. Implications for governmental anti- discrimination policies are discussed. Cohort: W.

1818 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Occupational Segregation: A Defense of Human Capital Predictions." Mimeo, Department of Economics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1982.

In this paper, the evidence presented on questions posed by Beller ("Occupational Segregation by Sex: Determinants and Changes," Journal of Human Resources, Spring, 1982) and by England ("The Failure of Human Capital to Explain Occupational Sex Segregation," Journal of Human Resources, Spring 1981) is reviewed in an attempt to determine whether, as these authors allege, their evidence refutes the human capital explanation of the sex wage differential. It is found that both papers are consistent with neoclassical predictions. Specifically it is shown: (1) that England's findings are consistent with the neoclassical expectation that occupational segregation plays less of a role in explaining the wage differential than do traditional human capital variables; (2) that while earnings profiles generated with data that include a measure of occupational segregation are not ideal for testing human capital predictions, these profiles nonetheless yield parameters consistent with neoclassical theory; (3) that Beller's claim that economy-wide discrimination is so extensive that it dwarfs human capital effects is unfounded, and that, on the contrary, the evidence she presents is entirely consistent with the life cycle expectations model of occupational choice; and (4) that recasting England's assertions in multivariable regression form yields findings consistent with those of existing neoclassically-based studies. Cohort: W.

1819 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Occupational Segregation: A Human Capital Approach." Mimeo, Department of Economics, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1977.

Currently human capital models are applied almost exclusively to explain earnings distribution. These models have been severely criticized because of their failure to explain existing occupational patterns. This paper introduces the concept of heterogeneous human capital so that optimal kinds as well as amounts of human capital can be determined. Inferences concerning occupational structure are derived by assuming that each occupation entails the use of a different kind of human capital. The model is applied to analyze occupational segregation by sex. It is found that if women were to have a full lifetime labor force attachment, then human capital considerations would dictate a 35 percent increase in the number of women professionals, a more than doubling of the number of women in managerial professions, and a diminution of the number of women in menial occupations in excess of 25 percent. These results for the first time indicate the potential strength of the human capital model in explaining occupational segregation by sex. Cohort: W.

1820 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Occupational Segregation: An Alternative Hypothesis." *Journal of Contemporary Business* (Winter 1976):1-12.

This study focuses on the occupational position of women, posing a theory based on supply differences within the labor market. The author claims that forces besides those of market discrimination in part account for differences in occupational distribution. Females out of the labor force for extended periods of time tend to have menial occupations whereas females with little time out of the labor force tend to have professional and managerial jobs. Corroborative evidence is presented, which indicates that sex differences begin within the educational system. Most importantly, governmental policy implications are also presented. Cohort: W.

1821 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Occupational Self-Selection: A Human Capital Approach to Sex Differences in Occupational Structure." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 63 (February 1981):60-69.

The purpose of this paper is to alleviate some of the criticism of the human capital model by applying the hedonic price approach so as to embed occupational choice into the human capital framework. The significance is that neoclassical economic theory can be used to obtain implications concerning the determinants of occupational structure. The model outlined in this paper is in part designed to shed light on the question of why within most societies women are by and large relegated to different occupations than men. Cohort: W.

1822 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Potential Biases in Measuring Male-Female Discrimination." *Journal of Human Resources* 10 (1975):205-29.

By addressing the problem of life-cycle division of labor within the family, this study considers the question of the effect of family characteristics on both male and female earnings capacities. The paper illustrates both theoretically and empirically that being married and having children have opposite effects on the wage rates of husbands and wives, and further that these diverging wage patterns are perpetuated over the length of the marriage. Neglecting the fact that family characteristics have opposite effects on male and female wage structures leads to biases in the computation of the male-female discrimination coefficient. Cohort: W.

1823 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Secular Changes in Female Job Aspirations." In: *Retirement Policy in an Aging Society*, R.L. Clark, ed., Durham: Duke University Press, 1980.

This chapter examines only the impact of increased female labor force participation on the occupational aspirations of women, so as to predict changes in women's occupational distributions. A model was postulated illustrating the importance of continuous life-cycle labor force participation on occupational choice. Cohort: W.

1824 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Simultaneous Equations Models of Sex Discrimination." In: *Income Inequality: Trends and International Comparisons*, J. Morony, ed., Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1979.

To answer questions regarding the identifiability of sex differences, both the labor market (governing wages and occupations) as well as the human capital market (governing educational choices and on-the-job training) are analyzed separately, within simultaneous equation settings. While the author finds sex differences in levels of labor market experience and education, human capital differences may themselves stem from discrimination either in the human capital market or in expectations of sex discrimination in the labor market. Cohort: W.

1825 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W.
"Women in the Economy: Perspectives on Gender Inequality." In: *Comparable Work Issues for the 80s*, edited by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, Vol. 1 (1984):34-53.

This paper provides a survey of current literature on gender differences in economic well-being. The conclusions are: (1) Gender occupational segregation exists in that differences are apparent in the occupational patterns of men and women. However, sex differences in occupational distribution are incapable of explaining gender wage differentials. In fact, occupational segregation explains only about 15 percent of gender wage differences, though most studies yield an even smaller explanatory power. (2) Human capital theory provides the most robust explanation of gender differences in economic well-being. Primitive versions of the human capital approach explain up to 60 percent of the wage gap. More comprehensive versions can explain the entire gap. (3) Human capital theory can also be used to explain occupational segregation. Results of on going empirical work seem to indicate that if women were to work continuously, the number of women in managerial jobs would double, and the number of women in menial service-type jobs would diminish by 25 percent. (4) Discrimination takes two forms: societal and market. Societal discrimination evolves through societal preconditioning as well as through existing legislation that creates implicit marriage taxes. Both cause a division of labor within the home, forcing husbands to specialize in market activities and wives to specialize in household activities. Market discrimination evolves not because the market cannot work, but because the market is often not permitted to work. Regulatory forces restricting market competition create incentives for inefficient behavior, one form of which is discrimination. Cohort: G W.

1826 POLACHEK, SOLOMON W. and HOFLER, RICHARD A.
"Employee Ignorance in the Labor Market." Mimeo, State University of New York--Binghamton, 1989.

Frontier production function estimation techniques are used to estimate two-error component earnings functions for various population strata. The first error component can be interpreted as being purely random. Across-strata differences in the second error component are interpreted to reflect interstrata employee differences in labor market wage information. Using data from the PSID and NLS, the authors find blacks and females to have less information than white males, urban employees to have more information than rural workers, unemployment insurance (UI) beneficiaries to have an information advantage over non-UI recipients, and union members to have more information than nonmembers. Cohort: M.

1827 POLIT, DENISE E.
"Early Childbearing and Child Development." (In-progress Research).

The purpose of the proposed research is to examine the relationship between maternal age on the one hand and parenting behavior/child development outcomes on the other. Based on earlier research, it is hypothesized that women who are younger at first birth will provide less favorable home environments for their young children than older mothers, and their children will manifest less favorable development in terms of cognitive functioning and socioemotional development than children of older mothers. Five possible explanatory mechanisms in the link between maternal age and parenting/child development will be explored: (1) immature development of the mother; (2) stress/social supports deficits; (3) maternal cognitive deficits; (4) socioeconomic factors; and (5) fertility patterns. The relative contribution of these five mechanisms will be tested using data from a sample of about 2,000 first-born children aged 2 to 8 whose mothers were aged 15 to 25 when they were born. These data are available from the NLSY, a data base that contains extensive information on a nationally representative cohort of youth who were aged 14 to 21 in 1979, and who have been reinterviewed annually. In 1986 numerous assessment tools were administered to the children of NLS female respondents. The proposed research will extend the research that has documented numerous adverse consequences of early childbearing for the mothers but has, until the NLS child supplement, been unable to perform comparable analyses on a national sample of their children. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y C.

1828 POPE, HALLOWELL and MUELLER, CHARLES W.
"The Intergenerational Transmission of Marital Instability: Comparisons by Race and Sex." *Journal of Social Issues* 32 (Winter

1976):49-65.

The authors examine the intergenerational transmission of marital instability. Those respondents whose parental homes were disrupted by death or divorce have higher rates of marital instability in their own marriages. Except for black males, a greater transmission effect was found among respondents from childhood homes disrupted by divorce or separation rather than death. Implications from the literature on sex-role learning in children are examined by comparing the transmission effect for respondents who lived in households of different composition after having their parental homes disrupted. Cohort: W.

1829 PORTER, KAREN LOUISE.
"The Scheduling of Life Course Events, Economic Adaptations, and Marital History: An Analysis of Economic Survival after Separation and Divorce for Midlife Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1985.

This dissertation is a study of economic survival for women whose first marriages ended in separation or divorce compared with women who have been continuously married. Economic survival is conceptualized in several ways: personal income, poverty status, household net worth, and dollar amounts in checking and savings accounts. In the predictive model, the dependent variable is personal income. Data for the study come from the first seven waves of the NLS. From marital history data, four marital history types were created: the continuously married in first marriages; the separated or divorced who have never remarried; the currently remarried; and the previously remarried. The research analyses were performed separately for the races and the four marital history types. The questions posed in this study include the following: (1) To what extent does marital history make a difference in the process of socioeconomic attainment for midlife women? (2) In a model of economic survival, in what ways does the scheduling of life course events influence economic outcomes? (3) How do human capital variables influence economic outcomes when life course measures are included? and (4) How important are factors such as age of the respondent and number of children in the household at the time of marital disruption in predicting economic survival? Multiple regression results show that human capital variables such as continuity of employment are positively related to personal income, regardless of marital history for both races. In general, education has a positive income effect, but it is not statistically significant for all marital history groups. Life course variables are only moderately related to personal income without controlling for marital history and have negligible effects on income when marital history is held constant. A discriminant analysis of marital history shows that the four types can be statistically distinguished by life course variables such as age at first marriage. Cohort: W.

1830 PORTER, RICHARD D.
"On the Use of Survey Sample Weights in the Linear Model." *Annals of Economic and Social Measurement* 2 (April 1973):141-58.

If individuals have different coefficients in a linear model, then the choice of regression technique for estimating population averages depends on the sample design. Various estimators of the random coefficient model for panel data are examined where the random component arises from the random selection of individuals out of a finite population. Cohort: M.

1831 POTTER, LAURA E.
"Women's Labor Force Experiences: The First Decade." Ph.D. Dissertation, City University of New York, 1983.

This study concentrated on several aspects of women's labor force experience. Separate chapters examined labor force participation, occupational atypicality, income attainment, and professional status. First job experiences and later occupational mobility were also examined. Emphasis was put on determining the relative importance of factors influencing the quality of the jobs held in the early years of labor force experience and the role these play in the stratification process. Throughout the analysis the experiences of black and white women were examined separately in order to detect the differences in career development. The data used was the NLS of Young Women. The longitudinal and cross-sectional characteristics of the NLS permitted a clearer establishment of directions of causation than would have been possible with cross-sectional data alone. One of the major findings in this study was the difference in the labor force experiences of black and white women. Although black women were more likely to be in the labor force than white women, they are less likely to be in high income, professional positions. However, education is important in explaining this difference. Once the respondent has obtained a college degree or better, there is little difference in the occupational status of black and white women. The number of children a woman has also strongly influences her labor force experiences. The more children a woman has, the less likely she was to hold a high income, professional job. This was true for both black and white women at all educational levels. Cohort: G.

1832 POULTON-CALLAHAN, CHARLES.
"An Analysis of the Labor Market Experience of Young Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Illinois, 1979.

This study examines causes of disparities in wages between young female and male workers (those workers aged 19- 27) in the United States in 1971: i.e., the role of sex and race in the creation of wage differentials, the effect of work experience, occupational segregation and other factors on the hourly wages of young workers in the low-skill category. Finally, the study analyzed the manner in which children may affect hourly wages of young working women. Sex discrimination was an important force in the creation of wage differentials. In addition, occupational segregation contributed to the worsening of the young male-female wage gap. Cohort: B G.

1833 POWER, MARILYN and ROSENBERG, SAM.
"Black Women Clerical Workers: Movement Toward Equality with White Women?" *Industrial Relations* 32,2 (Spring 1993).

This article examines the occupational mobility patterns of black and white female clerical workers from 1972 to 1980. Black women were initially concentrated in the lower-paying clerical positions and were less likely than white women to leave for better jobs in other areas. Those black women who had relatively good clerical jobs tended not to rise any further and even experienced some difficulty in maintaining their occupational status. Education and training aided occupational mobility less for black women than for white women. Cohort: G.

1834 POWERS, DANIEL A.
"Alternative Models of the Effects of Family Structure on Early Family Formation." *Sociological Methods and Research* 22,3 (September 1993):283-299.

Data from the 1979-1985 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth are used to examine the effect of residing in a nonintact family during adolescence on the probability of experiencing a teen birth and on the timing of first premarital births. Models are developed to account for possible unmeasured common factors that jointly affect family structure and early family formation. The results confirm previous research findings that, after controlling for various socio-demographic factors, living in a nonintact family at age 14 increases the likelihood of becoming a teen parent and lowers the expected age of experiencing an out-of-wedlock birth. Using differing assumptions about the process-generating nonintact family structure and early family-formation outcomes, we find no evidence of the endogeneity of family structure. However, in the absence of prior information, the effect of family structure on early adult outcomes cannot be identified. As such, estimates of family-structure effects depend on the assumptions researchers make about the processes affecting family structure and early family formation. 01993 Cohort: Y.

1835 POWERS, DANIEL A.
"Inactivity: Transitions into and out of Idleness." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1991.

This dissertation argues that traditional approaches to youth joblessness are less appropriate for younger age groups whose normative activity is attending school. The usual approach of examining joblessness among out-of-school youth is also problematic since enrollment decisions depend to some extent on labor market conditions. This dissertation treats enrollment and employment as endogenous by examining the determinants of inactivity defined as not-working, not-enrolled, and not serving in the armed forces. This concept of inactivity is linked with status attainment, human capital theory, and recent research on poverty. Using data from the NLSY, the determinants of persistent idleness, of entry into first and second episodes of idleness, and of exits from first episodes of idleness for 1,731 initially active young men, aged 14-17, and living at home in 1979 are examined. Measurable ability and adjusted family income in 1978 are the strongest determinants of all the outcomes--lending support for the human capital perspective. From status attainment and poverty research perspectives, the most important background factors are parent's employment status in 1978, whether or not a family received public assistance in the previous year, living in a step-parent family in 1979, and experiencing a change in family structure between the ages of 14-18. The results suggest several possible ags for further research. At the level of poverty and policy research, further attention should be directed to improving the understanding of intergenerational labor market detachment, and the relationship between youth idleness and adult poverty. The role of family structure on educational and employment transitions should also be further researched. Cohort: Y.

1836 PRATT, JOANNE H.
"Myths and Realities of Working at Home: Characteristics of Homebased Business Owners and Telecommuters." Report. Joanne H. Pratt Associates, 3520 Routh Street, Dallas, Texas, 75219. March 1993.

This project was carried our for the Office of Advocacy, United States Small Business Administration under contract SBA-6647-OA-91. Home was always a place to work until the industrial age. When manufacturing tools became too big and expensive to use at home, people moved off farms to work in factories. In today's information age, technology is providing people with a "virtual office"--which permits them to work wherever they are. This study shows that one of the places that people work is in the home. The goal of this study is to describe quantitatively, the reality of work at home. Earnings, age, time spent, and satisfaction of young men and women who operate a homebased business are compared. The findings also dispel the fears of employers that employees cannot be trusted to work at home and the concerns that homebased work exploits employees. Telecommuters closely resemble non-telecommuters in their work habits. Three NLS cohorts are analyzed for this study: 1988 surveys of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) (men and women ages 23 to 30) and Young Women (women ages 34 to 44), and the 1989 survey of Mature Women (women ages 52 to 66). Four labor market categories of each cohort are examined: self-employed 1) homebased business owners and 2) non-homebased business owners; and wage and salary 3) telecommuters and 4) non-telecommuters. Cohort: G W Y.

1837 PRAUSE, JOANN.
"Underemployment: A Social Ecological Perspective." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California, Irvine, 1991.

This research examines whether early measures of educational, occupational, and psychological factors are determinants of economic underemployment as defined by unemployment, involuntary part-time work, intermittent unemployment, and low income. Individuals were termed "chronically underemployed" if they experienced one of these forms of economic underemployment for two or three of the years 1985-87. The data source was the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, restricted to respondents with high school attitude data acquired in 1979. Logistic regression was utilized to model the risk of chronic underemployment as a function of educational, occupational, psychological and control variables. The results demonstrated that high school occupational attitudes did not increase the odds of persistent underemployment five to seven years later. What did increase the odds of persisitent and chronic underemployment was: low self-esteem, more so for males than for females; rural residences, younger ages, and living in areas with higher local unemployment rates; negative perceptions toward high school peer relations and job counseling; less than 12 years of education, more so for females than for males; no spouse present relative to those with a spouse present; and a history of underemployment, more so for blacks/hispanics than for non-blacks/non-hispanics. Regional variations in chronic underemployment were evident by race and sex where blacks/hispanics were more likely to be underemployed relative to non-blacks/non-hispanics, more so in the Northcentral and Southern regions as compared to the Northeastern and Western regions. Females relative to males had a greater risk of underemployment in the South followed by the West. In the Northeastern and Northcentral regions, females and males were equally likely to be chronically underemployed. These results suggest that there is a pool of relatively young adults who are persistently underemployed. The extent to which this "early career" underemployment will affect their future labor market participation and employment quality remains to be seen. Cohort: Y.

1838 PRESSER, HARRIET B.
"Shift Work and Child Care Among Young Dual-Earner American Parents." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 50,1 (February 1988):133-148.

This study uncovers a high rate of non-day employment among young dual-earner American parents and examines the relationship between shift status (fixed day, fixed nonday, and rotating) and child care. Special attention is given to parental child care when the spouse is employed. The study is based on the 1984 wave of the NLSY, a cohort of 19 to 26 year olds in 1984. A subset of married parents with employed spouses and with children under five years old was selected for analysis. Reliance on spouses for child care when dual-earner couples are employed is much higher when respondents work non-days rather than days. This is particularly evident when both primary and secondary child care arrangements are considered and when the extent of non-overlapping hours is taken into account. Although mothers participate more in child care when fathers are employed than vice versa, father care is substantial. Gender differences in the determinants of parental care and the issue of whether shift work is a solution to the child care problem are discussed. Cohort: Y.

1839 PRESSER, HARRIET B.
"Some Economic Complexities of Child Care Provided by Grandmothers." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 51,3 (August 1989):581-591.

This study focuses on grandmothers as providers of child care, exploring some of the economic complexities involved. The sample is comprised of employed mothers age 19 to 26 with children under age 5, drawn from the 1984 NLSY. It was found that the care of these young children when their mothers are employed is mostly by relatives, and that grandmothers are the primary relative; this is most evident for children of unmarried mothers. Analysis of the grandmothers who provide child care reveals that about one-third are otherwise employed. The work schedules of these grandmothers are compared to the hours of child care they provide and the mother's work schedule; this comparison suggests a more complex negotiation of work and family roles between grandmothers and mothers (as well as between mothers and fathers) than is generally acknowledged. Moreover, it was found that one- third of grandmothers are paid in cash for the care of their grandchild, and that whether cash payment is made varies significantly by the number of hours grandmother care is provided as well as by the mother's hourly wage. Payment in cash or services (combined) is affected by the grandmother's employment status; when otherwise employed, such payment is less likely. It is noted that the demand for infant and toddler care is increasing while the availability of grandmother care seems to be on the decline. Further research is needed that will more fully document the adaptations made and their consequences for both children and parents. Cohort: Y.

1840 PRESSER, HARRIET B.
"Young American Parents as Shiftworkers: Their Distinctive Socio-Demographic Characteristics." In: *Comtemporary Advances in Shiftwork Research: Theoretical and Practical Aspects in the Late 80s*, A. Oginski, et al., eds., Poland: Medical Academy, 1987.

This paper examines various socio-demographic characteristics of young American parents who work as shift workers, using data from the NLSY. It was found that 27% of the mothers and 32% of the fathers in this sample worked either fixed or rotating non-day schedules. Gender differences were found with full-time employed fathers who worked as fixed non-day workers more likely to reside in large metropolitan areas, least likely to live in the south, more likely to be enrolled in school, and to have two or more children. On the other hand, full time employed fixed non-day working mothers were likely to not live in an SMSA, to not have been employed during the previous year, to not be a high school graduate and, if married, to have a nonemployed spouse. Gender-related occupational and industrial differences were found with young married full-time employed fathers working in blue- collar occupations while comparable mothers worked primarily in administrative support and service occupations. More detailed analyses of shift work patterns and their relationship to childcare and fertility are planned. Cohort: Y.

1841 QUAN, NGUYEN T.
"Unionism and the Size Distribution of Earnings." *Industrial Relations* 23 (Spring 1984):270-277.

This note compares the incidence of unionism and the relative union shares within each earnings bracket for two completely different samples: the NLS Older Men's cohort and the 1969-70 Survey of Working Conditions. The cumulative distribution of union and nonunion earnings shares is then used to measure the degree of inequality via the Gini coefficient. The results indicate that, after controlling for age and individual characteristics effects, unions do significantly reduce inequality in the size distribution of earnings. Cohort: M.

1842 QUANDT, SARA A.; ARCURY, THOMAS A.; and KRYSCIO, RICHARD.
"Rural Adolescent Family Life: Health and Well-Being." (In-progress Research).

This study will examine the major predictors of parenthood among American adolescents and of the physical and social well-being of these parents and their children. Analyzing variation within the rural adolescent population and in comparison with urban adolescents, this study will address several specific aims to accomplish its major objectives. It will: (1) assess individual, household, and community environmental factors in predicting parenthood among male and female rural adolescents; (2) compare the predictors of parenthood for rural and urban adolescents, (3) address environmental factors in predicting the well-being of rural adolescent parents and their children; (4) analyze the mediation of health and social behaviors between environment and well-being of adolescent parents; (5) identify variations in rural adolescent family life and their correlation with well-being; and (6) compare the effect of environment on well-being of parenthood, and the correlation of family life and well-being between rural and urban adolescents. Although adolescent pregnancy and parenthood are rated as major health and social problems in the U.S., biologically adolescence is an ideal time to have children. The negative outcomes of adolescent pregnancy result from the social, not biological, age of the parents. Grounded in extant research, this study will extend knowledge in this area by using multivariate techniques to analyze longitudinal data from a population residing in one social and physical environment, rural America, and comparing the environmental, personal and behavioral characteristics of this population relative to adolescent parenthood with the more thoroughly studied urban adolescent population. Cohort: Y.

1843 QUANE, JAMES MICHAEL.
"Self-Efficacy and Welfare: an Evaluation of Causal Effects." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Akron, 1992.

Liberals and conservatives strongly disagree on the effects of welfare experiences on the lives of the poor. The experiences obtained while involved in the welfare system they argue may lead to a significant decrease in feelings of self-efficacy. Conservatives on the other hand would contend that the welfare system is in no way responsible for a decrease in feelings of self-efficacy among the group. The welfare poor they argue for the most part have no desire to work and the existence of welfare benefits simply encourages this anti-social behavior. Guided by self-efficacy theory this research seeks to determine the extent to which the welfare experience contributes to a decline in self-efficacy specifically occupational self-efficacy. The theory suggests that while people's feelings of occupational self-efficacy are affected by how society views them other factors namely vicarious experiences emotional arousal and performance attainment also play a significant role. In order to test the associations of these variables with occupational self-efficacy a sample of poor youth aged 18 years or older in 1980 was extracted from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Occupational self-efficacy measured in 1983 served as the outcome variable. No support was found for the hypothesis that welfare experience significantly affects self-efficacy. The measure of performance attainment in addition to race and educational attainment of the respondent had the only significant direct effects on the dependent variable. Indirect effects of vicarious experiences race educational attainment and performance attainment on self-efficacy were also uncovered. The dissertation concludes by discussing the implications of the findings for the liberal and conservative debate and identifies areas for further research. Cohort: Y.

1844 RAELIN, JOSEPH A.
*Building a Career: The Effect of Initial Job Experiences and Related Work Attitudes on Later Employment.* Kalamazoo, MI: Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1980.

This investigation of the long term effects of early work experiences develops a causal model of early youth careers in order to examine the relationship between different work characteristics, job satisfaction, aspirations, and later wages. Findings include: (1) the quality of entry jobs and initial career attitudes are determined by background factors, particularly education; (2) later occupational status is affected primarily by prior work experience and attitudes; (3) young women face enormous barriers to achieving wage parity with young men and they experience sex discrimination throughout their careers. The author presents nine public policy recommendations based on these and other findings. Included among them is the recommendation that young people should be encouraged to hold the highest possible career aspirations since there is no disutility to exaggerated aspirations and since strong aspirations also help youth improve their disadvantaged positions. Cohort: B G.

1845 RAELIN, JOSEPH A.

"A Comparative Analysis of Female-Male Early Youth Careers." *Industrial Relations* 21 (Spring 1982):231-47.

This article investigates the accessibility of any career-related levers available to women to enhance opportunity during their early work experience. Such "levers" were found to be minimal, and it was discovered that young women are unlikely to benefit from job changes or from adjustments in their disposition toward work and their jobs. Results indicated that the way to get ahead as a woman is to be intelligent, to get as much education and training as possible, and to land a good first job. Cohort: B G.

1846 RAELIN, JOSEPH A.
"A Comparative Study of Later Work Experience Among Full-Time, Part-Time, and Unemployed Male Youth." *Journal of Vocational Behavior* 19 (December 1981):315-27.

Male youth who are early entrants in the labor force and who spend the bulk of their work time in part-time employment do as well in their later work experience as full-time youth when controlling for demographic and work pattern variables. However, part-time employment leads to some job dissatisfaction. Youth who spend the bulk of their time unemployed, in their early careers, do not fare as well as the part-timers and full-timers. They suffer in particular from lower subsequent job satisfaction, which may have later social and psychological, if not economic, consequences. Cohort: B.

1847 RAELIN, JOSEPH A.
"First-Job Effects on Career Development." *Personnel Administrator* 28,8 (August 1983):71-76.

This article is a policy summary from Raelin's research volume, Building A Career. A number of recommendations are offered to human resource managers regarding the early career development of their young employees. For example, since a youth's first job is so critical in determining later success, career specialists need to know the career potential and turnover rates of their entry-level jobs. Where "secondary" jobs are identified, they should be isolated for redesign. Cohort: B.

1848 RAELIN, JOSEPH A.
"Youth, Permanent Part-Time Employment as a Labor Market Alternative to Full-Time Work: A Longitudinal Analysis." *Journal of Occupational Behavior* 4 (1983):179-191.

This study examines two hypotheses developed from the literature on part-time employment: that youth whose first job becomes permanent and who are employed part-time will experience neither lower status nor wages in their later work experience compared to their full-time counterparts. These same youth, however, will not fare as well in their later employment compared to in-school youth who are also working part-time. The data are subjected to analyses of variance and covariance. The latter technique adjusts the main effects of working time for a number of work experience and demographic variables which were identified as potential contaminants. The results support both hypotheses. Permanent part-time work for youth who choose not to remain in school is a viable labor market alternative. The policy implications of this general finding are discussed. Cohort: B.

1849 RAFI, MOHAMMAD.
"A Longitudinal Study of the Link Between Labor Force Participation and Reproduction/Child-Care Behavior of United States Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Emory University, 1992.

The role compatibility theory suggests that the labor force participation and the family size/child-care roles of women have a constraining effect on each other. Therefore these roles are incompatible, and there lies an inverse relation between them. Most of the past studies on the relationship between these two variables were conducted in the sixties and early seventies. These studies failed to come up with an unanimous conclusion. Some of these studies showed that the family size only affects employment, whereas, other studies came up with just the opposite conclusion. The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between these two variables in seventies and eighties. In this time period manyfold increase in the child care institutions (e.g., day-care center) can be expected to have resolved or diminished the problem related to simultaneous pursuance of these two roles by the mother. In this investigation of the relationship between these two variables the roles of several demographic, economic, and attitudinal variables have also been taken into account. Most of these variables were never considered before as possible determinants of these two behaviors. The data used for this research come from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience of Young Women. They are collected from a representative sample of noninstitutionalized American women who were 14 to 24 years of age in 1968. The longitudinal survey contains data on socioeconomic, demographic and many other variables about the sample women for the years 1972, 1978, and 1983, known as the observation years. With few exceptions, only the respondents who were married once and were living with their husband throughout the observation period have been included in this study. Four models have been developed to assess the patterns of relationship among these variables, namely number of hours wife worked per week, number of years wife is married, financial solvency of the family, etc. The hypotheses related to the models have been tested with the help of least square and two-stage least squares multiple regression techniques. The relation between the employment and the family size/child-care behavior turns out to be nonsignificant in the major part of the observation period. However, the economic variables appear to be the best predictors of the labor force participation of the wives. Similarly, the demographic and attitudinal variables have shown significant influence on the family size/child-care behavior. The strength of these relationships has of course changed over time in both directions. In conclusion, the models better explained employment rather than reproductive or child-care behavior. Cohort: G.

1850 RAGAN, JAMES F. and TREMBLAY, CAROL HORTON.
"Testing for Employee Discrimination by Race and Sex." *Journal of Human Resources* 23,1 (Winter 1988):123-137.

According to the theory of employee discrimination, if members of one group have a taste for discrimination against another group, they will demand a compensating wage premium for working with members of the other group. This study is the first to directly test this theory at the micro level. In an analysis of data from the NLSY, evidence was found that both white and nonwhite youths practice employee discrimination, although the form of this discrimination differs by race. Results hold for both the South and non-South, as well as for the country as a whole. The hypothesis of employee discrimination by sex was also examined but rejected. Cohort: Y.

1851 RAMIREZ, ALBERT and CHAVEZ, RUTH.
"Family- and Work-Related Attitudes and Aspirations of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic Youth." Presented: Washington, D.C., Symposium on Hispanic Youth Employment: Research and Policy Issues, 1982.

White non-Hispanic and Hispanic youth are compared in this study and found to have more similar than dissimilar work- and family-related attitudes as well as aspirations and expectations. Both groups indicate a high level of work commitment, particularly apparent among Hispanic males, and both want a fair wage for their work. Knowledge of world of work, however, is highest among non-Hispanic youth and among males. Differences regarding ideal, desired, and expected number of children are statistically significant between the two groups, but actual differences are rather small. A high congruence appears, for example, between Hispanic males and females in terms of their ideal, desired, and expected number of children--these attitudes tend toward the direction of non- traditional and thus do not support those studies characterizing the Hispanic family as male-dominated and non- egalitarian. Both groups aspire to education beyond high school and expect to achieve additional schooling. An important difference between these groups, nonetheless, is that Hispanic youth are more likely to drop out of school because of outside responsibilities such as family, financial, or work-related reasons than because of school-related reasons. Cohort: Y.

1852 RANDOLPH, S. L.
"An Assessment of Human Resources in Selected Nonmetropolitan Kentucky growth communities." (In-Progress Research). U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. Kentucky State University, Sociology, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

Objectives for the project include: an examination of nonmetro population change during various time periods, and the effects of population change on the development and availability of human resources; the identification of factors which contribute to the ability of nonmetro growth communities to accumulate and retain skilled labor; an assessment of economic characteristics among growth community populations during multiple time periods; and an examination of the relationship between the efficient use of community resources and nonmetro revitalization. An examination of proposed objectives will be made using data from three secondary data sources--census data (county and state level) for 1980 and 1988; two regional datasets from the Southern Growth Policy Board (1984 and 1988); and the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experiences data. Data analysis will concentrate on interval level variables which determine economic status, and the use of multiple regression analysis to evaluate and measure the relationship between selected dependent and independent variables. Cohort: Y.

1853 RANLIN, CAROL HARRIS.
"Essays on the Labor Market Supply Behavior of Young Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Houston, 1980.

This thesis consists of three essays on interrelated topics concerning the labor force activity of young women. Data used throughout the study is drawn from the NLS of Young Women. The first essay posits a theoretical model of labor supply and attempts an estimation of the labor supply function of young women aged 14-24. The second essay, using an altered version of the first essay's theoretical model, analyzes the labor supply function of young, married women aged 21-31. Finally, the third essay seeks to determine the factors which influence educational and occupational status aspirations and attainment and to determine the variables which translate these status goals into reality using the longitudinal data available. Throughout the essays, special attention is given to response differences of white and black women and the impact of children and family status on the labor force variables estimated. Cohort: G.

1854 RASHID, NAZIH TURKI.
"Powerlessness and Job Satisfaction." Ph.D. Dissertation, Utah State University, 1984.

This study investigates the relationship of job satisfaction to: powerlessness and selected work conditions; and socioeconomic variables and background characteristics. The objectives of this study are: 1. to examine the relative effects of powerlessness versus other independent variables on job satisfaction; and 2. to investigate the possible interaction effects of powerlessness with job conditions, socioeconomic factors, and background variables of the individual. Multivariate regression analysis is used in the analysis of the data which come the responses of the 1976 NLS Older Men cohort. The findings concerning the effects of powerlessness on job satisfaction are statistically significant, even controlling for other independent variables. Those who feel less powerless are significantly more satisfied with their jobs than those who feel more powerless. Findings indicate that physical health limitation is significantly related to job satisfaction. Men with severe physical limitations are less satisfied with their job than those who are physically healthy. The relationship between length of time on the job and job satisfaction is insignificant. The effects of socioeconomic status indicate education and occupation are not statistically significant. The effects of income are statistically significant. The effects of class of the worker on job satisfaction are not significant. The relationships between categories of job industry and job satisfaction are not statistically significant. The effect of age on job satisfaction is significant and positive. The effect of race on job satisfaction is also significant. In the analysis of conditional effects, the findings did not support the general hypothesis that the effects of powerlessness vary significantly with sociodemographic variables and job condition. However, the hypothesis concerning the interaction effect of powerlessness by education is supported. Possible explanations for such results are discussed, and recommendations for future studies are made. Cohort: M.

1855 REAMS, ORIN P.
"Civilian Returns to Earnings from Prior Military Service." Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1983.

The relationship between military service and post-service earnings was analyzed using the 1980 data from the NLS of Young Men (14 to 24 years of age in 1966). The sample was broken down by race and veteran status. Two techniques for analyzing post-service earnings were employed. Both the veteran as a dummy-variable technique and the counterfactual earnings technique predicted earnings disadvantages for white Vietnam-Era veterans. Results for black Vietnam-Era veterans were inconclusive; the veteran as a dummy-variable technique predicted significantly large premiums for veteran status, while the counterfactual earnings equations yielded inconsistent predictions. In sum, the military was found to be an ineffective method of investment in human capital for whites, while the results for blacks were inconclusive. [NTIS AD-A132-781-6] Cohort: B.

1856 REED, W. ROBERT.

"An Analysis of Nonpecuniary Job Attributes as Determinants of Workers' Quit Behavior." Ph.D. Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1985.

Organizational and industrial psychologists stress the role of nonpecuniary job attributes as determinants of workers' well-being. This research examines this postulate in the context of workers' quit behavior. Recent job search theory is joined with survival analysis techniques to estimate determinants of workers' quit behavior. Two questions are addressed. Which job attributes appear to be most significant? How much income on average would workers be willing to forego in order to obtain marginal increases in selected nonpecuniary job attributes? A model of search on the job is developed which relates job attributes to voluntary job tenure. Cox's proportional hazards model is proposed as an appropriate estimation technique. Estimation is performed using data from the NLSY 1979-1982. A number of nonpecuniary job attributes are found to be statistically significant determinants of workers' quit behavior. Estimates of marginal rates of substitution of income for nonpecuniary job attributes are quite large for some of the variables. Using an alternative model of worker quit behavior, a worker acquires information about the job's attributes during the course of employment. The relationship between job attributes and voluntary job tenure is demonstrated for this case. This learning on the job model requires different estimation techniques and more detailed data than does the search on the job model. Data constraints are unfortunately binding and estimation of this structural model is not performed. Cohort: Y.

1857 REED, W. ROBERT.
"Estimation of Hedonic Prices in the Case of a Pure Search Good." Working Paper 87-01, Department of Economics, Texas A & M University, 1987.

This paper investigates the estimation of marginal willingness to pay in the case of a pure search good. A model of search behavior is developed where consumers search over goods consisting of bundled attributes while simultaneously engaging in consumption. It is demonstrated that marginal willingness to pay can be derived from hazard equations. An empirical analysis is undertaken in order to compare the performance of this model with traditional models of estimating hedonic prices. Labor market data are obtained from the 1979-1982 NLSY. The hazard model is found to be distinctly superior. The approach here is easily generalized to other markets such as the housing and land markets. Cohort: Y.

1858 REED, W. ROBERT and HARFORD, KATHLEEN.
"The Marriage Premium and Compensating Wage Differentials." *Journal of Population Economics* 2 (1989):237-265.

Most studies indicate that male married workers earn ten to forty percent more than male single workers. Previous explanations of this earnings differential have hypothesized that this is due to a positive correlation between marital status and unobserved productivity. We propose and test an alternative explanation of the marriage premium that relies upon compensating wages and differences in workers' preferences. If male married workers are earning higher wages than single workers because they are substituting wages for nonpecuniary compensations, then it may be possible to observe the married workers receiving lesser nonpecuniary compensations. I.e., corresponding to a "marriage premium" in wages there may be a "marriage penalty" in nonpecuniary compensations. Using two samples of white, male workers drawn from the NLSY, 1979-1985, we find evidence that marital status is significantly associated with less attractive work dimensions. Previous research on this topic is reevaluated and found to be consistent with this compensating wages hypothesis of the marriage premium. Cohort: Y.

1859 REED, W. ROBERT and HOLLEMAN, JULIE D.
"Do Women Prefer Women's Work?" Working Paper 88-02, Texas A & M University, 1988.

This paper examines whether the inclusion of nonpecuniary job characteristics can help explain why women are concentrated in low-paying, female-dominated occupations. Two samples of white, female workers are drawn from the NLSY 1979-85. Thirteen nonpecuniary job characteristics are analyzed and significant differences are found between the female and male means for nine of these. Continuous time employment histories are constructed and hazard model analysis is employed to calculate the women workers' marginal willingness to pay for specific job characteristics. Many of these characteristics appear to be significantly valued by the NLS women. However, the empirical results find no clear pattern of preference for those characteristics that most distinguish "women's work." Results from the 1979 and 1982 samples find no evidence that women prefer women's work. On the contrary, some evidence is found that women prefer the nonpecuniary dimensions of men's over women's work. Cohort: Y.

1860 REEDER, AMY L. and CONGER, RAND D.
"Differential Mother and Father Influences on the Educational Attainment of Black and White Women." *The Sociological Quarterly* 25,2 (Spring 1984):239-250.

This paper examines the effects of maternal and parental education, occupation, and encouragement on the educational attainment of women, and whether these influences operate similarly for blacks and whites. Data from the NLS of Young Women are used to examine the situations of 428 white and 145 black females. Findings indicate different patterns in the way mothers and fathers affect their daughters' educational attainments. For both groups of women, father's education was more important than that of the mother, but mother's occupation was more important than that of the father. Mother's occupation and parental expectation variables were important for black women, while parental education variables were more important for white women. Cohort: G.

1861 REEDER, AMY L. and CONGER, RAND D.
"The Educational Attainment of Women: Socialization and Allocation Processes." Presented: Knoxville, the Annual Meeting of the Southern Sociological Society, 1980.

In order to test the hypothesis that mothers have a greater impact on the educational success of their daughters than do fathers, data are analyzed for 428 white and 145 black women. Parent's social background characteristics and encouragement for further education were measured in 1968 and 1971. The young women, aged 14 through 17 years in 1968, were asked what their educational goals were in 1971 and the actual years of schooling they completed was obtained in 1975. Throughout the analysis, mother's occupation is especially salient for the attainments of daughters; however, the findings for the special sex-of-parent effect are mixed. As expected, the limited socialization model employed here operated differently for black women who were less able to convert their parent's social position into assets for their own status attainment. In addition, the effects of the mother are consistently stronger for black than for white women. Implications of the findings for current theory and for future research are discussed. Cohort: G.

1862 REGISTER, CHARLES A.; STEVANS, LONNIE K.; and SESSIONS, DAVID N.
"The Abortion Decision: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Working Paper, University of Baltimore, 1990.

Using data from the NLSY, logit models are estimated to show the impact of various sociodemographic and economic factors on the abortion decision for 1,867 pregnancies occurring between 1983-1985. The results suggest a profile of a woman choosing the abortion option as being white, unmarried, residing in the Northeast or West, relatively well-educated, and either in school or working. Additionally, the individual is likely to have a relatively high personal income and, if present, a relatively low spousal income. It makes little difference whether one is identified with a religious group which strongly opposes abortion, although the degree of religiosity does appear to reduce the likelihood of choosing to abort. Finally, it is found that for low income women, access to Medicaid funding does significantly increase the probability of choosing the abortion option. Cohort: Y.

1863 REGISTER, CHARLES A. and WILLIAMS, DONALD R.
"Labor Market Effects of Marijuana and Cocaine Use Among Young Men." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 45, 3 (April 1992):435-451; Working Paper, University of Baltimore, 1991.

Employment related drug testing is becoming increasingly common in the U.S. Interestingly, relatively little empirical evidence exists to support the premise underlying such testing--that drug use significantly reduces a worker's productivity. The authors test this proposition by using data from the 1984 NLSY to estimate standard log-wage equations which control for the probability of employment and include endogenous marijuana and cocaine use variables. The findings indicate that while long-term and on-the-job use of marijuana are negatively related to wages, general marijuana use has a positive impact. No significant cocaine use impacts are found. Consequently, while testing for on-the- job marijuana use seems defensible, no support is given to general marijuana testing or cocaine testing. Cohort: Y.

1864 REGISTER, CHARLES A. and WILLIAMS, DONALD R.
"Wage Effects of Obesity among Young Workers." *Social Science Quarterly* 71,1 (March 1990):130-141.

This paper analyzes whether there exists a wage penalty for obesity defined as being 20 percent or more above one's ideal weight. Estimated earnings functions for samples of males and females from the NLSY indicate that, among the 18-25 year olds studied, obese females earn more than 12% less than comparable non-obese females. No significant effect of obesity on earnings was found for the males studied. Cohort: Y.

1865 REID, CLIFFORD.
"The Effect of Residential Location on the Wages of Black Women and White Women." *Journal of Urban Economics* 18,3 (November 1985):350-363.

After reviewing previous research in the area, the analysis of black and white women's wages according to residential location is conducted, using data from the NLS. Wages for black women appear to be unaffected by residential location, if occupation and industry employment are controlled as variables. The research does not strongly support or refute the theory that suburban nonwhites enjoy higher salaries than central city nonwhites. [MGMT CONTENTS] Cohort: W.

1866 REID, CLIFFORD E.
"A Longitudinal Analysis of Racial Wage Differentials for Young Nonfarm Rural Workers." *The Review of Black Political Economy* 18,4 (Spring 1990):5-12.

A longitudinal data base is used to estimate racial wage differentials for young nonfarm rural workers for 1968, 1973, and 1978. The empirical results indicate the existence of large wage differentials between young white and young black nonfarm rural workers of both sexes. The results also indicate that the wage differential for young men has increased over time while the differential for young women has decreased slightly over time. Cohort: B G.

1867 REIMERS, CORDELIA.
"The Timing of Retirement of American Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1977.

The study investigates the historical trend in age at retirement, using U.S. Census data on age-specific labor force participation rates and population. It was found that the mean age at retirement remained constant across cohorts of men born between 1866 and 1900, but the variance decreased over time. A behavioral model was developed in which retirement is timed to maximize lifetime utility. A linear probability equation predicting retirement in the following two years was estimated using data from the NLS of Older Men and the Michigan PSID; it was found that poor health and job dissatisfaction are more important than financial variables in inducing early retirement. Finally, the determinants of divergence between expected and actual retirement date and of work after retirement were examined using the NLS data. Cohort: M.

1868 REIMERS, CORDELIA and GARVEY, NANCY.
"Toward a Better Measure of Work Experience." Working Paper #119, Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, 1979.

This paper supports the use of the NLS as being one of the few data sets which provide measures of experience adequate for estimating an earning function as well as all the other data needed. Using the Young Women's cohort, the authors specify equations to predict work experience. The results indicate that demographic information can be used to improve the prediction of experience over that resulting from the common practice of using "potential experience". Not only do race and health make significant differences to amount of experience, but it is also found that marriage and childbearing have significant effects on accumulated work experience of women even at relatively young ages. In light of the significant improvement of the linear estimating equation over the traditional method of estimating experience, the authors feel a Tobit estimation would improve the fit still further. Given data sets with sufficient detail on work histories, this general method could also be applied to provide better predicting equations for actual experience for men and older women. Cohort: G.

1869 REITZES, DONALD C.; MUTRAN, ELIZABETH; and POPE, HALLOWELL.
"Location and Well-Being Among Retired Men." *The Journals of Gerontology* 46,4 (July 1991):S195-203.

This paper investigates the influence of environment, specifically residence in a central city or suburb, on the psychological well-being of a sample of retired men drawn from the NLS of Older Men. Three issues were explored: (1) whether there were statistically significant differences among retired men living in central cities, suburbs, and non-metropolitan areas in their well-being, personal and social characteristics, networks, and activities; (2) whether differences in location exerted independent and interactional effects on well-being; and (3) whether location indirectly influences well-being through activities. Results indicate that: (1) retired men living in suburbs experienced the highest mean well-being scores; (2) poor health reduced the well-being of retired men in the suburbs to a greater extent than in the central cities; and (3) suburban location indirectly influenced well-being by way of its effect on informal activities. Cohort: M.

1870 RENCE, CYNTHIA.
"Work, Wages, and Job Changes: Returns to Labor Market Mobility for Women." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

The effects of changes in market jobs on earnings and labor supply decisions for women workers who are in their thirties and forties are analyzed using data from the NLS of Mature Women, 1969-1972. In addition to predicting percentage changes in hourly wage rates as a result of employer changes, this research examines flows out of the paid labor force and adjustments in hours of market work. Quits are divided into family-related quits and job- related quits, and both of these groups are distinguished from job losses. Job-related quits are more likely to increase hours of market work when they change jobs than either family- related quits or joblosers. Forty percent of the women job-changers were hurt by turnover in the sense that they earned less after changing employers than they earned at their old market jobs. Cohort: W.

1871 REXROAT, CYNTHIA.
"Changes in the Employment Continuity of Succeeding Cohorts of Young Women." *Work and Occupations* 19,1 (February 1992):18-34.

A study examined employment continuity for three succeeding cohorts of women in their 20s who would be typically experiencing early life-cycle transitions to marriage and parenthood. Using the NLS of Young Women, women's work attachment was analyzed over 5-year periods during the 1970s. Two competing explanations were presented to account for the expected increase in women's employment continuity: (1) An increasing number of women have characteristics traditionally conducive to employment. (2) The employment behavior of those who have typically worked intermittently has increasingly resembled that of women who have typically worked more continuously. The results showed that the impact of behavioral change was far more significant than changes in women's characteristics. Traditional models of labor force participation should be respecified to account for the effects of social change. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: G.

1872 REXROAT, CYNTHIA.
"Women's Work Expectations and Labor Market Experience in Early and Middle Family Life-Cycle Stages." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 47,1 (1985):131-142.

Two issues are addressed in this research: the effect of women's work expectations for age 35 on labor market attachment during child rearing years and the extent to which widespread sociodemographic change over the 1970's conditioned the effect of work expectations on the extent of employment. Data from the NLS Young Women's cohort are used in estimating the employment experience of women in the sample. Findings indicate that employment expectations significantly increase the length of women's employment and that some of the effects of sociodemographic change did condition the effect of work life plans. Cohort: G.

1873 REXROAT, CYNTHIA and SHEHAN, CONSTANCE.
"Differential Effects of Industrial and Worker Resources on Women's Wages." *Sociological Methods and Research* 15 (1986):1-27.

A developing body of literature within the sociological examination of income equality has established the significance of industrial and worker resources in the determination of wages. However, there is little available information regarding the uniformity of their effects across different types of workers. This paper attempts to specify the ways in which various resources affect the wage rates of several categories of women workers. The major thesis is that resources produce differential payoffs depending on the location of the worker on various dimensions of stratification. Wage determination among women is hypothesized to vary by age, race, and occupational group. Hypotheses concerning the relative effects of worker and industrial resources on two age groups of black and white women in blue-collar and white-collar occupations are tested. Data from the NLS Women's cohort are used to test models of wage determination among these different groups of women workers. In general, our results suggest that stratification is an important mechanism linking resources to wages and should be incorporated into the resource perspective of labor outcomes. Cohort: W.

1874 REXROAT, CYNTHIA and SHEHAN, CONSTANCE.
"Expected versus Actual Work Roles of Women." *American Sociological Review* 49 (1984):349-58.

This paper examines the impact of women's long range work plans for midlife on actual work behavior at that age for a cohort of women who were 35 in 1980. We hypothesized that work plans would significantly affect actual behavior at midlife, and moreover, would modify the effects of many variables typically associated with women's employment. Our findings indicate plans did influence subsequent behavior, largely reflecting the realization of plans for those who expected to be employed. Further, marital and fertility status considerably influenced the labor force behavior only of those who expected to be at home, while employment history affected the employment only for those expecting to be employed. These results suggest: (1) demographic and economic change over the 1970s differentially affected this cohort's ability to actualize plans for midlife; and (2) the employment behavior of those who planned to be full-time housewives may be a transitory response to changes in their domestic roles. Cohort: G.

1875 RHEA, VICTORIA A.; STINNER, WILLIAM F.; and TONEY, MICHAEL B.
"Poverty and Migration among Metropolitan Young Adults: Race and Gender." *Rural Sociological Society*, 1988.

The relationship between migration behavior and economic mobility of poor and nonpoor nonmetropolitan youth is examined using data from the NLSY. The empirical analysis centers on respondents aged 18+ who are in the adult labor force. Within the poor and nonpoor groupings, gender and racial/ethnic differences are examined. While migration seems to have no effect on change in poverty status, it does have an effect for whites and for females. Although the effect for whites is positive, the effect for females can be either positive or negative. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

1876 RHOTON, PATRICIA.
"Attrition and The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: Avoidance, Control and Correction." Columbus OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1984.

The NLS cohorts of Older Men, Mature Women, Young Women, and Young Men have been interviewed since the 1960's by the Bureau of the Census; the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) conducts interviews with the NLSY that was begun in 1979. Several attrition problems have been identified and solved based on this extensive experience with interviewing the same individuals over a long period. Over five years, NORC achieved a better than 95 percent retention rate with the youth cohort. Because the Young Men's cohort, begun in 1966, had the highest attrition rate (largely due to the Vietnam War), a special effort was made in 1981 to relocate non-respondents in this cohort, and 37 percent of a previously lost subsample were found. A new rule guiding Census interviewers for the older 1960s cohorts is that no respondents are to be dropped unless they are known to be dead. Studies of attrition conducted in the late 1970s show that all the NLS cohorts were still nationally-representative as of that time. Cohort: N.

1877 RHOTON, PATRICIA and STATHAM-MACKE, ANNE.
"Attitudes Toward Women Working: Changes Over Time and Implications for the Labor Force Behaviors of Husbands And Wives." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*, Lois B. Shaw, ed., Lexington: Lexington Books, 1983.

This chapter examines the relationship among the respondent's attitudes toward women's roles, the effect of those attitudes on work behavior, and the feedback between women's experience and later attitudes. In addition to these issues, for women married to the same spouse throughout the decade, a smaller subset of women who were married to men in the Older Men's Cohort was studied. Instead of using the wife's perception of her husband's attitudes, it was possible to examine the effects of husbands' attitudes on their wives' work activity and the wives' work activity on their husbands' subsequent attitudes. In general, it appears that the impact of attitudes on work activity has decreased over time, while the impact of work activity on attitudes has increased. Husbands' attitudes toward women working are significantly modified by their wives' work. Also, less traditional husbands tend to work fewer hours. Cohort: M W.

1878 RIBAR, DAVID C.
"A Multinomial Logit Analysis of Teenage Fertility and High School Completion." *Economics of Education Review* 12.2 (June 1993):153-64.

Uses data from the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to examine economic, institutional, and sociological antecedents of high school completion and adolescent fertility. Welfare generosity appears to have a significant positive effect on adolescent childbearing. Other important determinants of teenage parenthood and educational attainment are family planning clinic availability, family background, religiousness, physical maturity, race, and ethnicity. (MLH) Cohort: Y.

1879 RIBAR, DAVID C.
"Teenage Fertility and Early Adult Labor Force Participation." Working Paper #4-92-1 (April). University Park: Department of Economics, The Pennsylvania State University, 1992.

Cohort: Y.

1880 RIBAR, DAVID C.
"Teenage Fertility and High School Completion." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

This paper uses 1979-85 data on women from the NLSY to examine the economic and demographic antecedents of adolescent childbearing and high school completion. Teenage fertility and high school completion are modeled as dichotomous variables, and their determinants are estimated using a bivariate probit. Importantly, early fertility is modeled as an endogenous determinant of schooling. Previous studies which have attempted to control for the possible endogeneity of fertility have relied on questionable identifying restrictions. The identifying variables in this paper--age at menarche, state expenditures for family planning services and state contraceptive and abortion restrictions--represent a vast improvement over previous work in that they are theoretically and statistically related with early fertility but not directly associated with schooling. The paper finds that when proper identifying instruments are used teenage fertility appears to have little effect on high school completion. This result is robust to respecification of the dependent variables and respecification of the model generally. The result suggests that policy interventions aimed only at reducing early fertility such as freely distributing contraceptives or increasing the access to family planning clinics may not affect school completion. The paper does find that welfare generosity, family structure, parents' socioeconomic status, religiousness and race are significant determinants of both fertility and schooling. Thus, interventions directed at these underlying causes may be successful in reducing teen childbearing and increasing schooling. Cohort: Y.

1883 RICCIUTI, HENRY N.
"Maternal and Family Predictors of School Readiness in Black, Hispanic, and White 6- and 7-Year-Olds." Presented: New Orleans, 60th Anniversary Meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development March 24-28, 1993.

This study endeavored to determine whether various maternal and family characteristics predictive of school readiness and achievement in 6 and 7 year old children operated in equivalent or dissimilar manners in three ethnic groups: Black, Hispanic, and Caucasian. In all three groups maternal ability level and education, as well as poverty status, showed the most consistent predictive correlations, while single parenthood was not a significant predictor. Spouse education and maternal attitudes towards womens' roles seemed to operate differently depending on ethnicity. Cohort: Y C.

1884 RICHARDS, TONI.
"Drug Abuse by Pregnant Women and New Fathers--A National Analysis." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Drug Abuse.

This research will produce national-level estimates of levels and correlates of illegal drug use by pregnant women and recent fathers, comparing the periods 1979-84 and 1986-88 (for marijuana use), 1983-84 and 1986-88 (for cocaine use), and 1983-84 (for amphetamines and other drugs). These will include: 1) Levels and correlates of marijuana and cocaine use and changes between the two periods, comparing pregnant women with nonpregnant women in the same birth cohorts. 2) Associations among substance use (illegal drugs, alcohol, and tobacco) during pregnancy and poor health care before and after pregnancy. 3) Levels and correlates of drug use by fathers of infants and small children, and changes between the earlier periods and 1986-88. The data come from the National Longitudinal Survey of Labor Market Experience--Youth Cohort, a probability sample of 5,827 women and 5,579 men aged 14-21 in 1979 (and 23-30 in 1988). The sample was weighted to overrepresent blacks, Hispanics, and low-income whites. Self-report data on drug use from the 1984 and 1988 annual rounds will be matched to fertility histories. Independent variables will include characteristics of the respondent's household of origin; respondent's race/ethnicity, marital status, education and work experience, household income, region of the country, metropolitan residence, and psychological scales; and behavioral variables, including drug, alcohol, and tobacco use before and during pregnancy, adequacy of health care, and degree of involvement in parenting (men respondents). These independent variables were measured prior to the first pregnancy for most respondents. Methods will include multivariate logistic regressions. The analyses will also include study of item nonresponse and estimation of the direction of biases introduced by underreporting of drug use and abortions. Cohort: Y.

1885 RICHE, MARTHA F.
"Longitudinal Surveys." *American Demographics* 4 (June 1982):38-9.

An overview is given of the five NLS cohorts and a capsule history of the project, a brief general description of the cohorts and the data. Findings regarding retirement choices among older men and women with the same education, and unplanned careers among women who mothered the baby boom in the 1950s, are provided. Cohort: N.

1886 RICKMAN, J. L.
"Predicting High Quality AFQT with Youth Attitude Tracking Study Data." M.A. Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA, 1991.

This thesis demonstrates that Youth Attitude Tracking Study (YATS) data can be used to create a synthetic AFQT classification procedure for distinguishing high quality respondents. Unlike previous methods, the procedure does not rely on interest in the military to predict AFQT category. The estimates are based on an analysis of the YATS data matched with the Defense Manpower Data Center cohort data file using a binomial logistic regression model. The market segment analyzed is 17 to 21 year old males who are either high school graduates or prospective graduates. The dependent variable is whether or not a respondent would score above the fiftieth percentile on the Armed Forces Qualification Test. The explanatory variables reflect individual demographic, educational and labor market characteristics at the time of YATS interview. The YATS time frame is restricted to 1983 through 1985 in order to facilitate future bridging of YATS models with models estimated with similar time period data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Additionally, the models may be used to provide estimates of AFQT quality for more recent YATS respondents. Cohort: Y.

1887 RIEGER, J. H. and KEIL, THOMAS J.
"Rural Manpower Resources and the Migration Turnaround." Presented: the Meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, 1978.

The focus of this paper is on the population turnaround in United States nonmetropolitan areas, specifically, the characteristics of young metropolitan migrants as compared to their resident age peers in rural areas. Using the data from the NLS of Young Men, rural migrants are compared with two classes of in-migrants: (1) "return migrants", persons of rural origin who left for metropolitan areas but had returned by 1973; and (2) "new migrants", persons of urban origin who were living in nonmetropolitan areas in 1973. Using Multiple Classification Analysis, the main effects of the following variables are examined: age, region, race, marital status, social position of family of origin, educational and occupational attainment, industry of employment, socioeconomic and educational mobility. Findings include that both classes of migrants tend to come from advantaged backgrounds and show higher educational and occupational attainments than do natives in rural areas. The migrants are found less frequently in traditional nonmetropolitan industries and more frequently in manufacturing and other industries that are decentralizing. Cohort: B.

1888 RILEY, TERESA MARIE.
"The Impact of the Antidiscrimination Legislation on the Employment Status of Women." Ph.D. Dissertation. Syracuse University, 1984.

This paper is a study of the effects of Title VII and Affirmative Action on the employment status of women. To investigate the enforcement effects of the antidiscrimination legislation, the determinants of the probability that a woman would be employed in a traditionally male occupation were studied for two different years. One of the years represented a period of lax enforcement and the other year represented a period of stricter enforcement. The NLS samples used in this study were stratified into four subsamples on the basis of age and race to control for the effects of race discrimination and prelabor market conditioning. Enforcement of the legislation was estimated on an industry wide basis. It was hypothesized that as enforcement increased within industries, employers would be more likely to hire women in traditionally male occupations. Probit analysis was used to estimate the effects of changes in enforcement on the probability that a woman would be hired for a traditionally male occupation. There was a statistically significant increase in the number of women employed in male occupations between the two years of the study. The results of the study, in general, do not support the hypothesis that, as enforcement increases on an industry wide basis, women are more likely to be employed in male occupations. The results do, however, indicate that enforcement activity has had an effect across industry groups. Cohort: W.

1889 RISHER, GEORGE A.
"Labor Force Changes and Participation in Secondary Vocational Education in the United States from 1979-1985." Ph.D. Dissertation. The Pennsylvania State University, 1988.

Data from the NLSY 1979-1985 were used to estimate changes in probabilities, for out-of-school youth, of labor force changes (from not employed to employed and from employed to not employed) associated with four measures of participation in high school vocational education. The first measure compared probabilities of labor force changes of 5,748 youth who had vocational credits with 2,403 students who had no vocational credits. The second measure compared probabilities of labor force changes with participation in agriculture education, distributive education, health education, home economics education, office education, and trade and industrial education. The third and fourth measures compared probabilities of labor force changes associated with number of credits in vocational education and number of credits in each vocational program. Probabilities of labor force changes were identified as a logistic function of the four measures by race and sex. Changes in probabilities were either insignificant at the .1 level or too small to indicate practical differences in probability of labor force change between participation in high school vocational education and any other curriculum. [UMI ADG89-10049] Cohort: Y.

1890 ROBINS, PHILIP K. and BLAU, DAVID M.
"Fertility, Employment, and Child Care: A Dynamic Analysis." (In-progress Research). University of Miami, P.O. Box 248126 Coral Gables, FL 33124.

The goal of the proposed research is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the interrelations among child care demand, labor supply, and fertility in families with young children. To accomplish this goal, the NLSY for the years 1982 through 1986 will be used. The NLSY contains perhaps the most comprehensive information available at the household level on utilization of child-care by families with young children. The child-care data will be used together with labor supply and fertility information from the NLSY over the same five-year period. Some of the important issues to be addressed in the study include the following: (1) How does the cost of child care affect labor supply decisions of mothers of young children and other family members, both at a given time and over time? (2) How does the cost of child care affect the timing of births? (3) How does the cost of child care affect the quality of child care purchased in the market and the demand for market versus informal (nonmarket) care? (4) What are the determinants of the cost of child care? (5) How stable are child-care arrangements and do changes in child-care arrangements reflect dissatisfaction with current arrangements or changes in the circumstances surrounding employment? (6) How does the myriad of available child-care subsidies affect fertility, employment, and child-care decisions and what factors determine whether a family chooses to receive a particular type of subsidy? Answers to these and related questions are important both for contributing to a general understanding of the determinants of crucial aspects of family behavior and for an understanding of the possible behavioral effects induced by government policies. A variety of statistical procedures will be employed in the analysis, to exploit the panel feature of the data. These include discrete time hazard rate models, tobit models, and Poisson regression models. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y.

1891 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
"Hazard Pay in Unsafe Jobs: Theory, Evidence, and Policy Implications." *Milbank Quarterly* 64,4 (1986):650-677.

This paper analyzes the relation between wages and hazardous working conditions and tests the hypothesis that wages are higher in hazardous rather than safe jobs. Three different measures of workplace hazards are utilized: (1) an occupational risk injury ratio; (2) an industry-level rate of injury work loss measure; and (3) an exposure level to hazardous working conditions measure. Data from the NLS of Young Women and Young Men along with that from the Current Population Surveys, Quality of Employment Survey, and the Panel Study of Income Dynamics are employed. Results confirm that: (1) controlling for skill, status, and occupational stratification, workers in hazardous jobs earn somewhat higher wages than comparable workers in safe jobs; and (2) hazardous occupations are usually bad jobs in terms of wages, employment security, skill, status, as well as working conditions. Cohort: B G.

1892 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
"Hazardous Occupations Within the Job Hierarchy." *Industrial Relations* 27,2 (1988):241-250.

Businesses that utilize hazardous technologies have the tendency to assign these occupations to undesirable job ladders or to subcontract them to secondary labor market firms in order to minimize the level of compensating wage and nonwage differentials they must pay. The outcome of this process in terms of the location of hazardous jobs within the overall structure of jobs is examined for the years 1974-1982. In addition to health and safety factors, four types of job attributes are considered. These are: (1) job content and worker autonomy; (2) possibilities for training and promotion; (3) job security; and (4) earnings. Four independent sources of statistical data are used to measure the relation between health and safety hazards and the other job characteristics. The results show that hazardous jobs offer significantly less worker autonomy, less on-the-job training, poorer promotion possibilities, greater risk of temporary and permanent layoff, and lower wage levels than safe occupations. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B G.

1893 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
"Safety, Industrial Relations, and Productivity." Working Paper. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, University of California, 418 Warren Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720.

This project will examine worker, labor union, and management responses to occupational safety hazards using statistical data from 1977 through 1987. The primary emphasis will be on how working conditions influence the industrial relations environment and, in turn, the level of productivity in the workplace. The 1982 Census of Construction Industries and the 1987 Censuses of Manufactures and Construction Industries will be used to examine the influence of hazardous working conditions and hazard-related industrial conflict on productivity. Research by the investigator, using the 1977 Census of Manufactures, found hazard-related conflict to significantly reduce productivity in that sector of the economy. This decrease in productivity is the greatest hidden cost of occupational safety and health hazards. The causal chain linking occupational exposures to decreased productivity will be analyzed using five statistical data sources that include information on the quality of industrial relations. Two national cohorts, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and the National Longitudinal Survey, will be analyzed to examine the influence of hazardous conditions on worker turnover. The study will also examine how differences in working conditions influence worker attitudes towards unions, the incidence of union representation elections, the strategies developed by management desirous of remaining nonunion, and the outcomes of union representation elections. Data sets for these analyses will include the 1984 Harris Poll of worker attitudes towards union representation, the 1977-87 National Labor Relations Board union election outcomes data, and the 1978-83 Conference Board surveys of corporate personnel policies and responses to union organizing efforts. Cohort: B G.

1894 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
*Toil and Toxics: Worker Responses to Workplace Hazards*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1991.

Cohort: B G.

1895 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
"Worker Responses to Occupational Risk of Cancer." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 72,3 (August 1990):536-541.

Toxicological data from the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances and worker exposure data from the National Occupational Health Survey are used to construct an occupational cancer risk index. This objective cancer risk measure is strongly correlated with subjective worker-assessed measures of exposure to health hazards in the 1978-80 NLS of Young Men and Young Women. A total of 1,837 NLS respondents were employed in the occupations for which cancer risk information is available. The NLS quit measure is constructed as a variable taking the value of one if the worker quit a job between 1978 and 1980 (men) or between 1980 and 1982 (women). Workers exposed to occupational health hazards, as measured by the objective risk index and the subjective risk perceptions, are more apt to quit their jobs than are otherwise comparable workers not exposed to hazards. They also pursue voice strategies, as measured by their willingness to vote in favor of union representation. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B G.

1896 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
"Worker Responses to Workplace Hazards." *Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law* 12,4 (Winter 1987):665-682.

This paper presents an analysis of individual and collective worker responses to job hazards in the United States, based on data from: the Quality of Employment Survey (1977), the NLS of Young Men (1978), the NLS of Young Women (1980), injury rates from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and quits and strike probabilities from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics. Results indicate that the levels of expressed dissatisfaction, discharges for cause, and strike frequencies are significantly higher in hazardous jobs than in safe jobs. Individual quit strategies, however, are not consistently associated with higher hazard levels. Implications for the design of future information-oriented health and safety policies are discussed. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: B G.

1897 ROBINSON, JAMES C.
"Workplace Hazards and Workers' Desires for Union Representation." *Journal of Labor Research* 9,3 (Summer 1988):237-249.

Recent economic studies have interpreted labor unions as facilitating the expression of collective worker "voice" as a complement to individual voice and exit strategies that can be adopted by workers acting alone. The influence of job characteristics on worker desires for union representation is examined using 3 data sets that contain explicit information on preferences. Since several sample selection and variable measurement issues have plagued previous studies, this study uses the union and nonunion samples of the 1978 Young Men's National Longitudinal Survey, and the 1980 Young Women's National Longitudinal Survey. Consistent with the union voice hypothesis, results indicate that workers expressing pro-union sentiments are much more likely than anti-union workers to be employed in jobs with hazardous or otherwise disagreeable working conditions. Finally, Farber (1983) and Freeman (1986) find that the market for union jobs is constrained by management resistance to organizing campaigns. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B G.

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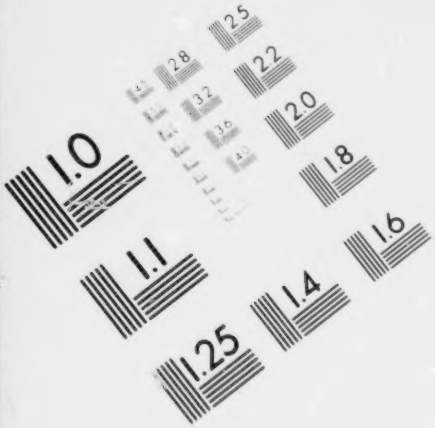
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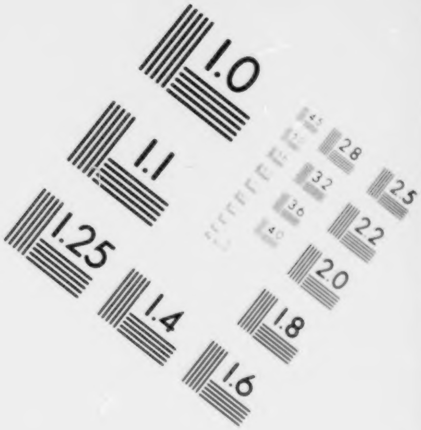
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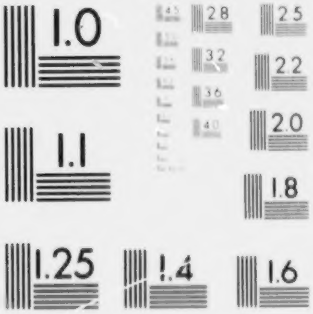
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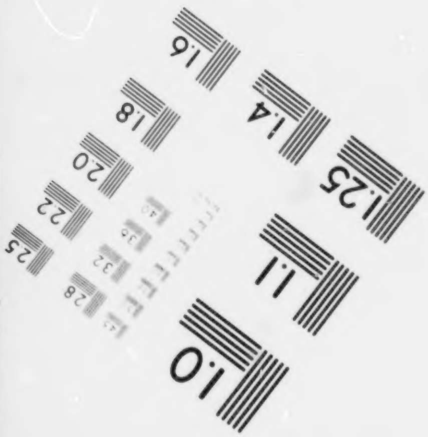
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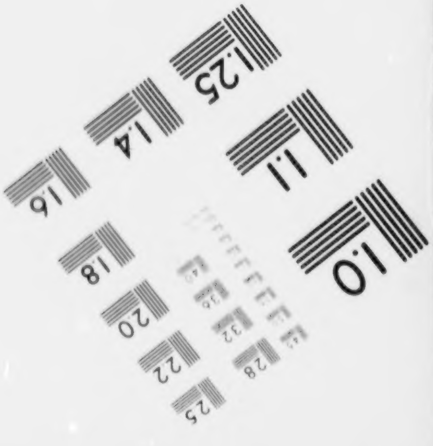
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1898 RODERICK, ROGER D.
"Changes in Job Status of Out-of-School Youth." In: *Years for Decision, Volume 2*. Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1974.

The chapter shows that the increase in rate of pay for young white women from 1968 to 1969 was almost twice that for young black women. The changes are shown to be related to occupation and education. The movement from one employer to another at that time is correlated with education, occupation, length of service in former job, rate of pay, job satisfaction, job attachment, marital status, and residence. Two noteworthy results of an employer change seem to be a higher rate of pay, and a greater perception of job satisfaction by the employees. Changes in geographic location are correlated with occupation, education, change in marital status, and prospective mobility in 1968. The consequences of changing one's geographical location seem to be a greater likelihood for change in job satisfaction and a much smaller increase in rate of pay for those who change locations than for those who did not move. Cohort: G.

1899 RODERICK, ROGER D.
"Summary." In: *Years for Decision, Volume 2*. Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1977.

Most of the young women in the study who were enrolled in school in 1968 were also enrolled in 1969. Approximately 30 percent of those enrolled both years had revised their educational goals from 1968 to 1969. Wage changes from 1968 to 1969 were more favorable to whites (and/or those who changed employers) than blacks (and/or those who kept the same job). The consequences of geographic mobility remained unclear, and although those who moved were more likely to be employed, they were also more likely to report a lower increase in rate of pay. 'Knowledge of the world of work' shows a strong positive relationship to educational attainment and scores on mental ability tests, although the intercolor variation persists. Cohort: G.

1900 RODERICK, ROGER D. and DAVIS, JOSEPH M.
"Correlates of Atypicality of Occupational Assignment Among Young Women." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America, 1972. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972.

This study examines the correlates of atypical occupational assignment. For both whites and blacks, women in atypical occupations are less educated and are from lower socioeconomic backgrounds as compared to those in typical occupations. Also, women in the atypical occupations are more likely to hold full-time jobs, to report stronger work attachment and to be extrinsically motivated in their labor market behavior. In addition, atypical workers usually attain higher rates of pay compared to atypicals. Cohort: G.

1901 RODERICK, ROGER D. and DAVIS, JOSEPH M.
"Knowledge of the World of Work." In: *Years for Decision, Volume 2*. Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1974.

This article analyzes young women's 'knowledge of the world of work' in 1968 and 1969. Respondents were given a ten-question test to determine their familiarity with different occupations. The results were then compared with possible determinants, such as age, color, education, and other outside influences. Of these, color and education, as well as labor force experience, seem to have the greatest effect on the test scores. Some consequences of knowing the world of work appear to be higher pay, a lower rate of unemployment, and a white- collar job. Cohort: G.

1902 RODERICK, ROGER D. and DAVIS, JOSEPH M.
*Years for Decision, Volume 2: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experiences of Young Women.* Volume 2. Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1974.

Data from both the first and second surveys of the NLS of Young Women are used to examine school enrollment and educational aspirations and their correlates. Findings show that as young women get older, they become more realistic in their aspirations. Also explored are changes in job status among out-of-school youth, such as change in rate of pay and interfirm and geographic movement. 'Knowledge of the world of work' appears to have a positive effect on rate of pay and unemployment. Some of young women's behavior patterns are compared with those of the young men, and differences are generally explained by the eighteen-month difference in first interview dates (Young Men-Oct. 1966; Young Women-Feb. 1968). Cohort: G.

1903 RODERICK, ROGER D. and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Changes in Job Status of Employed Out-of-School Youth." In: *Years for Decision*, Volume 3. Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1976.

Almost half of the young women respondents who were employed and out of school changed employers from 1968 to 1970. Apparent correlates of interfirm movement include: education, occupation, length of service, prospective mobility, residence, and a change in marital status. Some consequences of changing employers are: change in rate of pay increases, a change in occupation, acquisition of occupational training, and a higher degree of job satisfaction. Cohort: G.

1904 RODERICK, ROGER D. and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Stability and Change in Labor Force and Employment Status among Non-Students." *In: Years for Decision, Volume 3.* Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1976.

Labor force participation of young women from 1968 to 1970 is examined using: (1) the mean number of weeks in the labor force during the 12- month period preceding the survey; (2) the percent of respondents spending 52 weeks in the labor force during the period; (3) the percent with any weeks of employment during the period; and (4) the mean number of weeks employed during the 12 months prior to a survey for those with any unemployment during the period. Just over 30 percent of the young women employed in 1968, who married between 1968 and 1970, had left the labor force by 1970. Unemployment seems to be more common and to occur for a longer time for high school dropouts than for those who completed high school. Education, however, appears to bear no regular relationship with change in unemployment experience. Cohort: G.

1905 RODERICK, ROGER D. and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Summary." *In: Years for Decision, Volume 3.* Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1976.

About two-fifths of the young women interviewed in 1968 had changed their plans for age 35 by the time of their interview in 1970. These revised plans are consistent with observed rates of labor force participation of women aged 35-44. Also, more young women are unemployed in 1970 than in 1968. Among non-married young women who were employed in 1968, 30 percent of those who married by 1970 withdrew from the labor force as opposed to only four percent of those who remained unmarried. Almost one-half of the nonstudent employed young women changed employers at least once between 1968 and 1970, with slightly fewer blacks having done so voluntarily. Other correlates of interfirm movement are a change in marital status, change in geographical location, change in occupation or rate of pay, acquisition of training, and a change in job satisfaction. Cohort: G.

1906 RODERICK, ROGER D. and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
*Years for Decision, Volume 3: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Young Women.* Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1976.

Data from the first three interviews of Young Women aged 14-24 in January 1968 are used to study educational and labor market experience. School enrollment status and educational aspirations and their correlates from 1970 are examined and compared with the 1968 figures, as are the respondent's plans for age 35. Unemployment of nonstudents is explored and is found to be more common for high school dropouts than graduates. Education appears, however, to bear no regular relationship with change in unemployment experience. Correlates and consequences of interfirm movement are investigated, with almost half of the respondents who were employed and out of school changing employers from 1968 to 1970. Most consequences, such as rate of pay and degree of job satisfaction, appear to increase with interfirm movement. Cohort: G.

1907 RODERICK, ROGER D. and SHEA, JOHN R.
"Typing, Shorthand, and Occupational Assignments of Women: Some Black-White Differentials." Report. Manpower Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1972.

The purpose of the paper is to examine some of the factors that may help explain aggregate black-white differences in having had typing and/or shorthand while in high school, and in having used such training in occupations ostensibly requiring typing and/or shorthand skills. Data are from the NLS of Young Women, with the subsets under consideration consisting of those who were full-time employees and had completed exactly 12 years of high school. While urban/non-urban variation in typing-shorthand training was slight, black youth from the urban South were less likely to have such training than were black youth from urban non-South. A positive relationship was found between mental ability and exposure to typing and shorthand. In terms of occupational assignment, typing and shorthand training was directly related to occupancy of clerical jobs in general, but a small proportion of those with such training (especially among blacks) were in jobs most likely to actually require typing and shorthand skills. Cohort: G.

1908 RODERICK, ROGER D.; SHEA, JOHN R.; and KIM, SOOKON.
"Unemployment Experiences of Nonstudents." In: *Years for Decision, Volume 1*. Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1971.

Unemployment of young female nonstudents is examined in order to ascertain how much influence demand conditions have on unemployment and to describe some personal correlates of unemployed out-of-school young women. Marital status, age, race, and educational attainment are all shown to be related to the employment rate. Occupation, attitude, and rate of pay all appear to be related as well. The federal minimum wage affects this last factor, however, and an analysis of this has not been done. Cohort: G.

1909 RODERICK, ROGER D.; ZELLER, FREDERICK A.; and DAVIS, JOSEPH M.
"Employment Patterns." In: *Years for Decision, Volume 1*. Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1971.

This article examines the types of employment of young women and their relationship to race, marital and family status, education, and training, as well as labor market characteristics. Rate-of-pay is next examined, and is shown to correlate positively with educational attainment. Type of occupation appears to be related to rate of pay as well, although differently for whites than for blacks. Child care is also discussed. Cohort: G.

1910 RODGERS, JOSEPH L.
"Adolescent Behavior--Family and Non Family Influences." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of Oklahoma, 455 West Lindsey, Norman, OK 73019.

We request support for a second continuation of a previously funded project lasting 3+ years. The goal of the overall project has been to examine the adolescent development of "transition behaviors," including mild deviance, delinquency, and sexuality. More specifically, we have been studying the role that different individuals play in influencing adolescents to engage (or not to engage) in transition behaviors. We have used two complementary datasets, an intact school longitudinal dataset (the ADSEX data) and a nationally representative dataset (the NLSY data); both data sources have sibling information and measures of deviance and sexuality. Our general approach has involved comparing adolescent pairs (siblings, best friends, and other friends) that reflect different shared environments. In the proposed continuation we wish to extend our interest to a wider group of family members using the NLSY data. In our Intra-generational Study (designed for the first two years of our continuation), we will investigation relationships between twins, siblings, cousins, second- cousins, and step-cousins. In our Inter-generational Study (designed for the third and fourth years of our continuation), we will investigate links between mother-child, uncle-niece, uncle-nephew, aunt-niece, and aunt- nephew. These various links can be used within our conceptual framework to study the similarity of individuals who share different levels of family environment and genetic relatedness. The dependent variables in which we have interest include measures of problem behaviors, the home environment, and intellectual ability in children aged 6-14+; and deviance, sexuality, and intellectual ability as variables linking the two generations. The long-range goals of our project are the same as in our original proposal: To develop understanding of environmental influences on developing children (using family data to control for some genetic confounds) in regards "transition behaviors." Cohort: Y.

1911 RODGERS, JOSEPH L.; HARRIS, DAVID F.; and VICKERS, KAREN BRADLEY.
"Seasonality of First Coitus in the U.S." *Social Biology* 39 (Spring/Summer 1992):1-14.

Recent attention to causes of seasonality of births leads to an interest in seasonality patterns in the antecedents to birth, including gestational length, conception, and coital activity. In this paper we study the beginning of the process: first intercourse among adolescents and young adults. Analysis of a small and local dataset is suggestive that loss of virginity is particularly likely during the summer. A test of this "Summer Vacation Theory" using a large national dataset supports the generality of the phenomenon. Further, a prediction that seasonality patterns will change during the transition from high school to work and college is tested and supported. The existence of both biological and psycho-social mechanisms is suggested. Policy implications are reviewed. Cohort: Y.

1912 RODGERS, JOSEPH L. and ROWE, DAVID C.
"Problem Behaviors in Childhood: Behavior-Genetics Modeling of National Data." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

Using the NLSY child-mother data, the authors link Behavioral Problem Index scores for a large number of siblings and cousins and a smaller number of twins and second-cousins. With a behavior-genetics method from DeFries and Fulcher (1985), indicators of kinship similarity and differences are analyzed into sources attributable to heredity, common environment, and a residual that represents a combination of unique environment and measurement error. This residual is further analyzed to locate specific sources of unique environmental effects. When the residuals correlate with individual-level features of the home environment (as measured by the Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment--HOME--inventory), these features are implicated as possible sources that create differences between siblings that can lead to differences in their childhood behavior problems. Such measures include ones related to parental attention, parental discipline, and intellectual stimulation. Cohort: Y C.

1913 RODGERS, JOSEPH L.; ROWE, DAVID C.; and HARRIS, DAVID.
"Older Sibling Influence on Adolescent Sexuality: Inferring Process Models from Family Composition Patterns." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

Rodgers and Rowe (1988) used the ADSEX (Adolescent Sexuality) data to show that younger siblings are systematically more sexually active that older siblings. The current study uses national data from the NLSY to further explore this relationship. First, the NLSY dataset is analyzed to determine if the local patterns in the ADSEX data hold up within a national dataset; the NLSY data do suggest the same birth order results as the ADSEX data. Second, several process oriented models to explain this phenomenon are proposed, and tested by inspecting patterns of sexual activity in relation to family structure patterns. Three major explanatory models and one artifactual model are investigated, including a telescoping hypothesis (the artifactual theory), an older sibling "modeling of behavior" hypothesis, a "sibling opportunity" hypothesis, and a physical maturation hypothesis. Slight support for an opportunity model is found in white older sisters and younger brothers, and strong support for a maturational interpretation is obtained. Cohort: Y.

1914 RODGERS, JOSEPH L. and VICKERS, KAREN.
"The Seasonality of Onset of Adolescent Sexuality." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America, 1990.

Recent attention to seasonality of births leads to an interest in seasonality patterns in the antecedents to birth, including gestational length, conception, and coital activity. In this paper the authors begin at the very beginning of the process and study the seasonality of the onset of sexual intercourse. Data come from two sources, the ADSEX (Adolescent Sexuality) data and the NLSY data. Analysis of the ADSEX data suggests a summer peak in onset of adolescent coitus. This finding suggests a simple "Summer Vacation Theory" in which the likelihood of a virgin adolescent making the transition to nonvirginity increases immediately after school is out for the summer. This theory is then tested by cross-validating patterns in the ADSEX data against those in the NLSY data. The patterns in this national dataset match those from ADSEX, in that a large peak is found in June and, to a lesser extent, in July. These patterns are consistent across race and period, although some minor differences between Hispanics and other races and between high school and college onset are noted and interpreted. Cohort: Y.

1915 RODGERS, JOSEPH LEE.
"Seasonality of Menarche Among U.S. Females." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

Recent interest in birth seasonality leads to research on the proximal and distal variables that could cause seasonality in birth distributions. Menarche is one such distal variable. Investigation of data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) shows a strong summer peak in reported menarche among a representative sample of over 6000 U.S. women. The pattern is consistent across race and age. In addition, data on age at menarche are available as well. A theoretical structure is defined and tested linking month of menarche to subsequent coital activity and eventually to birth seasonality. Further, both age and month of menarche can be used to test a recent theory suggesting nonlinear (and thus seasonal) patterns in physiological growth. Cohort: Y.

1916 RODGERS, JOSEPH LEE and BUSTER, MAURY.
"Seasonality of Menarche Among U.S. Females: Correlates and Linkages." *In: Human Reproductive Ecology: Interactions of Environment, Fertility, Behavior*, K. Campbell and J. Wood, (eds.), New York Academy of Sciences, 1994.

This paper documents a strong seasonal pattern in month of first menstruation among U.S. females, and searches for explanations of the pattern. Most previous research on seasonality of menarche has occurred using European data, where peaks have been observed in both summer and winter. Elevation, light, and urban/rural status have been suggested as possible explanatory variables. Frequencies of self-reported month of menarche are computed for 6000 women in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. When these data were disaggregated by race, June/July remained the peak for menarche across Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics. This consistent pattern begs for an explanation. Correlations between a menarche dummy variable and other variables from three different domains were computed: Physical characteristics, personality measures, and family characteristics. Several of these correlations were significantly different from 0, but none were large enough to be impressive. Kinship structure in the NLSY dataset were used to partition variability into genetic and shared environmental sources. In this analysis, females who were more closely related to one another were more likely to be similar in their menarche seasonality. In summary, the study documented a strong summer peak in first menstruation. Kinship patterns suggested a biological basis. Correlations with physical, personality, and family variables were trivially small. Cohort: Y.

1917 RODGERS, JOSEPH LEE; ROWE, DAVID C.; and HARRIS, DAVID F.
"Sibling Differences in Adolescent Sexual Behavior: Inferring Process Models from Family Composition Patterns." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 54,1 (February 1992):142-152.

Rodgers and Rowe (1988) used the Adolescent Sexuality (ADSEX) data to show that younger siblings are systematically more sexually active at a given age than older siblings. The current study uses national data--the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY)--to further explore this relationship. First, the NLSY data set is analyzed to determine if the local patterns in the ADSEX data replicate within a national data set; the NLSY data do suggest the same birth order results as the ADSEX data. Second, several process oriented models to explain this phenomenon are proposed, and tested by inspecting patterns of sexual activity in relation to family structure patterns. One artifactual model and three explanatory models are investigated, including a telescoping hypothesis, an older sibling modeling of behavior hypothesis, a sibling opportunity hypothesis, and a physical maturation hypothesis. Very slight support for an opportunity model is found for white older sisters and white younger brothers. Stronger support for a maturational interpretation is obtained. Other potential explanatory processes are discussed. Cohort: Y.

1918 RODGERS, JOSEPH LEE; ROWE, DAVID C.; and LI, CHENGCHANG.
"Beyond Nature Vs. Nurture: DF Analysis of Nonshared Influences on Problem Behaviors." Forthcoming: *Developmental Psychology* 30,3 (May 1994).

DeFries and Fulker (1985) proposed a regression modeling approach--since named DF Analysis--that separates heredity and common environmental influences using scores from kinship pairs. A number of adaptations have been developed and used in empirical research that demonstrate the breadth of application of DF Analysis. We begin by reviewing past work and the several DF Analysis extensions that have been suggested. Following, we describe a new extension of DF Analysis in which measured indicators of the nonshared environment are added to the model. These indicators represent specific sources of environmental influence that cause related children to be different from one another. We present two empirical studies using over 7000 5-11 year-old children from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). Within the NLSY we identify twin, full-sibling, half-sibling, and cousin pairs. The first study is a validity analysis of kinship height and weight data. The second study demonstrates the nonshared environmental extension through an analysis of problem behavior scores. Specific nonshared environmental influences that are investigated are spanking by the mother, reading by the mother, and quality of the home environment. Cohort: Y.

1919 RODGERS, JOSEPH LEE; ROWE, DAVID C.; and MAY, KIM.
"DF Analysis of NLSY IQ/Achievement Data: Nonshared Environmental Influences." Working Paper, Norman: Department of Psychology, University of Oklahoma, March 1994.

DeFries and Fulker (1985) proposed DF Analysis to measure genetic and shared environmental variance in kinship data. We use an adaptation of DF Analysis that can simultaneously account for genetic, shared environmental, and nonshared environmental influences within the same model. We fit this model to achievement measures from 5 to 12-year-old children from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY). The NLSY is a large national sample containing information to link kinship pairs at multiple levels, including cousins, half-siblings, full-siblings, and twins. 1044 pairs were identified by a kinship linking algorithm. The modeling approach measures heritability (h2) and shared environmental variance (c2), and tests for nonshared environmental influences. Potential nonshared influences that are tested include amount a mother reads to a child, books the child has, visits to the museum, visits to the theater, maternal spanking, and a general measure of the quality of the home environment. Several theoretical predictions are tested and supported. In particular, museum visits accounted for variance in a math test, books owned accounted for variance in reading recognition scores, and a general measure of the home environment accounted for variance in general cognitive ability. Cohort: Y.

1920 ROGERS, DAVID EDWARD.
"The Effects of Individual and Occupational Characteristics on the Career Paths of Young Males." Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1982.

Researchers have long been interested in factors influencing the initial labor force attachment and subsequent mobility of young workers. Many investigators examine various human capital investments that individuals undertake to differentiate themselves and improve their market position. Other researchers maintain that augmenting an individual's stock of human capital yields an insignificant marginal return because employment opportunities are non-existent or highly restricted. This view posits that labor markets are segmented and that discrimination, certain systematic factors, and even random effects can start workers off in bad jobs, and once there, antiwork behavior is reinforced, thereby creating a dead-end situation. This debate prompts several questions for analysis. First, can the existence of a secondary sector be documented and what are its characteristics? Second, who gets these bad jobs? Are there differential characteristics of these workers that might attribute the segmentation to heterogeneity in the population? Finally, to what extent is there mobility over time between good and bad jobs? The research provides an empirical test of the dead-end hypothesis, i.e., that a set of jobs restrict subsequent mobility. Of key interest is the extent to which it is the characteristics of the jobs or unobservable individual differences which cause this effect. The research uses recent information from the NLS of Young Men and the Dictionary of Occupational Titles to construct four-year work histories for 358 young males as they leave formal schooling. While this sample exhibits what can only be called a substantial amount of intersegment mobility, there is some evidence that suggests that the sector of past employment has an independent effect on sector of current employment. When controls for unobservable heterogeneity are incorporated, all evidence of sector persistence is eliminated. This suggests that it is not the past sector of employment per se which creates the observed persistence, but rather characteristics unique to the individuals. Cohort: B.

1921 ROGERS, GEORGE E.

"The Relationship Between Industrial Arts Education and Secondary Students' Performance in Mathematics Utilizing Data from the NLSY." Ed.D. Dissertation. University of Missouri--Columbia, 1989.

This study examined the relationship between industrial arts course participation and a student's performance in mathematics. The data utilized in the study were retrieved from the NLSY, specifically the transcript survey tapes. The NLSY respondents were categorized as either participants or non-participants in industrial arts courses. The non-participant group was assumed to represent the general education student population. The industrial arts group was divided into construction, drafting, electrical/mechanical, and metals sub-groups. The industrial arts exposure was examined as both a simultaneous enrollment with mathematics and also as a previous treatment to the mathematics course. A point biserial correlation statistical treatment was used to determine the relationship. An analysis of the statistical treatment indicated that industrial arts does not provide a significant positive enhancement to a student's mathematics performance. Moreover, students enrolled in industrial arts and mathematics simultaneously had significantly lower mathematics grade means than their general education counterparts. However, data indicated that students previously exposed to drafting and electrical/mechanical courses had higher mean mathematics grades than general education students. The relationship between the different industrial arts program areas was examined utilizing six orthogonal comparisons. These comparisons indicated that there was no significant difference between the mathematics performance of students in the different industrial arts program areas. [UMI ADG90-10595] Cohort: Y.

1922 ROGERS, STACY J. and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"Family Effects on Children's Social and Emotional Outcomes: The Impact of Marital Quality and Mother-Child Interaction Patterns." Presented: Cincinnati, Annual Meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, August 1991.

This paper assesses the impact of marital quality and mother-child interaction patterns on children's self-esteem and maternal reports of child behavior problems. Persistent marital conflict, however low level, may affect the interaction patterns of mothers and their children, which in turn influences children's behavioral and emotional development. Also, the extent to which children's self-esteem may mediate the effects of marital conflict and mother- child interaction on children's behavior problems is investigated. The potential differences for stepfather families compared to intact families are also assessed. A sample of 688 8 to 11 year old children and their mothers and fathers or stepfathers from the NLSY in 1988 were used to investigate these questions. It was found that supportive marital relationships have positive, direct affects on the quality of the mother/child interaction. Emotionally positive and supportive interactions between mothers and their children are significantly related to increased child self-esteem and reports of fewer behavior problems in children. Children's self-esteem and behavior problems are also directly affected by the level of conflict in the parents' marital relationship. High marital conflict is significantly related to lower child self-esteem and reports of more child behavior problems. Children's self-esteem is significantly, negatively related to their reported level of behavior problems. Cohort: Y C.

1924 ROGERS, STACY J.; PARCEL, TOBY L.; and MENAGHAN, ELIZABETH G.
"The Effects of Maternal Working Conditions and Mastery on Child Behavior Problems: Studying the Intergenerational Transmission of Social Control." *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 32,2 (June 1991):145-164.

This paper assesses the impact of maternal sense of mastery and maternal working conditions on maternal perceptions of children's behavior problems as a means to study the transmission of social control across generations. Data from a sample of 521 employed mothers and their four-to-six-year-old children from the NLSY in 1986 are utilized. Regarding working conditions, the authors consider mother's hourly wage, work hours, and job content including involvement with things (vs. people), the requisite level of physical activity, and occupational complexity. Also considered are maternal and child background and current family characteristics, including marital status, family size, and home environment. Maternal mastery was related to fewer reported behavior problems among children. Lower involvement with people and higher involvement with things, as well as low physical activity, were related significantly to higher levels of perceived problems. In addition, recent changes in maternal marital status, including maternal marriage or remarriage, increased reports of problems; stronger home environments had the opposite effect. The authors interpret these findings as suggesting how maternal experiences of control in the workplace and personal resources of control can influence the internalization of control in children. Cohort: Y C.

1925 ROMERO, CAROL JUSENIUS.

"Retirement and Older American's Participation in Volunteer Activities." In: *Problem Isn't Age: Work and Older Americans*, S.H. Sandell, ed., New York: Praeger, 1987.

This article provides an overview of voluntarism in the United States and characterizes who volunteers and why. Data from national surveys on voluntarism indicate that relatively few adults (less than a third in 1981) perform volunteer work for formal organizations, and that voluntarism is greater among younger than older adults and greater among older women than older men. Analysis of three ACTION programs designed for senior volunteers indicates that a large majority of participants are unmarried women living alone. Data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Mature Men and Mature Women indicate that male voluntarism is not affected by race, marital status, age, or health status. It also is unaffected by employment status, amount of time employed, years since retirement, or continued work after retirement. Voluntarism is greater among men who are more financially secure, more educated, have a desire to remain active, and live outside cities in areas with low unemployment rates. Regardless of type, volunteer activity is more likely to be practiced among more educated women with a history of volunteering. Lower rates of voluntarism are associated with not working and lower income from assets for men, while these factors affect only social-welfare voluntarism of women. Includes references. [AgeLine] Cohort: M W.

1926 RONES, PHILIP L.
"The Retirement Decision: A Question of Opportunity." Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Dept of Labor, 1980.

The purpose of this paper was to discuss: (1) the problems in using labor force data to study casual factors of retirement trends; (2) the anticipation impact of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act (ADEA); and (3) the political labor supply of current retirees. Current Population Survey data was analyzed, using results from other research such as the 1968 and 1969 Survey of Newly Entitled Beneficiaries, the Retirement History Study, the National Longitudinal Survey, and the 1974 Louis Harris Survey. Men and women in the 60-64 and 65+ age groups were analyzed separately. It was found that: (1) the complexity of forces influencing the retirement decision makes it difficult to infer causalities from labor force participation rate trends, since the impact of a single factor can easily be hidden by countering factors; (2) it is likely that the 1978 Amendments to the ADEA will have little short-term impact on the retirement decision; and (3) little is yet known about the extent to which people older than the "normal" retirement age wish to work. It was noted that the Department of Labor has contracted to do additional research on these subjects, which should dispel some of the confusion currently surrounding them. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

1927 RONES, PHILIP L. and HERZ, DIANE E.
"Labor Market Problems of Older Workers." Report, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1989.

This report, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, analyzes labor market problems of displaced older workers. It reviews the available data on the extent and nature of unemployment, discouragement, and displacement and focuses on institutional arrangements, such as pension rules and the supply of part-time jobs that may limit the employment opportunities for older workers. Cohort: M W.

1928 ROSEN, HARVEY S.
"The Impact of U.S. Tax Laws on the Labor Supply of Married Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1974.

Payroll and progressive income taxes play an enormous role in the American fiscal system. It is therefore of some importance to know the extent to which they influence work incentives. Some econometric evidence is presented on the effects of taxes on married women, a group of growing importance in the American labor force. A testable model of labor supply is developed which permits statistical estimation of a "coefficient of tax perception." Unlike previous models of labor supply, it allows for the possibility that the wage may depend on the number of hours worked. Contrary to much of the literature, results strongly suggest that marginal tax rates do have an important impact on labor force behavior. Cohort: W.

1929 ROSEN, HARVEY S.
"Tax Illusion and the Labor Supply of Married Women." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 58 (May 1976):167-72.

This study discusses the impact of tax rates on the labor supply of married women. The most important empirical result is that married women correctly perceive the wedge between the gross and net wage that is imposed by the income tax. That is, their labor supply decisions are based upon the after-tax wage, as suggested by basic economic theory. Cohort: W.

1930 ROSEN, HARVEY S.
"Taxes in a Labor Supply Model with Joint Wage Hour Determination." *Econometrica* 44 (May 1976):485-507.

Using cross-section data on white married women for the year 1976, a model of labor supply which permits statistical estimation of a "coefficient of tax perception" is studied. The model allows for the possibility that the wage may depend upon the number of hours worked. The results suggest that marginal tax rates have an important impact on labor market behavior. Cohort: W.

1931 ROSENBAUM, EMILY and KANDEL, DENISE B.
"Early Onset of Adolescent Sexual Behavior and Drug Involvement." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 52,3 (August 1990):783-798.

This paper investigated the relationship between drug use and sexual activity prior to age sixteen using data from two youngest birth cohorts (N=2,711) from the NLSY. When other important risk factors were controlled, reported prior use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illicit drugs greatly increased the risk of early sexual activity for adolescent males and females. [ERIC EJ419734] Cohort: Y.

1932 ROSENBERG, HARRY M.
"The Influence of Fertility Strategies on the Labor Force Status of American Wives." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972.

This dissertation examines the influence on a married woman's labor force participation of four indicators of her "fertility strategy": (1) her current age; (2) age at time of her first birth; (3) number of children ever born; and (4) age of her youngest child. The author estimates that each additional child is associated with a five percentage point reduction in female labor force participation. If this relationship has held historically, then declining family size since 1900 has accounted for about half of the observed increase in labor force participation rates since the beginning of the century. Cohort: W.

1933 ROSENBERG, SAM.
"Economic Contractions and Racial Differentials in Male Job Mobility." *Industrial Relations* 26,3 (Fall 1987):291-295.

Using data drawn from the National Longitudinal Surveys, the effects of the economic contraction of 1969-1975 on the occupational mobility of older black and white male workers was examined. The sample contained 440 black and 1,041 white males who: (1) reported a current occupation, (2) were not enrolled in school, and (3) indicated their major activity during the survey week was either "working" or "with a job but not at work." It was limited to the years 1966, 1969, and 1975. Occupational standing was measured with the one-digit Census occupation and the Duncan socioeconomic status index (SES), an ordinal prestige scale assigning a rank between 0-97 to each of the 3-digit 1960 Census occupations. Overall, in 1969, whites held positions with an average SES value of 42.83, while those held by blacks averaged 21.91. The average SES scores were virtually the same in 1969 and 1975. Although many workers changed positions, these fluctuations balanced out. Accumulated evidence concerning two economic contractions in the early 1980s suggests that black men were more negatively affected by the economic conditions than were white men. Moreover, black men who lost their jobs were less likely to locate other positions than white men. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: M.

1934 ROSENBERG, SAM.
"Occupational Mobility and Short Cycles." In: *The Dynamics of Labour Market Segmentation*, Frank Wilkinson, ed., New York:Academic Press, 1981.

The author examined the impact of cyclical fluctuations, during 1966-75, on the occupational experience of older male workers. Within a labor market segmentation framework, the questions analyzed were: (1) what is the extent of upward occupational mobility from the secondary sector to the primary sector in times of economic expansion; (2) what is the extent of downward occupational mobility from the primary sector to the secondary sector during economic downturns; (3) what is the degree of permanence of upward occupational mobility over the business cycle; and (4) what racial differentials exist in mobility patterns? The findings suggest that there is some upward mobility from the secondary sector to the primary sector during the expansion phase of the business cycle. However, many workers return to the secondary sector during economic slumps. The particular mobility patterns observed correlate to a degree with trends in labor demand, as measured by fluctuations in the size of different occupations over the business cycle, and the extent of unemployment in those occupations. Cohort: M.

1935 ROSENBERG, SAM.
"Racial Differences in Younger Male Occupational Mobility over the Business Cycle, 1966-1975." Proceedings of the Thirty-eighth Annual Industrial Relations Research Association (1986):391-399.

This paper examines the effects of cyclical fluctuations during 1966-1975 on the occupational mobility of younger black and white male workers. Blacks were more likely to be found at the bottom of the occupational hierarchy than were whites in 1966, 1969, and 1975. Both groups moved up the occupational structure over the time period. However, whites beginning in the same occupation as blacks generally improved their occupational standing more than did blacks. Cohort: B.

1936 ROSENFELD, RACHEL A.
"Race and Sex Differences in Career Dynamics." *American Sociological Review* 45 (August 1980):583-609.

In this paper, career differences by race and sex are analyzed. Careers are defined as trajectories of socioeconomic status and wages and are described by a linear differential equation model. It is assumed that the different groups defined by race and sex tend to be in different labor markets and economic sectors and to face different opportunity structures even within labor market divisions. This assumption guides predictions for and interpretation of results with respect to various aspects of career inequality: initial status and wage level; potential status and wage levels; effects of human capital, family background, and family of procreation variables on initial and potential wage and status levels; and speed of advancement. Pooling of cross-sections and time- series techniques are used to estimate the model, with data from the NLS of Young Men and Women. Cohort: B G.

1937 ROSENFELD, RACHEL A.
"Women's Employment Patterns and Occupational Achievements." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin, 1976. Also in Social Science Research 7 (March 1978):61-80.

The author investigates the relationship between employment patterns and occupational advancement. Because women have less extensive and continuous employment, they invest less in human capital, have fewer opportunities for job mobility and gain fewer occupational rewards over their work lives. A small but statistically significant effect of employment experience on occupational status was found for white women, but not for non-whites. Cohort: W.

1938 ROSENFELD, RACHEL A.
"Women's Intergenerational Occupational Mobility." *American Sociological Review* 43 (February 1978):36-46.

This study examines an intergenerational mobility matrix of father's occupation by mother's occupation by daughter's occupation by race by age. The findings indicate that both mother's occupation and father's occupation are significant dimensions of women's intergenerational occupational mobility. In cases in which the mother had been employed when the daughter was 15 years of age, the mother's occupation had a more significant effect on the daughter's occupational destination than the father's. The mother's occupation was determined to be a true effect of occupational level rather than an effect primarily of maternal employment outside the home at any occupation. Cohort: W.

1939 ROSENFELD, RACHEL A.
"Women's Occupational Careers: Individual and Structural Explanations." *Sociology of Work and Occupations* 6 (August 1979):283-311.

Men tend to move up in status over their work lives; women tend to remain at the same level. Two types of explanations can be used to explain this difference: (1) those focusing on individual characteristics which tend to vary by sex, especially employment patterns; and (2) those focusing on the differences in opportunity structure by sex. Research is reviewed which attempts to examine more directly the effect of individual versus structural factors on occupational achievement. While the evidence is not clear-cut, it does suggest more attention be paid in quantitative research on women's achievements to the structure of opportunity. Cohort: W.

1940 ROSENFELD, RACHEL A. and NIELSEN, FRANCOIS.
"Inequality and Careers: A Dynamic Model of Socioeconomic Achievement." *Sociological Methods and Research* 12,3 (February 1984):279-321.

Socioeconomic careers involve a process of attainment. One model that explicitly recognizes this is a simple linear differential equation model. This article shows how such a model can be used to describe careers in terms of entry levels and their determinants, potential levels and their determinants, and the rate of achievement. Such models, while conceptually simple, have some statistical complications over usual models used when it comes time to estimate them. The second half of the article describes some of these complications and ways of dealing with them. Cohort: B G.

1941 ROSENMAN, LINDA S.
"Marital Status Change and Labor Force Readjustments: An Analysis of Female Heads of Families." Ph.D. Dissertation, Washington University (St. Louis), 1977.

A sample of 275 female heads of families was drawn from the NLS of Mature Women. Functions for the values of home, market, and leisure time were estimated and dollar values for each of the three uses of time were calculated for each woman in the sample. These three values were used as a basis for an investigation of the factors affecting labor supply of women before and after their marriage ended, and changes in labor supply and labor force participation over the time period in which marital status changed from married spouse present to unmarried. The results suggest that the labor force behavior of these women is strongly influenced by changes in the relative values of home, market, and leisure time, as well as by the typically sharp drop in family income that occurs with loss of a husband. A model predicting the probability that a woman will invest in training when her marriage ends is also estimated. Cohort: W.

1942 ROSENTHAL, EVELYN R.
"Structural Patterns of Women's Occupational Choice." Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1974.

The sex structure of occupations cannot be predicted on the basis of job relevant traits of women. The view that occupations chosen by women are a response to special traits of women that make them more suitable for traditionally female jobs receives no support from an analysis of the work experience and job relevant traits of a national sample of working women (the NLS of Mature Women (N = 5083) who were 30-44 years old in 1966). The work relevant characteristics examined are: low financial motivation to work, low geographical mobility potential, lack of interest in job advancement, and low labor force commitment. A mature women's occupational choices are less dependent on her early socialization than on aspects of her current environment as determined by the structure of her family of procreation and the opportunities presented by employers and other occupational gatekeepers. This hypothesis is examined using Census reports, published case studies of specific occupations, and interview data from the NLS. Three sets of variables are explored as influential in women's occupational decisions. Social origins, potential occupational attainment, and family life decisions are viewed in a path analytic framework as determinants of women's occupational choices. Examination of the direct and indirect effects of these three sets of variables shows that the work activity of mature women can be viewed as a response to the need to balance non economic family needs with economic rationality. Social origins predict women's occupational choices by socioeconomic level in a manner similar to that of men, but have no effect on women's job choices on the dimension of the degree of male dominance in the occupation. Women's family life decisions, such as the timing of marriage and family building, and choice of spouse also influence women's job choices. Potential occupational attainment, measured by education and experience, affect the job choices of mature working women, mediated by the effects of economic need and family constraints. Cohort: W.

1943 ROSENTHAL, SAUL.
"The Social Ecology of Early Maternal Employment: Effects on Verbal Intelligence and Behavior Problems in a National Sample." Presented: New Orleans, Biennial Meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, March, 1993.

There continues to be a debate surrounding the developmental effects of maternal employment and nonmaternal care during the first year of life. General conclusions are often drawn from small samples, small effect sizes, and without regards to the context within which development is occurring. The present study was designed to explore questions of maternal employment using a social ecology perspective. That is, it is expected that employment effects would be moderated by social context variables. Poverty status at birth and relative maternal intelligence were examined as major social ecology variables. In addition, a number of control variables were included in order to determine the influence of employment within a complex social environment. Results suggest that maternal employment is somewhat related to verbal intelligence outcomes, but only in certain conditions. Verbal intelligence scores for children born below the poverty line and for children born to higher-intelligence mothers were highest for those children whose mothers worked part-time. Differential effects of employment has implications for research and general conclusions that are typically drawn in regards to maternal employment and nonmaternal care. Cohort: Y C.

1944 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R.
"Intergenerational Financial Assistance Over Adult Life-Cycles--Parents and Children." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. University of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk Philadelphia, PA 19104-6297.

The principal objective of the project is to assess how changes in the life course of both parents and children influence the incidence, direction, and magnitudes of financial assistance from parents to their adult children, and the siblings of these children, and from adult children to their parents. Data from all five cohorts of the NLS, Young and Mature Men and Women and the Youth cohort, will be combined and linked to form pairs of siblings and/or parent/child matches stratified by sex and race. Longitudinal information on these matched pairs will be used to obtain estimates, by race and sex, of the importance of intergenerational financial transfers relative to: 1. the incomes of both recipients and of donors; and 2. the amount of public assistance income, by program type, received over the joint life cycles of parents and their adult children. Estimates will also be obtained of: (a) how changes in family structure, wage rates, unemployment spells, incidence of illness, and other life-cycle events in both "generations" jointly influence the flows of finance assistance between them; and (b) the effects of public transfer income on intergenerational family transfers. The analyses will employ estimation procedures and specifications that allow for the existence of time persistent unobservables correlated across generations, for endogenous labor supply and savings behavior, and for strategic behavior. The merged panels of cohort data will thus be used to ascertain how the consequences of differing but contemporaneous life-cycle events experienced by parents and their adult children are shared between and across generations and how public programs affect these intergenerational financial link-ages. Cohort: B G M W Y.

1946 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R.
"Population Growth and Human Capital Investments: Theory and Evidence." *Journal of Political Economy* 98,5 part 2 (October 1990):S38-S70.

This paper reviews evidence from studies that have examined the interrelationships among population growth, investments in human capital, and economic development. The first section discusses the effects of economic growth on fertility and school investment. Section two reviews evidence pertaining to the effects of changes in fertility on human capital. Data from a wide range of international and U.S. data bases are cited including fertility and birthweight information from the NLSY Children. Cohort: Y C.

1947 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Are There Increasing Returns to the Intergenerational Production of Capital? Maternal Schooling and Child Intellectual

Achievement." Working Paper. Prepared for the Workshop "Economic Well-Being of Women and Children," Minneapolis, February 21-23, 1991.

A common empirical finding obtained from data sets describing both high and low-income households is a strong positive correlation between the educational attainment of mothers and measures of the human capital of their children, such as birthweight, survival, educational attainment or health This relationship appears to be robust to "controls" for various measures of income. Two principal hypotheses have been suggested for why maternal education and offspring human capital outcomes are related. First, education may improve the efficiency of human capital production, so that there are increasing returns, intergenerationally, in parental human capital. This idea is embedded in the human capital (self) production model of Ben-Porath (1970) and is incorporated, for example, in the recent growth model of Becker et al. (1990). A second hypothesis is that the educational level of mothers is a function of their endowed or innate human capital, which is positively correlated with that of their children. More generally, it is suggested that unobservables affecting maternal education are correlated with the human capital of children net of any human capital investments in them. Cohort: Y C.

1948 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"The Effect of the Timing and Frequency of Marijuana Use on Fetal Growth Based on Sibling Birth Data." Working Paper, University of Minnesota, 1990.

A sample of 5669 births obtained from the NLSY is studied to investigate the effects of marijuana usage on fetal growth and the sensitivity of findings to the existence of both measured confounding risk factors associated with pregnancies and mothers and unmeasured risk factors characterizing mothers. In the bivariate relationships, infants born to women who smoked marijuana every month of the first trimester weighed 6.7 ounces less than women who did not smoke marijuana in the first trimester. Introducing controls for a large number of measured confounding risk factors identified in prior studies reduces the marijuana effect to 3.3 ounces. However, controlling in addition for all unmeasured attributes of the mother that are invariant across births using information on sibling births increases the estimated impact of marijuana use net of measured risk factors to 5.1 ounces, a value which is 52 percent higher than the standard multiple regression estimate. Further, the estimated marijuana effect obtained from this measure of use, which takes into account frequency and timing, is more than three times as large as the effect based only on a measure of ever-use in the first six months of pregnancy. The authors conclude that it is important to take into account unmeasured risk factors characterizing the mothers of infants in estimating the effects of substance use on fetal growth. Lack of controls for mother characteristics appear to lead to underestimates of the impact on fetal growth of the use of marijuana early into a pregnancy. Cohort: Y.

1949 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Inequality Among Young Adult Siblings, Public Assistance Programs, and Intergenerational Living Arrangements." Preliminary Report, University of Pennsylvania, March 1992.

In this paper, we formulate a model of young-adult, parent and public sector interactions to consider the allocation of parental resources among siblings who are young adults. In particular, we examine the issue of the determination of the distribution of parental housing among young adult children, with particular attention to the role of public welfare programs. We model these decisions as a sample non-cooperative game between young adult children and their parents who take governmental welfare rules concerning assistance as exogenous to their decisions, but actual public support as endogenous. We show that identification of parental decision rules concerning the distribution of cursedness among multiple offspring requires information on the characteristics of parents and of all of the adult children as well as the governmental welfare rules that pertain to the area of residence of the parents and of each of the sibling children who may live apart from the parents. Information on the siblings represented in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) combined with information of state-level welfare rules, by year, is used to obtain estimates of parental co-residence decision rules in terms of the earnings, schooling and fertility choices of their children and potential welfare benefits based on estimation procedures that take into account, to varying degrees, missing information relevant to these decisions. Cohort: Y.

1950 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Inequality at Birth: The Scope for Policy Intervention." *Journal of Econometrics* 50,1 (October/November 1991):205-225.

In this paper, the authors utilize information on birthweight and gestational age among siblings and maternal behaviors relevant to birth outcomes to decompose the inequality (variance) in child health at birth into those components associated with variance in endowments, the correlation between health-relevant behaviors and endowments, and the correlation between health endowments and the environmental variables influencing the household choice set. Estimations are made of: (1) the effects of maternal behaviors, including substance abuse, cigarette smoking, prenatal care, birth spacing and timing, and weight gain on the two birth outcomes; (2) the variance in the health endowment common to the two measures and to siblings; (3) the covariances between the maternal behaviors and health endowments; and (4) the variance in measurement errors for each outcome variable. The results indicate that, despite the importance of many maternal behaviors in influencing birthweight, a substantial fraction of its variance is due to endowment variation. This result appears to be robust to what is assumed about the relative importance of the correlations between household constraints and the responsiveness of health-related parental behavior to endowments. For birthweight, it was found, moreover, that endowment variation is on net reinforced by parental resource allocations, although this effect is small. It was also found that for the NLSY sample most of the variance in gestation is measurement error, while for birthweight the "noise" component is only one-third of the total variance. The authors reject the hypothesis that gestation and birthweight measure a single health factor, with parental behaviors influencing each in distinctly different ways. Cohort: Y.

1952 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Intergenerational Support and the Life-Cycle Incomes of Parents and Children: Co-Residence and Interhousehold Financial Transfers." Working Paper, University of Minnesota, 1990.

This paper examines the relationship between generations with particular attention to the two principal mechanisms by which parents provide resource to their young adult offspring--shared residence and financial transfers to offspring living apart. The analysis made use of parent-son pairs from the NLS of Young Men, Older Men, and Mature Women. These data indicate that: (1) intergenerational co- residence and interhousehold transfers are at least as important as governmental transfers in providing support for young adults, with 20 percent of adult men in their 20s receiving one or another form of parental support; (2) there are substantial differences by race in the type of intergenerational support with black men ages 18-31 appearing twice as likely as white men to reside with at least one parent and half as likely as white men to receive financial transfers when residing apart from their parents. Econometric analysis of the choices between shared residence and non-coresidence cum financial transfers were supportive of the theoretical framework linking these two transfer methods and strongly rejected aggregation of co-residence and interhousehold financial transfers as perfect substitutes. They also suggested that failure to control for unobserved permanent differences across households can lead to serious biases; in particular the obscuring of the important role of parental resources in determining the incidence of transfers. Fixed effects logit estimates indicated that for given parental incomes, young men are less likely to both co-reside with parents and to receive financial transfers while residing apart the higher are their current earnings. Moreover, young adults attending school are more likely to reside with parents but are less likely to receive aid while living elsewhere; in contrast, their unemployment induces both co-residence and financial transfers. Parental income, for given offspring earnings and activities, also matters. Parents with higher incomes are more likely to provide transfers to children via separate residence combined with remittances than they are to co-reside with children. Indeed, among black families in which the mother has less than eight years of schooling, increases in income (net of governmental transfers) reduce significantly the likelihood that parents reside with their adult sons. For mothers with schooling levels above eight years, however, the authors could explain all of the differences in the life-cycle patterns of intergenerational co-residence choices of black and white families based on the life-cycle differences in the earnings of both generations and the investment decisions and employment experiences of the younger generation. Cohort: B M W.

1953 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Maternal Expectations and Ex Post Rationalizations The Usefulness of Survey Information on the Wantedness of Children." *The Journal of Human Resources* 28,2 (Spring 1993):205-229.

In this paper we assess the value of retrospectively-ascertained information on the wantedness of children by evaluating (i) the extent to which such information provides an unbiased estimate of the excess births occurring solely as a consequence of imperfect fertility control and (ii) whether information on the wantedness of a child is a good predictor of its subsequent treatment by parents--whether unwantedness signals neglect. We formulate a dynamic model of fertility incorporating stochastic fertility control, uncertain child traits and information accumulation from which we can formulate a rigorous definition of child-specific unwantedness. Based on information on both retrospectively obtained and pre-birth information on wantedness and on children's birthweight, we find that parents are more likely to report that children are wanted ex post if they have a better birth outcome and exhibit overly optimistic expectations about their children's traits and/or risk preferences. As a consequence, published statistics on the prevalence of unwanted births overstate the true proportion due to contraceptive failure by 26 percent. Data are from the NLSY a sample of 3,233 females who had a live birth by 1986 Cohort: Y.

1954 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Parent Demographic Behavior--Child Health and Development." (In-progress Research). University of Pennsylvania, 3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6297.

The principal objective of project is to explore the interrelationships among the demographic behavior of parents, child health and cognitive development, parental socioeconomic characteristics, and public programs. Estimates will be obtained of: 1. the effects of the pre- and postnatal behaviors of parents on the health and cognitive development of children; and 2. how unanticipated health outcomes, differences among children in health and abilities, public health and governmental programs, parental socioeconomic status, and parents' information about health processes interact to influence their fertility and other health-related decisions. The data base to be used for the analysis is the NLSY 1979-1986. These data provide information, as of 1986, on approximately 3000 mothers and their 5500 children, including information on prenatal care, birth-weight, infant feeding practices, and maternal prenatal health practices, and contain a complete demographic history. The project will make use of the supplemental survey of children in the eighth round of the panel survey, which provides a variety of detailed measures of child health, cognitive development, and the quality of the child's household environment. The survey data will be merged with community-level variables that influence parental decisions and child health. The models and estimation procedures will take into account heterogeneity within and across households in health predispositions, dynamic decision-making by parents in respone to unanticipated birth and health outcomes. The analyses will exploit the unique features of the new data base: availability of longitudinal information on both parents and all of their children and the availability during the course of the project of updated information on demographic and health outcomes. These data permit assessments of both the robustness of alternative estimation procedures that have been used in prior work to quantify the child health effects of parental behavior and the ability of the estimated models to predict child health and other demographic outcomes. Cohort: Y C.

1955 ROSENZWEIG, MARK R. and WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Rational Expectations and Ex Post Rationalizations: The Value of Subjective Measures of Excess Children." Working Paper, University of Minnesota, 1988.

This paper assesses the usefulness of an attitudinal fertility variable describing the "wantedness" of children. The authors formulate a dynamic model of fertility behavior which incorporates uncertainty about child traits in order to assess the informational content of retrospectively-ascertained measures of wantedness. Utilizing data from the NLSY, the authors test for bias in wantedness information that may arise from both parents' responsiveness to the observed characteristics of their children as well as from biases in their expectations about their children's endowed traits. Results indicate that reports of wantedness obtained after children are born are significantly influenced by children's traits (ex post rationalization) and that mothers exhibit overly optimistic expectations regarding their children's endowed qualities. As a result, the retrospective measure of wantedness commonly collected and used to measure the principal consequence of imperfect fertility control overstates substantially the actual incidence of unwanted births. The authors conclude that the incidence of unwantedness based on information obtained from cross-sectional fertility surveys neither measures appropriately the family size or resource-allocation consequences of imperfect or costly contraceptive technology nor is a reliable indicator of child neglect. Cohort: Y.

1958 ROSS, SUE.
"Usefulness of the Parnes Data for Analysis of the UI System." Final Report, Assistant Secretary for Planning, Evaluation, and Research, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1974.

An examination of the four waves of NLS of Older Men for validity showed that although the data contain some measures of individual characteristics that are not available from other sources, the four waves of the survey are not entirely comparable in continuity of time periods and completeness of information. Some difficulty is encountered interpreting the data because of differences in interview method. Earlier concerns about lack of usable samples due to expected low incidence of unemployment in the age group were found to be unnecessary. Greater familiarity with the data is expected to lead to further and more efficient applications of the results. Cohort: M.

1960 ROWE, DAVID C. and RODGERS, JOSEPH L.
"An 'Epidemic' Model of Adolescent Sexual Intercourse: Applications to National Survey Data." *Journal of Biosocial Science* 23 (1991):211-219.

This paper applies models of the onset of adolescent sexual intercourse using nation data from Denmark and the USA. The model gave excellent fits to data on Danish Whites and a good fit to American Whites, but the model-fits for American Blacks and Hispanics were not as good. The weakness of the latter model fits may reflect either real processes that the model does not capture or problems in the reliability of adolescent sexuality data. Cohort: Y.

1961 ROWE, DAVID C. and RODGERS, JOSEPH L.
"A Biosocial Explanation of Race Differences in Adolescent Sexual Behavior: Social Contagion and Pubertal Maturation." Paper under review (January 1992). Division of Family Studies, University of Arizona and the University of Oklahoma.

In general, Black adolescents report an earlier age-of-first sexual intercourse than White adolescents. Psychosocial explanations of this difference have been less than successful. In an analysis of psychosocial variables, we replicate this result. Consequently, we argue that an important determinant of this racial difference is the earlier timing of pubertal maturation of Black females than White females. This argument is supported by fitting a dynamic nonlinear model of the "social contagion" of sexual intercourse to adolescent intercourse data. The model allows the races to differ in "contact rate" transmission parameters and to differ in the timing of female pubertal development. Using parameters estimated by the model, we present analyses suggesting that racial differences in sexuality may be sensitive to racial differences in pubertal timing. Cohort: Y.

1962 ROWE, DAVID C.; RODGERS, JOSEPH L.; and MESECK-BUSHEY, SYLVIA.
"Sibling Delinquency and the Family Environment: Shared and Unshared Influences." *Child Development* 63,1 (February 1992):59-67.

A sibling research design is used to evaluate two hypotheses about sibling resemblance in delinquency: (1) a genetic hypothesis, which requires sibling resemblance to be independent of birth position and family structure; and (2) an environmental hypothesis, which requires moderation of resemblance by family composition and structure. The study used a subset of sibling pairs from the NLSY, a nationally representative data set, and uniquely, families of size 2, 3, and 4 siblings. The genetic hypothesis was generally supported for sisters and mixed sex siblings, but an environmental hypothesis or combination hypothesis may apply to brothers. The median sibling correlations, averaged over family sizes, were: r = .30, brothers; r = .28, sisters; and r = .20, mixed sex siblings. Cohort: Y.

1963 RUCH-ROSS, HOLLY S.; JONES, E. D.; and MUSICK, J. S.
"Comparing Outcomes in a Statewide Program for Adolescent Mothers with Outcomes in a National Sample." *Family Planning Perspectives* 24,2 (March/April 1992):66-71, 96.

Article on impact of the Illinois Ounce of Prevention Fund (OPF) Parents Too Soon Project, an intervention program for teenage mothers. Data are based on a study of 1,004 women age 19 and under who were pregnant or had one child and were enrolled in the OPF program during 1985-87, with comparative data for a sample of 790 young mothers from National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth (NLSY) conducted during 1979-82. Includes 2 tables showing the following: a. Characteristics of OPF and NLSY participants, including race and Hispanic ethnicity, current age, and age at 1st birth; school enrollment and employment status, educational attainment, marital status, living arrangement, whether receiving AFDC, and contraceptive use status, as of baseline survey and 12 months later; and whether experiencing subsequent pregnancy, as of 12 months after baseline survey. b. Statistical analyses comparing OPF and NLSY participants' likelihood of experiencing a subsequent pregnancy, being employed, and being enrolled in school, 12 months after baseline survey, with controls for selected participant characteristics.

Cohort: Y.

1964 RUDD, NANCY M.; MCKENRY, PATRICK C.; and NAH, MYUNGKYUN.
"Welfare Receipt Among Black and White Adolescent Mothers: A Longitudinal Perspective." *Journal of Family Issues* 11,3 (September 1990):334-352.

Data from the NLSY were analyzed to determine whether the impact of adolescent childbearing on women's subsequent contact with the welfare system differed for black and white women. Results of a path analysis indicate that there were distinctive differences between young black and white women in the way early childbearing influences welfare receipt over an eight-year period. These differences were not fully apparent unless both direct and indirect effects of predictor variables were taken into account. Cohort: Y.

1965 RUDD, NANCY M. and NAH, MYUNGKYUN.
"The Impact of Teenage Childbearing on Selected Indicators of Women's Economic Well-Being in Early Adulthood: A Decade Comparison." In: *Families in Transition: Structural Changes and Effects on Family Life*, Rosemary Walker, ed., Alexandria, VA, American Home Economics Association, 1989.

Data from the NLSY and Young Women's cohorts were analyzed to determine whether the impact of teenage childbearing on white and black women's subsequent educational attainment, experience as a single parent, and contact with the welfare system had changed between the 1970s and 1980s. Results indicate that the general pattern of relationships between predictor variables and the above dependent variables remained the same but that the magnitude of effects has changed. Despite the fact that the birth rate to teenagers went down substantially in the U.S. during this time period, results indicate that for those who do become teen mothers there continues to be a substantial cost in the form of foregone education, increased time spent as a single parent, and increased contact with the welfare system. However, results suggest that the amount of foregone education may have declined slightly for blacks and that the impact of a teen birth on time spent as a single parent has increased considerably. However, this increase in single parenthood associated with a teen birth may not have translated into increased welfare use. Whether this tentative finding reflects the more stringent eligibility requirements for AFDC implemented in the early 1980s or a more economically diverse population of single parent mothers, as a result of the considerable increase in the size of this population, cannot be determined from the data. Cohort: G Y.

1966 RUHM, CHRISTOPHER.
"High School Employment: Consumption or Investment." (In-Progress Research). Scheduled completion October 1994 Abstract.

Although the effects of high school employment have been widely studied since the late 1970s, previous studies have failed to reach consensus on 1) whether student employment improves or worsens school performance and 2) if the associated elevated job holding and earnings which results represents a long-term benefit of student employment or a transitory gain which will disappear over time. Beyond these ambiguities, the previous research suffers from a number of shortcomings which seriously limit its usefulness. Cohort: Y.

1967 RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.
"Changing Economic Benefits for College Graduates." *Economics of Education Review* 3,2 (Spring 1984).

This paper examines the relative economic benefits for white male college graduates in 1971 and 1976. It focuses on two factors that may account for some of the observed differences in the economic value of college: different indicators of economic benefits and variations in benefits by college degree and major. The results suggest that the relative economic benefits for white male college graduates changed little in the first half of the 1970s. In both years, relative benefits do depend, however, on the area and type of college degree as well as the particular economic measure being considered. Cohort: B.

1968 RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.

"Dropping Out of High School: The Influence of Race, Sex, and Family Background." *American Educational Research Journal* 20 (Summer 1983):199-220.

This paper examines the extent of the high school dropout problem in 1979 and investigates both the stated reasons students leave school and some of the underlying factors influencing their decision. Particular attention is focused on differences by sex, race, and family background. Data for this research come from the NLSY, a national sample of youth who were 14 to 21 years of age in 1979. A multivariate model is developed to estimate the effects of family background and other factors on the decision to drop out of school. Several results emerge from the study. The reasons students cite for leaving school vary widely, with women more likely to leave because of pregnancy or marriage and men more likely to leave to go to work. Family background strongly influences the propensity to drop out of school and accounts for virtually all of the racial differences in dropout rates. A variety of other factors, including ability and aspirations, also influence this decision. Cohort: Y.

1969 RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.
"The Economic Decline Of College Graduates: Fact Or Fallacy?" *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Winter 1980):99-112.

Using Census data and information from the Department of Labor on the skill requirements of jobs, two models were tested in order to evaluate changes in the position of workers between 1969 and 1975. The first model was based on workers' mean weekly earnings. The second model was based on the discrepancy between the skill requirements of jobs and workers' educational skills. The results indicate that the economic position of male college graduates compared to high school graduates did not decline during this period in terms of relative earnings, but did decline in terms of the relative utilization of educational skills. Cohort: B.

1970 RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.
"The Incidence and Wage Effects of Occupational Training Among Young Men." *Social Science Quarterly* 65,3 (September 1984):775-788.

This paper examines the extent and wage effects of formal occupational training acquired by young men. The research focuses on differences in setting, type, and intensity of training acquired. The results reveal that investments in formal occupational training is widespread. While the wage effects of occupational training compare favorably with schooling and general work experience, effects vary considerably among settings and types of training as well as between whites and blacks. Differences due to measures of training intensity suggest that training may serve more as a screening device than as a way of augmenting productive job skills. Cohort: B.

1971 RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.
"The Influence of Family Background on Education, Earnings, and Wealth." *Social Forces* 61 (March 1983):755-773.

This paper examines the extent to which wealth explains the relationship between family background and adult economic status for white and black males. Wealth is treated both as a component of family background and as a measure of adult economic status. The findings reveal that parental wealth influences schooling independent of other, social components of family environment. For white males, parental wealth has a direct effect on earnings, even controlling for its effect on schooling. Also, for white males, parental wealth exerts a direct and stronger effect on son's wealth after controlling for its effects on schooling and earnings. Cohort: B M.

1972 RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.
"The Inheritance of Earnings and Wealth." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

The author examines the role of wealth in explaining the relationship between family background and adult economic status for white and black males. These results show that parental wealth as a financial component of family background exerts an influence on schooling that is independent of other social components of family environment. This influence is stronger for black males than white males. Parental wealth has a direct effect on earnings for white males only. In addition, parental wealth has a direct effect on son's wealth after controlling for its effects on schooling and earnings. Finally, the total effect of parental wealth and wealth of white males is much stronger than its effect on earnings. Cohort: B.

1973 RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W.
"Recent High School and College Experiences of Youth: Variations by Race, Sex, and Social Class." *Youth and Society* 4 (June 1982):449-470.

This paper examines several high school and college experiences of youth in 1979 and notes their variation by race, sex, and socioeconomic background. At the high school level, experiences include attitudes toward school, performance, programs and courses, and the problem of dropping out; at the college level, they include participation rates, attendance patterns, major field of study, and sources of financial aid. The results reveal substantial differences in some educational experiences, but not others. For example, attitudes toward school and college participation rates vary little among groups, while high school dropout rates vary widely among race and socioeconomic groups, and college majors vary somewhat among racial groups and particularly between men and women. Cohort: Y.

1974 RUMBERGER, RUSSELL W. and DAYMONT, THOMAS N.
"The Economic Value of Academic and Vocational Training Acquired in High School." IFG Project Report 82-A23, Inst for Research on Educational Finance and Governance, Stanford University, 1982.

This study examines whether differences in high school curricula lead to differences in labor market opportunities for persons who complete 10 to 12 years of schooling and acquire no postsecondary training. Data come from the NLSY and include detailed information on course work taken from high school transcripts. The results show no systematic advantage of one high school curriculum relative to another, although in some instances--for some students and in some areas--vocational preparation produces superior labor market effects to those produced by other curricula. Cohort: Y.

1975 RUSHING, B; RITTER, C; and BURTON, R.P.
"Race Differences in the Effects of Multiple Roles on Health: Longitudinal Evidence from a National Sample of Older Men." *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 33,2 (June 1992):126-139.

This paper examines race differences in the effects of social roles on physical health. Using data from the older men cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience, we examine the impact of employment, marriage, and being a supporter on health limitations and mortality. Employment has the most consistent health-protective effect, and the benefits of employment are more pronounced for Blacks than for Whites. Marriage affects health in conjunction with employment. These findings lend further support to the growing literature on the effects of roles on health. The results further illustrate the importance of ascribed statuses as structural determinants of the relationship between roles and health, highlighting the very real differences in the meanings and expectations of social roles for Blacks and Whites. Cohort: M.

1976 RYCROFT, ROBERT S.
"Causes of the Racial Differences in Unemployment Rates among Male Youth." *Nebraska Journal of Economics and Business* 19,4 (Autumn 1980):37-45.

One of the most noticeable indicators of the inferior labor market position of nonwhites in the United States is the well-known differential in group unemployment rates. This research attempts to quantify the contribution of various factors to this differential using data from the 1969 NLS of Young Men. This survey year was selected because it was the peak year of the business cycle which had begun earlier in the decade, and it was felt that the likelihood of distorted results stemming from cyclical factors would be minimized. The results appear to confirm that a substantial part of the unemployment rate differential between whites and nonwhites is not explained by any inferior endowment of nonwhites. The implications of this for policy are that the standard supply-side policies of remedial education and skill training cannot be relied upon to entirely close the gap. Demand-side policies such as antidiscrimination laws and job creation programs may be required to complete the job. Cohort: B.

1979 SALVO, JOSEPH JOHN.
"Work-Related Attitudes and the Earnings Attainment Process of Women and Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, Fordham University, 1982.

Although sociological research on the status attainment process has traditionally stressed the relevance of attitudes, such variables have been neglected in recent studies aimed at comparing the earnings attainment process of men and women. Social scientists suggest that the substantial shifts which occurred over the past few decades in sex-role norms have made earnings attainment, on an individual level, more sensitive to differences in attitudes related to work. This hypothesis is reinforced by economists who have for many years portrayed earnings attainment as a function of human capital investment, which is at least in part determined by preferences and expectations related to work. The present study examines the relationship between work-related attitudes, investments in human capital, occupational achievement and earnings attainment among comparable samples of white men and women. Panel data from the NLS are used to construct and test a revised model of earnings attainment which includes two attitudinal variables, namely attitudes toward the employment of women and occupational aspirations, along with multiple measures of human capital investment. The results of this study clearly indicate that attitudes have significant effects on earnings attainment, both indirectly via investment for both sexes, and directly on earnings for women. These findings suggest that more attention should be paid to attitudinal factors in earnings models. This is especially true given the fact that attitudes display effects which are significantly different by sex, and in some instances inject the only shades of difference in an otherwise similar picture. Cohort: B G.

1980 SAN, GEE.
"The Early Labor Force Experience of College Students and their Post-College Success." *Economics of Education Review* 5,1 (1986):65-76. Also Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1984.

Research on the part-time employment of college students has concentrated on the effect of in-school employment on academic achievement and study persistence (completion of the degree program). However, none of the studies that addressed on-campus employment has examined the impact of college students' part-time employment on their post- college success. Studies which focus only on college students' academic achievement or study persistence do not tell whether the students' part-time employment will ultimately affect their post-college success. This study seeks to fill the gap in the literature by examining the impact of college students' labor force experience on their post-college success. In particular, a model is developed of college students' postcollege earnings in which earnings depend upon the students' family income, family background, quality of education, and labor market experience, as well as other observable and unobservable individual effects. Pooled time-series cross-section data from the NLS of Young Men 14-24 (1966-1975) are used to estimate this model. The results of the study provide insights into the answers to several related questions of policy importance. How do students' work or nonwork time activities affect their academic success and their post-college wages? How do financial aid packages affect students' post-college earnings? Given that cuts in financial aid have been enacted and are likely to be maintained in the future, how will such cuts affect students' work-time decisions and their post-college earnings? Empirical evidence from this study suggests that students' in school work experience has a positive effect on their post-college earnings for at least three years but has no effect on their employment. In some specifications of the model, the positive effect on earnings lasts at least five years. The empirical evidence also shows that cuts in student financial aid will inevitably induce students to work more. This may either adversely affect students' study persistence or favorably increase their post-college earnings because of the benefits of in-school labor force experience. The net effect of these two contrasting forces proves to be positive for the sample used; a cut in financial aid appears to increase expected future earnings. Cohort: B.

1981 SANDEFUR, GARY D.; MCLANAHAN, SARA; and WOJTKIEWICZ, ROGER A.
"The Effects of Parental Marital Status During Adolescence on High School Graduation." *Social Forces* 71,1 (September 1992):103-121.

Data from the 1979-1985 waves of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (total N = 5246 respondents ages 14-17 when first interviewed) are used to investigate the effects of family type on high school graduation. Analysis reveals that: (1) not living with both parents at age 14 has negative consequences for graduation regardless of whether the child lives with a single parent a parent and stepparent or neither parent; (2) changes in family structure between ages 14 and 17 have negative consequences;

and (3) the effects of family structure and changes in it on graduation persist after controlling for income and some social psychological attributes of the adolescents; income accounts for approximately 15% of the single-parent effect. References. (Copyright Sociological Abstracts Inc. All rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

1982 SANDEFUR, GARY D.; MCLANAHAN, SARA S.; and WOJTKIEWICZ, ROGER A.
"Race and Ethnicity, Family Structure, and High School Graduation." Discussion Paper #893-89, Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin--Madison, August 1989.

Using data from the 1979-1985 waves of the NLSY, this paper focuses on two questions: (1) Can racial and ethnic differences in family structure and single parenthood account for differences in high school graduation rates of white and minority youth? (2) What explains the relationship between family structure and school achievement? The authors find that parental education is more important than family structure in accounting for differences in schooling among whites, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Native Americans, and that family structure and parental education are equally important in accounting for differences between whites and blacks. Family income moderates some of the impact of family structure on children's graduation. Statistical controls for the endogeneity of family structure suggest that not all of the family structure effect on school graduation is due to unmeasured heterogeneity. Cohort: Y.

1983 SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"Attitudes Toward Market Work and the Effect of Wage Rates on the Lifetime Labor Supply of Married Women." *Journal of Human Resources* 12 (Summer 1977):379-86.

This study observes the lifetime labor force participation of married women and analyzes the consequences of excluding taste variables from the conventional economic model. The author focuses on the extent of each participant's work experience during the time span between her first child and 1967. When attitudinal variables are included in the analysis, a decrease in the effect of the wife's potential wage on her postnatal labor supply is observed. Therefore, the frequent omission of these variables probably yield upward biased estimates of own wage elasticities. It is still unclear whether the wage results are more accurate for equations that include or exclude taste variables. Cohort: W.

1984 SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"The Demand for College Quality." Presented: New York, American Educational Research Association Meetings, 1977.

The quality of the college education obtained by young men and, to a lesser extent, young women is related to their ability and the socioeconomic position of their parental families. Young men and women from high income families obtain both greater quantity and quality education than those from low income families. Part of the economic return to ability is probably a return to college quality. The study's findings help explain the smaller return to education for married women when compared to married men. Cohort: B G.

1985 SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"The Demand for College: The Effect of Local Colleges on Attendance." Presented: San Francisco, American Educational research Association, 1976. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1977.

This study finds that only limited additional college enrollment is associated with the existence of local public colleges. While this result conflicts with widely held assumptions, it is consistent with previous research and probably due to the limited effect of attending a local college on the total cost (including foregone earnings) of investment in higher education. The proximity of a college induces persons who would have enrolled in out-of-town institutions to attend college locally. Local two-year public colleges increase the likelihood that white women and black men will seek higher education. Futhermore, the college attendance decision is often made at the time the student enters high school, i.e., academic curriculum explains a large portion of the variance in college enrollment demand among individuals. Hence, the decision to go to college is at the very least heavily influenced by parents. Cohort: B G.

1986 SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"Is the Unemployment Rate of Women Too Low? A Direct Test of the Economic Theory of Job Search." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 62 (November 1980):634-637. Also: Columbus,OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1978.

In this analysis, job search behavior of unemployed married women is examined as well as actual observations of reported reservation wages, duration of unemployment and subsequent wage gain. Findings show women with higher reservation wages are subject to longer periods of unemployment but are rewarded with higher paying jobs. Women who lose their jobs experience longer unemployment periods than women who leave their jobs. Economic and local labor market conditions significantly affect the unemployment duration of married women. Based on financial considerations, it is found that married women could profitably spend a longer period of time on job search and thereafter, attain higher wages. Finally, the author examines possible causes for under-investment in job search activities. Cohort: W.

1987 SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"Job Search by Unemployed Women: Determinants of the Asking Wage." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 33 (April 1980):368-378. Also: Columbus,OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

This study uses actual observations of women's reservation wages to show that the behavior of unemployed women is consistent with the predictions of the job-search paradigm. Using a two-stage least squares procedure to estimate the model, those variables reflecting wage expectations and unemployment duration are generally statistically significant in the anticipated directions. In particular, one of the most striking findings shows that unemployed women significantly reduce their reservation wages as the unemployment period progresses. In addition, women who receive unemployment insurance benefits request substantially higher wages. Overall, the results show that these women are committed to finding work and thus respond to economic incentives in their job search behavior. Cohort: W.

1988 SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"Lifetime Participation in the Labor Force and Unemployment Among Mature Women." In: *American Workers in a Full Employment Economy: A Compendium.* U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, 1977. Also: CHRR Report, 1976.

In this paper the economic model used to explain the labor force participation of married women at a point in time has been adapted to study the determinants of lifetime participation. Different influences were observed for the periods before and after the first child was born. While greater education of the husband is associated with lower labor force participation of women in the post-natal period, women whose husbands have greater-than-average educational attainment worked a greater proportion of the years available before the birth of their first offspring. Although the net positive effect of the wife's potential wage on her labor force participation reported here is consistent with previous research, it was found that the size of the wife's own wage effect was slightly smaller than the husband's wage effect on the wife's labor supply. In addition, inclusion of variables which purport to measure the taste of the women for market work reduces the observed positive effect of the wife's potential wage on her post-natal labor supply. Cohort: W.

1989 SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"Women and the Economics of Family Migration." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 4 (November 1977):406-414.

In this paper, an economic model is developed to explain the family decision to migrate and the effect of migration on the labor market earnings of men and women. It is based on the tenet that family utility, defined operationally as the husband's and wife's labor market earnings and leisure, is a significant consideration in a (husband-wife) family's decision to migrate. The empirical results are consistent with the theory. On the one hand, the labor market orientation of the wife seems to be taken into consideration in the decision of a family to migrate. On the other hand, the migration of the family increases the earnings of the husband but does not increase the labor market earnings of the wife. In contrast, the earnings of never married women increased after moving. Since family earnings have been shown to increase as a result of migration, the decision to migrate is rational from the viewpoint of the family. It seems that the contribution of the wife to family income is considered, but the positive effect of migration on husband's earnings often outweighs the (initial) negative effect of migration on the wife's weeks worked and consequently, her earnings. This is not to say that migration is involuntary for wives in the usual sense, but to emphasize that what is beneficial to the welfare of the family (and the wife as a family member and consumer of family income) is nevertheless consistent with lower labor market earnings of the wife. The interruption of women's careers is often an effect of migration and the maximization of the utility of the family unit. If the participation of women in the labor force continues to increase, this may have a limiting effect on the geographic mobility of the male labor force. Cohort: B G M W.

1990 SANDELL, STEVEN H. and JOHNSON, REX C.
"Young Women and Higher Education." Presented: New York, American Educational Research Association Meeting, 1977.

The decisions of young women to enter college, as well as their choice of college, seem to be consistent with the economic investment model. White women's desired, expected, and actual college attendance are related positively to their parents' educational attainment, family income, and their own mental ability, and related negatively to the number of siblings. Similar, but statistically weaker findings are obtained for black women, with the exception of the effect of number of siblings. A significant and positive relationship exists between young women's mental ability, family income and various measures of the quality of the college attended by white women. Cohort: G.

1991 SANDELL, STEVEN H. and KOENIG, PETER J.
"Measurement Error and Its Consequences: The Case of Annual Hours of Work." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1978.

The primary purpose of this study is to analyze the effect of different methodologies on labor supply measures plagued with errors. By using a better measure in the NLS, the frequently used estimate for annual hours with an average of 10 to 50 percent, was found to severely bias the coefficients in labor supply equations of young married men and women. In addition, biased estimates were also found when annual earnings divided by imputed wage and weeks worked was used to substitute labor supply measures. In essence, this paper demonstrates the necessity of weighting observations to avoid heteroscedasticity and sample selection bias. Cohort: B G.

1992 SANDELL, STEVEN H. and SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"The Theory Of Human Capital And the Earnings of Women: A Reexamination of the Evidence." *Journal of Human Resources* 13 (Winter 1978):103-117. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

This study examines both the empirical specification of human capital models of earnings in the presence of discontinuous work experience over the life cycle and simultaneous-equations models of wage determination and labor supply. Compared to the previous period, no evidence is found of greater investment in general training in the interval of labor force participation after the birth of the first child. The effect of depreciation of human capital on women's earnings appears to be approximately one-half of one percent per year out of the labor force. In addition, the contribution of differences in work experience between men and women in explaining wage differences by sex is about half of that indicated by Mincer and Polachek. Cohort: W.

1993 SANDELL, STEVEN H. and SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Women's Incorrect Expectations and Their Labor Market Consequences." Presented: Anaheim, Western Economic Association Meeting, 1977.

Analysis of the early labor force years in the lives of young women indicates that the women with stronger expected lifetime attachment to the labor force do indeed invest more heavily in on-the-job training. Data is presented showing that young women seemed to consistently underestimate their future labor market participation, and that this underestimation results in lower investments in on-the-job training and lower wages. However, more recent evidence from the NLS indicates these young women seem to be revising their labor market participation expectations upwards as time passes. In addition, the data show that the more recent labor market entrants have higher expectations of being in the labor force at age thirty-five than their slightly older counterparts. Cohort: G W.

1994 SANDELL, STEVEN H. and SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Work Expectations, Human Capital Accumulation and the Wages of Young Women." *Journal of Human Resources* 15 (Summer 1980):335-353. Also: Columbus, Ohio: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1978.

This study analyzes young women's ex ante preferences for future labor force attachment by estimating their human capital accumulation and pay. The evidence supports the human capital hypothesis that receipt of on-the-job training is positively related to expectations of future labor force participation. The study also presents empirical estimates of the effects on wages of general and specific on-the-job training as well as maturation. Finally, the results show that postschool investments in training are a major determinant of wages and wage growth among young women. Cohort: G.

1995 SANDVER, JEAN HART.
"Retired Men's Evaluation of the Timing of their Retirement." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1985.

The purpose of this research was to determine how retired men evaluate the timing of their retirement. Years after retiring people may reassess their original decision in light of their current economic or health position and decide their initial decision was incorrect. The objective of this study was to determine what characteristics are related to a retiree's change in preference regarding the timing of the decision. To test this change in preference a new model was developed which incorporates the notion that the investment in human capital results in an individual valuing how his time is allocated. The data for this study were the NLS of Older Men. The sample consisted of men who retired between 1967 and 1979 (1460 men). A logit analysis was performed on the data for men who preferred to retire at a later age compared to men who would not have changed the time they retired. The results indicated that the probability of a retiree preferring to have remained in the labor force increased when income was perceived as inadequate and when health was limited at the initial retirement. If the retiree was a homeowner the probability of wanting to remain in the labor force declined. Men whose level of education attained was higher and men who were married when they retired but unmarried in 1981 were also more likely in retrospect to be dissatisfied with the time they retired. This study was able to demonstrate that the probability of retirees preferring they had delayed their retirement increased when health or financial resources were limited. Cohort: M.

1996 SANT, DONALD T.
"Reservation Wage Rules and Learning Behavior." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 59 (February 1977):43-49.

This paper examines the time path of wage demands of the unemployed as a test of some of the implications of the search models. The results suggest that individuals do learn about the distribution of wages, and that they learn in an appropriate and systematic way. Information about the distribution of wages is important and can be obtained without necessarily learning about the distribution of vacancies. Cohort: B.

1997 SANTOS, RICHARD.
"Employment Status of Hispanics." In: *A Profile of Hispanic Youth, Youth Knowledge Development Report 10.2.*, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

In 1979, nearly a million Hispanic youth age 16-21 are in the labor force in the NLS survey week; approximately 720,000 are employed, 218,000 are unemployed, and 578,000 are neither looking for nor holding jobs. Hispanic youth represent 5.1 percent of the employed youth, 6.5 percent of the unemployed youth, and 8.1 percent of those outside the labor force. Hispanics occupy an intermediate employment status relative to blacks and whites. Cohort: Y.

1998 SANTOS, RICHARD.
"Estimating Youth Employment and Unemployment: The National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth Labor Market Experience." *Review of Public Data Use* 10 (1982):127-135.

The Current Population Survey (CPS) provides valuable data on the overall employment status of youth and, once a year, on school enrollment status. The 1979 NLSY also provides this type of employment status data and showed extensive labor force activity during the spring of 1979 among youth aged 16-21. Youth were engaged actively in both school and work responsibilities. The NLSY also contains data permitting a more detailed examination of employment issues, not possible with the CPS. Examples of the research that could be done with the NLS presented in this article include further employment status comparison by Hispanic groups and analysis of unemployment by occupations and reservation wages sought. Cohort: Y.

1999 SANTOS, RICHARD.
"Hispanic Youth in the Labor Market." Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1983. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, Ohio State University, 1983.

Using data from the 1979 and 1980 interviews of the NLSY, this study examines the labor market experiences of Hispanic youth. Subjects selected for analysis include employment and unemployment, job search methods, types of occupation, job satisfaction, government sponsored employment and training, attitudes toward work and military service, reported illegal activities, and employment opportunities. Comparisons are made with blacks and whites who were also included in this sample of young men and women aged 14-21 in 1979. Cohort: Y.

2000 SANTOS, RICHARD.
*Hispanic Youth: Emerging Workers*. New York: Praeger Publishing, 1985.

Using data from the 1979 and 1980 NLSY, the author examines how Hispanic youth fare in the labor market. Included in the analysis are the issues of employment, unemployment, the role of the government in providing jobs, as well as attitudes toward work, military service, and other activities. Cohort: Y.

2001 SANTOS, RICHARD.
"Measuring the Employment Status of Youth: A Comparison of the Current Population Survey and the National Longitudinal Survey." Proceedings of the Thirty-Third Annual Meeting, Industrial Relations Research Association (1981):62-68.

The most plausible explanation of the differences in unemployment estimates between the surveys appear to be that the NLSY directly interviews the youth, while the CPS relies on the head of the household or some other responsible adult. The largest differentials occurred among the younger youths and those in school. It is this younger group whose parents may know the least about their job-search activities and their desire to participate in the labor force. For example, a youth may have sought baby-sitting jobs, lawn mowing, or part-time work at a fast food restaurant without the knowledge of the parents. It is this group which is least likely to report for themselves in the CPS and also most likely to be living in their parents' household. Cohort: Y.

2002 SANTOS, RICHARD.
"US and Foreign Born Mexican American Youth: A Socioeconomic Comparison." *International Journal of Adolescence and Youth* 3,3-4 (1992):319-331.

Data from a Hispanic civilian subsample of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (N = 849 US-born and 312 foreign-born Mexican Americans ages 14-21) are drawn on to investigate how aggregate socioeconomic indicators for this population vary by birthplace. Analysis indicates that, depending on the indicator, problems are often compounded for foreign-born youth, though the unfavorable status of Mexican Americans is not exclusive to the foreign-born. Indeed, 20% of the US-born youth fail to complete high school, 25% are unemployed, and 20% live in a poverty-income household. Implications of these socioeconomic differences for researchers and policy makers are discussed, and it is suggested that the effects of gender also be investigated. 2 Tables, 15 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

2003 SANTOS, RICHARD and SEITZ, PATRICIA.
"The School-to-Work Transition Among Hispanic Youth: Selected Findings from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth Labor Market Experience." Presented: San Diego, Western Economics Association Meetings, 1990.

This paper reviews the literature on the school-to-work transition of Hispanic youth specifically focusing on educational attainment and its relation to employment and earnings. Using data on Hispanics from the NLSY, rates of high school completion, college attendance, and labor force participation are depicted for Hispanics as a whole as well as for subgroups including Chicano, Cuban, Puerto Rican, and foreign- vs U.S.-born Hispanics. The paper discusses the sometimes conflicting findings of studies conducted to date and presents recommendations for continued research. Cohort: Y.

2004 SASSER, SUE LYNN.
"The Relationship between Selected Demographic Variables and Participation in Voluntary Activities by Mature Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Texas Women's University, 1983.

The purpose of the study was to determine the volunteer participation of mature women. The objectives of the study included: to identify the demographic characteristics of mature women in volunteer activities; to determine the amount of time spent in volunteer activities by mature women, and to determine the types of organizations with the greatest number of mature women participants. Data for the study were obtained from the NLS. Independent variables included age, education, health, home ownership, labor force attachment, marital status, number of dependents, race, and total family income. Dependent variables were the number of hours allocated to volunteer activities and the types of organizations in which mature women participated. Statistical procedures included chi- square and stepwise multiple regression. Results of the chi-square analysis revealed that all relationships were significant at .05, with the exception of race and type of volunteer work. According to the results of the multiple regression analysis, education was the strongest of the independent variables in predicting the amount of time volunteered. Marital status was the best predictor of the independent variables on the type of volunteer work in the regression analysis. The mean number of hours volunteered per week was also examined and the significance of the difference of the means was tested by ANOVA and t-test procedures. Marital status was the only variable yielding a significant difference at .05, with never marrieds allocating significantly more hours per week than married, divorced/ separated, or widowed females. Results of the study determined that the nine selected demographic characteristics did not have a substantial impact on the amount of time volunteered nor the type of volunteer work by mature females. Cohort: W.

2005 SATTINGER, MICHAEL.
"Foster Care Youth in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth." Research Report, New York State Department of Social Services, 1990.

This paper compares education and employment outcomes for foster care youth in comparison with outcomes for youth in the general population. The comparisons are based on data from the NLSY. In 1988, questions concerning childhood residence allow one to determine whether respondents were ever in foster care as well as other details of foster care status. The major advantage of these data is that it permits comparison of foster care youth with the larger population. Topics examined include information concerning foster care status, relation to other youth, education, employment, income, other outcomes, and relevant aspects of foster care experience. Cohort: Y.

2006 SAUNDERS, DAVID N.
"The Company Youth Keep: An Empirical Analysis of Job Finding Among Young Men 14-24." Ph.D. Dissertation, Bryn Mawr College, 1974.

The study examined the personal, social, and economic correlates of job-finding of young men using data from the NLS of Young Men, 1966-1969. Younger, less educated youth relied more heavily on informal channels. Increasingly, age and education led to a slight shift from informal to formal channels, although informal still dominated. As white youth matured they relied less on friends and relatives and schools and more on formal methods except schools. For both races, increased education led to a rise in the use of formal techniques, particularly schools. While blacks relied more heavily on friends and relatives than did whites, race was less important than social class with higher social class youth showing a greater use of formal channels. Youth using formal channels tended to locate white-collar jobs, particularly professional and clerical; those relying on informal had a greater chance of locating blue-collar jobs. Whites found the highest quality jobs through private agencies, newspapers, and the 'other' channel. Among both races, friends and relatives generally led to lower quality jobs. An extensive review of the literature on job-finding is included. Cohort: B.

2007 SAUNDERS, DAVID N.
"Labor Force Behavior: A Longitudinal Perspective." *Review of Public Data Use* 1 (July 1973):7-13.

The intent of this paper is to review a unique data set that examines the longitudinal labor force behavior of a nationally representative sample of four age-sex groups--young men and women 14-24, mature women 30-44 and older men 45-59--who are in the process of engaging or disengaging from the labor force. To date, research on the National Longitudinal Surveys has been less extensive than would have been anticipated due in part to inadequate dissemination of information on the surveys, the condition of the actual data files themselves and the high cost of acquisition. It is hoped that a description of the content of the survey, its technical problems and current research being conducted will encourage use and stimulate discussion on ways to make the data set more amenable to analysis. Cohort: N.

2008 SCANZONI, JOHN.
"Work and Fertility Control Sequences Among Younger Married Women." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 41 (November 1979):739-48.

Using panel data, an attempt is made to unravel connections between women's employment and fertility control. The point is made that these are both ongoing processes which over time intersect in various ways, and which also mutually reinforce each other. In particular, the correlation between work/nonwork and family size is seen to be less illuminating and significant than links between work-consistency and fertility control patterns which enhance that consistency. An attempt is made to place these substantive matters in a more general and cross-disciplinary theoretical perspective. Cohort: G.

2009 SCARR, SANDRA.
"On Comparing Apples and Oranges and Making Inferences about Bananas." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991):1099-1100.

An exchange on Maternal Employment and Young Children's Adjustment. The article by Belsky and Eggebeen reports analyses from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth data set on the effects of early maternal employment on children's adjustment at ages four to six. The paper is written as though the results can be generalized broadly, when the samples, the measures, and the attrition imposed by the authors create severe limitation on the generality of this research. The lack of comparability of employed and unemployed mothers is truly an apples-and-oranges problem. and one does not use comparisons of apples and oranges to make inferences about bananas. Although hardly mentioned in the text, this research is based on a large sample of young mothers (30%< 19 years), who are largely uneducated (37% < high school graduation), unmarried (33% not living with a spouse), and poor (71% < $20,000 per year family income). They are atypical U.S. parents, because they represent only the first wave of births to the young age cohort in the NLSY sample. As one would expect, these mothers are the youngest and most disadvantaged members of their cohort. Cohort: Y C.

2010 SCHIAMBERG, LAWRENCE B. and LEE, CHOONA.
"Predictors of Verbal Intelligence and Behavior Problems Among Four-Year-Old Children." Presented: Biennial Meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, Seattle, April, 1991.

This study examines the relations between several variables that distinguish between families, such as quality of the home environment, family income and maternal intelligence, and two child outcomes, verbal intelligence and behavioral problems. The central question addressed is which of the family and maternal factors assessed in this study are related to the two child outcomes, when the other factors are controlled? Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth were used to address this question. Analyses were done for the total sample of 587 four-year-olds. In addition, separate analyses were done for three ethnic subsamples: African-American, Hispanic and white families. Cohort: Y C.

2011 SCHILLER, BRADLEY R.
"Below-Minimum-Wage Workers: Implications for Minimum-Wage Models." Forthcoming: *Quarterly Review of Economics*

*and Finance* 34,2 (Summer 1994):131-144.

Prior research on minimum wage employment tends to assume that coverage is either universal or easily estimated. In reality, coverage of teenagers and youth is low and results from a diversity of both employer and employee characteristics. Failure to recognize this has biased prior estimates of noncompliance and displacement. This paper uses the NLSY to document the prevalence of below-minimum wage jobs among young workers and show their links to both worker and employer characteristics. Cohort: Y.

2012 SCHILLER, BRADLEY R.
"Early Jobs and Training: The Role of Small Business." Washington, DC: U.S. Small Business Administration, 1986.

This paper examines small business as the preeminent provider of early work experience and training for both in- school and out-of-school youth during the years 19791983. The concentration of employment of young men and women in this s ctor is examined, along with the linkages between these firms and larger, multi-establishment firms. Young men still in school and working are disproportionately employed in retail businesses. Young workers already out of school are also highly concentrated in retailing, but heavily represented in manufacturing as well. Within the retail sector, the fast food industry may account for a high percentage of jobs and job growth. Wages are generally lower in small businesses than in large businesses, but job satisfaction and perceived training opportunities of young men are higher. Young men in small businesses indicate that they are exposed to a greater variety of tasks than those in large businesses, and so develop a broader range of marketable skills, likely to accelerate productivity and wage growth. Training in larger firms tends to be more specialized and firm-specific. However, lower retention rates of newly-trained workers can reduce a smaller firm's pay-off to training investments and may result in a competitive disadvantage. Cohort: Y.

2013 SCHILLER, BRADLEY R.
"Longitudinal Experiences of Minimum Wage Youth." Final Report, U. S. Department of Labor, Office of Assistant Secretary for Policy, 1989.

The labor market experiences of young minimum-wage workers were examined using the NLSY 19791987. The analysis indicates that all young people hold a job paying the minimum wage or less at some point in the early stages of their work lives. Of special concern are the training experiences and subsequent wage growth of youth who start at the minimum wage or less. The study finds that: (1) Most minimum-wage youth workers like their jobs, believe the job experience is beneficial, and perceive that they are acquiring skills that will be valuable in attaining better jobs later. (2) The minimum wage experience is relatively brief. Young people neither expect to hold nor stay on their minimum-wage job long. Within two years, most youth who start at the minimum wage (or less) are earning above minimum wages. (3) The wage growth of youth who began at or below the minimum wage averages 16 percent a year in the first six years, five times faster than the wage growth of all U.S. workers in the same period (1981- 1987). Overall, the evidence reviewed refutes the notion that minimum-wage jobs are "dead-end" jobs, offering neither training nor opportunities for wage growth. At least for young labor-market entrants, minimum-wage jobs are common stepping stones to higher wages. Details are provided in the two volumes that constitute the final report. Cohort: Y.

2014 SCHILLER, BRADLEY R.
"Minimum Wage Youth: Training and Wage Growth." *Proceedings of the Forty-Third Annual Meeting, Washington, D.C.: Industrial Relations Research Association* (1990):266-275.

The debate over minimum wage thresholds and the larger controversy about good jobs versus bad jobs share a common concern; namely whether low-wage jobs are inherently dead end. The observations reported here suggest that that concern is ill-founded, at least with respect to younger workers. Young labor market entrants certainly don't perceive their minimum wage jobs in that way. A substantial majority of minimum wage youth believe they are acquiring valuable skills, have opportunities for promotion, and even say they like their jobs. The longitudinal experiences of minimum wage youth provide an even more compelling refutation of the notion that minimum wage jobs are inherently dead end. Since virtually all young people hold a job paying the minimum wage or less at some point in their work history, that blanket assertion can be dismissed out of hand. The evidence shows further that youths entering the labor market in the 1980s did particularly well. Specifically, those who started at the minimum wage in 1980 enjoyed impressive wage gains over the subsequent seven years. Insofar as young workers are concerned, minimum wage jobs are correctly viewed as transitions to better jobs, not dead-end endeavors. Cohort: Y.

2015 SCHILLER, BRADLEY R.
"Moving Up: The Training and Wage Gains of Minimum-Wage Entrants." Forthcoming: *Social Science Quarterly*.

Training and wage advancement of minimum wage workers are central issues in debates over "good vs. bad jobs". This paper addresses these issues by tracking the employment experiences of youth who entered the labor market in 1980 at the minimum wage (or less). The evidence suggests that youth who start out at minimum wages do receive less initial training. They are not "trapped" in a low-wage orbit, however; their post-entry wage gains are substantial, both in the absolute and relative to non-M entrants. Cohort: Y.

2016 SCHOCHET, PETER ZYGMUNT.
"Alternatives to College Education: Incidence and Returns for Young Males." Ph.D. Dissertation, Yale University, 1991.

This thesis explores the incidence of and returns to alternatives to college programs for young males using data from the random sample of the 1979-1986 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. Econometric methods are used to study government, vocational and commercial, military, company, and two and four year college programs in a unified choice framework. The economic model is based on the notion that individuals choose the program(s) that maximize their expected net present value of lifetime income streams. Family background, demand condition, and ability variables are used to proxy for the individuals' 'costs' of participation in the particular program. The results show that the vast majority of males invested in at most one type of training program, and that most programs were taken within the first four years after secondary school. The multinomial probit model estimates suggest that there exist some significant correlations among the normalized unobservables in the choice equations. The estimates from the earnings equations show that the training variables are almost orthogonal to one another. Therefore, results from previous human capital studies which mostly treat alternative forms of investment programs in isolation are not seriously biased. The returns to the training programs are generally positive and significant. More importantly, it is the amount of time spent in the programs which yields positive effects and not program participation per se. Results suggest that the studied noncollegiate training programs can be productive alternatives to college for those with access to limited resources. Cohort: Y.

2017 SCHOLL, KATHLEEN K. and MARCOTTE, DAVE.
"Young Absent Fathers' Income and Child Support." Presented: Fort Lauderdale, American Statistical Association Winter Conference on Families and Children: Research Findings, Data Needs and Survey Issues, January 19.

The incomes of young absent fathers in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth were compared with an amount that represents at least one-half of the cost of raising their custodial children. An array of the percentages of the fathers' income needed to pay this amount indicates that two-thirds of the absent fathers aged 23 to 31 years old could meet this amount by using less than 40 percent of their gross income. Results can be used in many current policy discussions concerning, most noticeably, the proposed child support assurance system, collection of child support and child support guidelines used to determine child support awards. Cohort: Y.

2018 SCHREINER, DEAN and KNUTSON, MARLYS.
"Place of Residence as It Relates to Female Labor Force Participation, Work Time Supplied and Income Returns." *Regional Science Perspective* 5 (1975):125-53.

This study is primarily concerned with the role of residence in determining female labor force participation rates, amount of work time supplied, and income returns. Women offer different amounts of work time under different conditions. Commuting time is a restraint as are wage rates. In addition, place of residence acts as a proxy for other conditions which affect the amount of work time supplied. Women living in SMSA areas offer the same amount of work time but only at higher wages than rural women. Cohort: W.

2019 SCHREINER, DEAN and KNUTSON, MARLYS.
"Women in the Labor Force: Place of Residence as It Relates to Labor Participation, Work Time Supplied and Income Returns." Presented: Mid-Continent Section, Regional Science Association, 1974.

This study is concerned with the role place of residence plays in determining female labor force participation rates, amount of work time supplied by women, and rates of income return for work time supplied. Residence categories have been delineated as SMSA-nonfarm, SMSA-farm, non-SMSA-farm, and non-SMSA-nonfarm. The general concerns are: (1) whether women have the same opportunities to fulfill work desires in rural and nonmetropolitan areas as in metropolitan areas and under what conditions; and (2) to what extent do comparable amounts of work time supplied in any of the residence categories contribute to family income and general well-being. If rural or nonmetropolitan areas are at a disadvantage relative to metropolitan areas for any of these concerns, long-run adjustments may well be reflected in future decisions of where families locate. Cohort: W.

2020 SCHUMANN, PAUL LOUIS.
"Investment in Human Capital: Work, Military Service, and College." Ph.D. Dissertation, Cornell University, 1983.

Since policymakers are concerned with the decisions made by youth with respect to their development and training, how these decisions affect potential earnings, and how these effects on potential earnings affect the relative attractiveness of alternative human capital investments, a good understanding of the demand for such investments is important. Previous studies of the demand for human capital investments, however, tended to focus on specific investments. This study presents a choice model in which the individual is faced with an array of discrete investment alternatives. The theoretical model allows for an arbitrary number of alternatives, the empirical implementation examines a limited set of alternatives for male high school graduates: civilian employment, military service, and college. The theoretical model was based on the assumption that individuals choose the human capital investment alternative that maximizes their utility. This assumption generated a general multiple outcome discrete choice model; other assumptions allowed the general model to be written as specific, estimable models, such as the multiple outcome probit model or the multiple outcome logit model. The study also generalizes corrections for sample selection bias to the multiple outcome case. The data set used to estimate the model was the NLSY 1979. Variables used in the analyses included experience, ability, race, marital status, health limitations, possession of a GED certificate, earnings, parents' education, number of siblings, parents' work status, and the unemployment rate. A general finding of the study was that individuals seem to respond to economic incentives in ways that one would expect. In particular, it was found that increases in costs tend to discourage investment and increases in benefits tend to encourage investment. For example, it was found that military enlistments were very elastic with respect to military pay. The results also provide support for the hypothesis that family background can play a significant role in the investment choice process. Cohort: Y.

2021 SCHWARTZ, ABA and NESTEL, GILBERT.
"Earnings of Migrants in their Origin and Destinations." Paper 17, David Horowitz Institute for Research of Developing Countries (Tel Aviv), 1975.

The National Longitudinal Surveys provide us with a unique opportunity to travel in time with each individual as well as cross-sectionally among them, thus enabling us to identify the would-be migrants and to shed some light on their characteristics--particularly their earnings--before they moved. A firm conclusion of what result the act of migration held for them can then be obtained. One of our most important conclusions is that we have to interpret cross-section results with utmost care, as we can easily be misled by the results (sometimes unjustifiably in favor of our hypotheses). The authors were also able to shed some light on a conjecture by Becker in his 1964 "Human Capital," in which he claimed that interregional mobility may be low in the presence of substantial interregional differences in earnings due to specific and intransferable investment. The NLS data support his claim, especially when it is generalized to include the educational factor. Cohort: B.

2022 SCHWARTZ, SAUL; HUTCHINS, ROBERT; and JAKOBSON, GEORGE.
"Dynamic Models of the Joint Determination of Labor Supply and Family Structure." (In-progress Research).

This project will construct a dynamic theoretical model of the labor supply and family structure of young women. The authors will then show how the parameters of that theoretical model might be estimated. Essentially, the resulting econometric model is a simultaneous equations model in which the range of possible values for the dependent variables is limited. They may be binary, truncated at zero or censored. In addition, the model may contain lagged dependent variables as explanatory variables. Linear models of this type have been estimated previously. It is anticipated that literature will be extended in order to deal with the nonlinear structure implied by our theoretical model. Once estimation is complete, the models described here will provide knowledge that is of substantial policy relevance. The estimated models will yield new information on the economic consequences of a young woman's decisions regarding labor supply and family structure. Moreover, the models will indicate the extent to which such decisions are sensitive to changes in economic variables such as wage rates and demographic characteristics. Such knowledge can play a fundamental role in the formulation and evaluation of government policy. Cohort: Y.

2023 SELLMAN, WAYNE S. and LAURENCE, JANICE H.
"Aptitude Testing in DOD and the Profile of American Youth Study." *Proceedings of the Annual Conference of the Military Testing Association* (October 1981):1627-1635.

This paper provides a brief discussion of aptitude testing in the Department of Defense and the rationale for Defense sponsorship of the Profile of American Youth Study. Also described is the historical development of the current version of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB), as well as its enlistment eligibility composite, the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT). The aptitude profile study involved administration of the 1980 version of the ASVAB to a national probability sample of approximately 12,000 young men and women ages 16 and 23. The young people sampled were participants in the NLSY sponsored by the Department of Labor. The methodology, sampling procedures, test administration, and data quality controls used in the execution of the Profile of American Youth study are described. [NTIS AD-P001-427-4] Cohort: Y.

2024 SENSBACH, C. L.
"Retirement Timing: Factors Influencing Expectations for Early, Timely, and Late Retirement." DPh.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1979.

This study sought to identify factors differentiating persons who expect to retire early from those who expect to retire at age 65 or later and to assess the extent to which actual retirement was consistent with expectations. The conceptual framework of the study stressed the family's interaction with economic, political, and social systems. Data were taken from a subsample of 2,212 respondents that included the Older Men cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys for the years 1966 to 1975. Data were examined in regard to expected retirement age (as of 1971), age, employment status, marital status, number of dependents, parents living, educational level, health limits, health decline, family health, job attitude, assets, savings, home ownership, time unemployed, Duncan Index of occupational status, Social Security, other pension, wage, recent change in wage, and other income. Results show that almost all men who had expected in 1971 to retire early and were old enough to do so in 1975 had retired and remained retired. Factors associated with early retirement expectations were lack of eligibility for Social Security or Railroad Retirement but eligibility for other pensions, higher wages but without as much recent increase in wages, more dislike for jobs, and lower socioeconomic status. Literature on retirement is reviewed, and recommendations for future research are presented. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

2025 SERRATO, CARL A.
"Premarital Pregnancies, Pregnancy Resolutions and Public Policy." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California--Los Angeles, 1990.

The premarital fertility rate of teenagers and young women has risen steadily over the past two decades. In some quarters it is the common wisdom that public programs, such as sex education and welfare, are an important cause of teenage pregnancy, premarital childbearing and subsequent poverty. This study examines the role public policies play in young women's decisions regarding the likelihood of out-of-wedlock pregnancy resolutions (abortion, single-parenthood, married- parenthood). The specific public policies examined are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), sex education, public funding of abortion services, parental involvement laws and availability of abortion providers. The underlying model of decision making employed in this study is a multiperiod utility maximizing model. One conclusion from this model is that public policies are expected to play a more prominent role in the pregnancy resolution decisions than in decisions concerning pregnancy risk taking behaviors. The principle source of data for the empirical analyses is the NLSY combined with state-year measures of policy variables. The findings of this study are that public policies do not affect the probability that a young woman will experience a premarital pregnancy. States with more generous economic assistance programs are not encouraging young women to become premaritally pregnant in order to qualify for welfare. Increased access to abortions is not associated with riskier sexual behavior, and there is no strong evidence that sex education courses change the probability of a premarital pregnancy. However, public policies do affect pregnancy resolution decisions. Higher AFDC payments lower the likelihood that premaritally pregnant women will choose either abortion or married-parenthood. Hispanic and white women are more inclined to choose abortions if they have had a prior sex education course. Finally, decreasing the supply of abortion providers or eliminating the government subsidy of abortions for poor women will increase the rates of premarital childbearing. Cohort: Y.

2026 SERRATO, CARL A.
"The Resolution of Premarital Pregnancies: What is the Role of Public Policy?" Presented: Baltimore, MD: Population Association of America Annual Meeting, 1989.

Since the 1960s the teenage birth rate has declined by almost half, yet teenage childbearing is still considered a major national concern. Underlying the overall decline in teenage fertility are a rising birth rate among single teenagers and an increase in the rates of teenage pregnancy and abortion. While many public programs (e.g., family planning services, sex education, parental consent laws) have been initiated with the purpose of reversing these trends, in some quarters it is the common wisdom that these programs, along with others (e.g., public assistance programs), are an important cause of teenage pregnancy and childbearing. Using the NLSY, the author examines the influence public policies may have on young women's decisions concerning how to resolve a premarital pregnancy: birth and marriage, birth and remaining single, or abortion. Cohort: Y.

2027 SHACKETT, JOYCE REYNOLDS.
"Experience and Earnings of Young Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1982.

The data used for this study were derived from the NLS of Young Women and Young Men. The first topic was the issue of male-female wage differentials and the returns to education and experience for men and women. Second, the issue of special characteristics of the labor market experience of women was investigated, concentrating on the role and implications of part-time work for women, along with occupational stratification and labor market interruptions. The third matter investigated was the impact of sample selection bias on the earnings equations estimated for women. The final topic was the intergenerational transfer of human capital. The major findings of this study can be summarized as follows. Contrary to popular belief, the returns to education are as strong for young women as for young men. There is still a substantial wage advantage for men, attributable to the continuous labor force experience of men. Men have almost twice as many years of experience than do women for a given age. Men observe a positive return to age while women observe a negative return that, at least in part, reflects the perceived depreciation of human capital during labor force interruptions. Women spend a substantial portion of their time in the labor force at part-time work. However, while working part-time has a low return compared to the return for full-time work, it at least avoids the depreciation of human capital or negative return associated with periods out of the labor force. Finally, there is evidence indicating that background works differently for men and women. Background has similar indirect effects in the prediction of schooling, but not for experience. Within the same family, male and female children receive different cultural and socialization patterning which is reflected in different wage earning potential for brothers and sisters. Cohort: B G.

2028 SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Earnings Differentials Among Unionized Workers in the Public and Private Sectors." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1976.

Using data from the 1971 NLS of Older Men, this study simultaneously examines wage differentials in unionized and non-unionized employment in both the public and private sectors. Within a human capital framework, separate differentials are estimated for both white-collar and blue-collar workers, and for whites and blacks. The data indicate that public sector unions have not been successful in raising the earnings of white-collar workers within government, ceteris paribus, but that they have raised the earnings of blue-collar workers. However, comparison of union wage effects in the public sector with those in the private sector indicates that public sector union wage effects are generally comparable to or smaller than union wage effects in the private sector. Cohort: M.

2029 SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Relative Wage Effects of Unions in the Public and Private Sectors." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 31 (January 1978):193-203.

This study focuses on wage differentials in unionized and non-unionized employment, in both the government and private sectors. One important aspect of this analysis is that it considers workers across a wide range of occupations and for all levels of government. The author concludes that public sector unions have not been successful in raising the earnings of white-collar workers but that they have raised the earnings of blue-collar workers. The author finds, however, that union wage effects in the public sector are generally comparable to or smaller than union wage effects in the private sector. Cohort: M.

2030 SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Wage Differentials Among Black, Hispanic, and White Male Youth." *Industrial and Labor Relations Review* 37,4 (July 1984):570-581.

This paper uses the 1979 NLSY to examine the hypothesis that racial wage differences have vanished from the labor market for male youths. In addition, the relationship between racial differences in youth wages and accumulation of work experience as well as the extent to which adjustment for sample selection bias affects measured racial differentials in wage rates and also analyzed. The empirical evidence indicates that there is a significant black white difference in hourly wage rates among non-enrolled male youth, ceteris paribus. Among students, race is not associated with wage rates. Hispanic white wage differences are not significant among either students or nonstudents. Accumulation of job tenure contributes to significantly higher wage rates among nonenrolled whites, white tenure wage profiles for nonenrolled blacks are essentially flat. Further, the magnitude of the estimated wage premium of whites over blacks among nonenrolled male youths increases by more than 40 percent (from 7-10 percent to 11-15 percent) once sample selection bias is taken into account. Cohort: Y.

2031 SHAPIRO, DAVID and CROWLEY, JOAN E.
"Aspirations and Expectations of Youth in the United States. Part 2. Employment Activity." *Youth and Society* 14 (September 1982):33-58.

The occupational aspirations of respondents on the first wave of the NLSY are described. Respondents were asked what they would like to be doing at age 35. Almost 90 percent of the youth had specific occupational goals. For both men and women, over one-third of the respondents aspire to professional or technical employment. The existing segregation of the labor market is reflected in the aspirations of youth, with females predominating among those aspiring to clerical positions and males predominating among those aspiring to skilled trades. About one-quarter of the young women expect to be housewives, although this aspiration was almost twice as prevalent among whites and Hispanics than among blacks. Looking only at those youth with specific occupational aspirations, it is clear that the proportion of youth expecting to be in professional occupations is much larger than the proportion of such jobs in the general labor market. In a multivariate analysis, family background and sex role attitudes were important predictors of the prestige of the desired occupation for both young men and young women. When the aspirations of women in the youth cohort were compared with the aspirations of women of the same age a decade earlier (using the NLS of Young Women), clear shifts away from housework to paid employment, and from lower skill to higher skill occupations were shown. For young women, a multivariate analysis of aspirations for sex- role atypical jobs showed that family background and maternal role modeling were significantly related to such aspirations. Cohort: G Y.

2032 SHAPIRO, DAVID and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Effects of Selected Variables on Work Hours of Young Women." *Monthly Labor Review* 106,7 (July 1983):31-34.

This research summary reports on estimates of the determinants of hours of work among women in their twenties for the two periods, 1968-73 and 1973-78. Educational attainment and fertility status are key determinants of hours worked among both blacks and whites, and husband's earnings are significantly associated with the hours of work of white wives. Over the course of the decade, there is a pattern among both whites and blacks of reduced impact on labor supply of being married and of husband's earnings, lesser effect of educational attainment among non-mothers and larger effects of schooling among mothers. There is a clear trend toward greater work activity among mothers, and it is the better- educated (high-wage) mothers who are leading the way. Cohort: G.

2033 SHAPIRO, DAVID and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Labor Force Attachment during the Early Childbearing Years: Evidence from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Women." *Annales de l'INSEE* 30-31 (April-September 1978):565-98.

This paper presents unique data on labor force attachment of young American women during the periods immediately surrounding the first and second births. In the context of neoclassical labor-supply theory and utilizing both cross-sectional and longitudinal data sets, factors contributing to variations in labor force attachment among these women are examined. The researchers find that the empirical results from the cross-sectional and longitudinal data sets are generally consistent with each other and for the most part supportive of neoclassical labor supply theory. Cohort: G.

2034 SHAPIRO, DAVID and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Labor Supply Behavior of Prospective and New Mothers." *Demography* 16 (May 1979):199-208.

Utilizing unique data generated from the NLS of Young Women, this paper examines the labor force participation of young mothers in the months immediately preceding and following the birth of the first child. Labor supply behavior at this point in the life cycle is described in greater detail than has hitherto been available. In addition, the independent effect of several factors of interest on the probability that a young woman will be in the labor force during various intervals surrounding the first birth is analyzed. Cohort: G.

2035 SHAPIRO, DAVID and MOTT, FRANK L.
"Long-Term Employment and Earnings of Women in Relation to Employment Behavior Surrounding the First Birth." Presented: Donner Foundation--University of Minnesota Industrial Relations Center Workshop on the Economic Well-Being of Women and Children, 1991.

This paper examines the extent to which the employment activities of women overtime are linked to their work behavior during the period immediately before and after the birth of their first child. Utilizing data from the NLS of Young Women 1968-1987, the authors find that, for the women studied, employment behavior at first birth tends to be a significant independent predictor of lifetime work experience. Differences in current and recent work behavior according to first-birth employment status were found to persist but diminish over time. However, such differences were still evident 14-19 years after the first birth particularly for women who returned to work shortly after the child's birth. These differences in employment behavior translate into improved economic well-being, although somewhat differently for whites and blacks. Other things being equal, the greater lifetime work experience of whites who worked both just before and just after the first birth is associated with an average wage premium of nearly 18 percent compared to those who were not employed during this period of time. The corresponding wage premium for the most strongly attached whites as compared to those who worked just before the birth but not immediately after was approximately 13 percent. Among the blacks studied, there was a distinctly smaller wage premium, amounting to 6 percent at the most, associated with greater lifetime work experience. The authors conclude that policies aimed at facilitating retention of employment at the outset of childbearing might not only contribute to a greater supply of female workers but could eventually lead to demand-side changes that would enhance women's opportunities for advancement in the labor market. Cohort: G.

2036 SHAPIRO, DAVID and SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"Age Discrimination and Labor Market Problems of Displaced Older Male Workers." Research Report Series, National Commission for Employment Policy, 1983.

Using data from the first twelve years of the NLS of Older Men (aged 45- 59 in 1966), this paper focuses on the postdisplacement wages of older male workers who involuntarily lose their jobs. The wage change associated with displacement and subsequent employment is examined, after adjusting for the possibility of sample selection bias arising from early retirement on the part of some displaced workers. Preliminary findings indicate that: (1) Based on the pattern of earnings of displaced workers prior to job loss, there is no net relationship between age and wage changes among those under age 65. Workers over age 65 suffer wage penalties compared to other re- employed displaced workers. (2) Loss of firm-specific human capital accounts for a major portion of the observed average wage loss of 4 percent. Workers who change occupations and/or shift to part- time work following displacement experience significantly greater wage losses. (3) Workers who lost their jobs during the good economic times of the late 1960s were able to maintain their average wage in subsequent employment, while those displaced during the 1970s--a period of higher unemployment--experienced an average wage loss of 6 percent. Cohort: M.

2037 SHAPIRO, DAVID and SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"Age Discrimination in Wages and Displaced Older Men." *Southern Economic Journal* 52,1 (July 1985):90-102.

Analysis is made of the age/wage relationship among 359 male workers 45 years and older who were displaced and later found new jobs between 1966 and 1978. Data from the NLS of Older Men are employed to control for factors determining wage rates at the predisplacement jobs; this analysis is then used as a benchmark in evaluating the age/wage pattern on postdisplacement jobs. Results show that the reduction of hourly earnings of displaced older workers can be blamed largely on the loss of firm-specific training useful only on the previous job and to searching for a new job when labor market conditions are not promising. Age discrimination in wages is not observed among displaced older workers except, perhaps, for those over age 65. More research is needed on age discrimination against workers over age 65, and training opportunities for displaced men over age 45 should be broadened. Cohort: M.

2038 SHAPIRO, DAVID and SANDELL, STEVEN H.
"Effects of Economic Conditions on the Labor Market Status and Experience of Displaced Older Male Workers." Presented: New York, Eastern Economic Association Meetings, 1984.

This study, using data from the Older Men's cohort 1966-1978, provides quantitative evidence bearing on five questions related to the labor market status and experiences of displaced older male workers: (1) How do workers displaced during the relatively good times of the late 1960s differ from those displaced during the relative bad times of the 1970s? (2) What are the determinants of job displacement? (3) How do age and economic conditions influence the propensity of displaced older men to opt for early retirement? (4) How do age and economic conditions influence the duration of employment experienced by displaced older men? (5) How do economic conditions influence the post-displacement wage rates of displaced older men who find new jobs? Comparison of workers displaced during the 1970s with those displaced during the late 1960s reveals that as the economy worsened, the average schooling of those displaced rose, as did the fraction of displaced men who had previously been employed in manufacturing, wholesale trade, and retail trade. Average tenure on the previous job also increased as the economy deteriorated. Cohort: M.

2039 SHAPIRO, DAVID and SHAW, LOIS B.
"Growth in the Labor Force Attachment of Married Women: Accounting for Changes in the 1970s." *Southern Economic Journal* 50 (October 1983):461-473.

Growth in labor force participation and hours worked of white married women aged 30 to 34 is analyzed using data from the NLS of Mature Women. Probit and tobit analyses are used to examine the impact on labor force attachment of changes in wife's wage (estimated with adjustment for sample selection bias), wife's schooling, husband's earnings, number of children, age of youngest child, and unemployment rates. Decomposition of the observed changes indicates that increased market wages and schooling were the most important factors contributing to growth in female work activity, while higher husband's earnings and higher unemployment both dampened wives' work activity. Supplementary estimates suggest that changing attitudes toward women working also facilitated the growth in work attachment. Cohort: W.

2040 SHAPIRO, DAVID and SHAW, LOIS B.
"Labor Force Attachment of Married Women Age 30 to 34: an Intercohort Comparison." In: *The Employment Revolution: Young American Women in the 1970s*, Frank L. Mott, ed., Cambridge: MIT Press, 1982.

The most important factors contributing to recent increases in labor force attachment of white married women in their early thirties were their increasing levels of education, decreasing family size, and more favorable attitudes toward working outside the home. Increases in husband's earnings and an unfavorable economic climate had a depressing effect; increases in labor force participation and weeks worked might have been even larger in a different economic environment. Educational attainment became a stronger influence on the labor force participation of both white and black women. The authors did not find evidence for any decrease in the importance of husband's earnings or family structure in affecting white women's labor supply. Cohort: G W.

2041 SHARP, BOBBY H.
"Perception of Financial Progress and Family Saving, Debt, and Labor Force Behavior." Ph.D. Dissertation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1980.

This study was designed to investigate the association between an attitudinal variable, perceived financial progress, and subsequent family saving, debt, and labor force behavior. Objectives were to compare saving, debt, and labor force behavior during 1969-1971 for families expressing different feelings of financial progress prior to 1969, and to assess the contribution of the attitudinal variable along with economic and demographic variables in explaining subsequent saving, debt, and labor force behavior. Data for this investigation were derived from the NLS Older Men cohort. Consistent with prior research and objectives of this study, five multiple regression models were hypothesized, with liquid saving during 1969-1971, short term debt incurrence during 1969-1971, total debt incurrence during 1969-1971, hours worked overtime or at other jobs by respondents in 1971, and hours worked by respondents' wives in 1971 representing criterion variables. Predictor variables for the models included economic and demographic variables as well as perceived financial progress as an attitudinal variable. Effects of predictors on criterion variables were determined through ordinary least squares regression analysis. Including the attitudinal variable in the regression models along with economic or demographic variables was not found to contribute significantly (alpha) = .05) to the explanation of variance in any of the criterion variables. This occurred whether the dummy variables representing perceived financial progress were entered separately or together. Almost all of the explained variance in saving and debt behavior was due to economic variables (e.g., income level, net family assets, or the behavior lagged one period). Variance in labor force behavior was explained predominantly by variables representing monetary incentives, human capital, and enduring behavior over time. Evidence from this investigation did not support the theoretical model that economic behavior can best be understood by relating it to the way in which families subjectively view their objective economic environments (e.g., income and asset levels). Instead, the results of this study indicate that objective economic environments and their changes, along with enduring family economic behavior, also have direct effects on the economic behavior of families. Cohort: M.

2042 SHARP, SHARON ANDREWS.
"The Relationship Between Health Patterns in the Family and Married Women's Dependency." Ph.D. Dissertation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, 1980.

This investigation focused upon the relationship between health patterns in the family and married women's dependency. Dependency was measured by three variables: locus of control, proportionate income contribution, and attitude toward wives' working. Separate longitudinal patterns of health status for the family as a unit, spouses only, and married women only were established. These patterns were termed familial, conjugal, and personal health patterns. The major purpose of the investigation was to determine whether familial, conjugal, and personal health patterns in conjunction with other selected variables contributed significantly in explaining variance in the three measures of dependency. The NLS for 3,140 married women aged 30 to 44 interviewed in 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1972 were utilized in the investigation. Findings from previous research guided the formulation of the eight linear models hypothesized. The criterion variable in three of the models was locus of control; in another three, proportionate income contribution was the criterion variable; and in two models, the criterion variable was attitude toward wives' working. The major form of statistical analysis was multiple linear regression. All eight hypothesized linear models were found to be statistically significant in terms of the proportion of variance in each criterion variable attributable to the specified linear combination of predictors. The increment in explained variance in locus of control scores attributable to familial health patterns was statistically significant. With proportionate income contribution, the increment in explained variance due to personal health patterns was statistically significant. In the other six models the health patterns did not add significantly to the variance in the criterion variable after the other predictors operating jointly were considered. The findings suggested that health patterns are more strongly related to some aspects of dependency than others and that the relationships vary when health patterns are considered for the family unit versus the individual. Results of the investigation suggested that further refinements in the identification of longitudinal patterns of health among family members would be useful in subsequent studies of married women's attitudes and actions. Cohort: W.

2043 SHAW, KATHRYN L.
"A Formulation of the Earnings Function Using the Concept of Occupational Investment." *Journal of Human Resources* 19,3 (1984):319-340.

Standard models of income determination specify income to be a function of two variables that measure postschool investment--the years of labor market experience and the years of employer tenure. This investigation develops a better proxy for general human capital investments by hypothesizing that the intensity of investment varies by occupation and that a proportion of the occupational skills are transferable with occupational change. After developing exogenous measures of these features, the occupational investment variable is calculated for the Young Men cohort. Empirical work demonstrates that occupational investment is a strong determinant of income--far superior to the experience variable. Cohort: B.

2044 SHAW, KATHRYN L.
"The Income Effects of Occupational Change and the Investment in Occupational Skills." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1981.

Standard models of income determination specify income to be a function of two variables which measure post-school investment, the years of labor market experience, and employer tenure. This investigation develops a better proxy for general human capital investment than experience. This variable, called occupational investment, hypothesizes that the yearly rate of investment varies by occupation and that a portion of skills are transferable upon occupational change. After developing exogenous measures of occupation-specific intensity and transferability, the occupational investment variable is calculated for the Young Men of the NLS. Empirical work demonstrates that occupational investment is a very strong determinant of income, far superior to the experience variable. Thus, the author has improved upon models of income determination, presented a unique model of occupational change, and provided evidence that stable occupational investment is a significant source of income growth for young men. Cohort: B.

2045 SHAW, KATHRYN L.
"Occupational Change, Employer Change, and the Transferability of Skills." *Southern Economic Journal* 53,3 (January 1987):702-719.

Three features of the investment process that are associated with occupational change are investigated: (1) the intensity of investment in occupational skills; (2) the transferability of occupational skills from the current occupation to an alternative occupation; and (3) the process of joint employer-occupational change. Proxies for skill intensity and skill transferability are developed, making it possible to infer a person's potential income paths for alternative occupations. The NLS of Young Men is employed to estimate a mobility model. The econometric results indicate that a 25% increase in skill transferability will increase occupational change for a young man of age 29 by 11%, while increasing the probability of change for a 40-year-old man by about 23%. It is further shown that occupational and employer change is a joint decision process. Cohort: B.

2046 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Causes of Irregular Employment Patterns." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983.

Middle-aged women were found to work intermittently for a variety of reasons. Family responsibilities remained an important reason for irregular work patterns. Health was a major cause of intermittent employment and long periods out of the work force, especially among black women. A family's migration to another area often resulted in interruption of employment for white women. All of these reasons for irregular work patterns suggest family or health constraints or personal preferences that were not strongly influenced by the state of the job market. However, high unemployment rates in some areas affected the work behavior of women who had not previously been well established in the labor market. Job leaving because of business conditions was common among women who had not worked steadily in the preceding five years. Among women who had worked most of the time in the recent past, a small minority, generally the less educated, also experienced job loss and considerable unemployment. Cohort: W.

2047 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Changes in the Work Attachment of Married Women, 1966-1976." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

Using data from the Mature Women cohort, this paper examines trends in the work attachment of married women by comparing the proportion of weeks worked in two successive five-year periods from 1966-1976. The data suggest that it is becoming increasingly uncommon for a woman to remain a full-time housewife throughout the childbearing years. While most women return to work once their children are beyond the primary school years, many work somewhat irregularly, perhaps in response to temporary financial pressures or to unusually good job opportunities. Slightly over one-third of married women work continuously during this time with the percentage gradually increasing. Racial differences in labor force attachment are explored and future trends in the work attachment of middle-aged married women are discussed. Cohort: W.

2048 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Determinants of Wage Growth After Labor Market Reentry." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1984.

This report uses the NLS Mature Women's cohort to examine wage growth after labor market reentry among women who returned to work between 1967 and 1979. Looking at the first few years after reentry, we find evidence of above- average wage growth among women who changed employers after reentering, but little evidence of a wage rebound effect for other reentrants. This finding provides support for the hypothesis that some reentrants' wages are low because their first reentry jobs are below the level that their skills warrant. The long-run results follow a larger group of reentrants over a ten-year period. Among this group, those who worked at full-time jobs experienced a higher rate of wage growth than nonentrants. Employer changing was not a source of wage growth over this longer period. On average, nonentrants in this sample--even those who had worked full time for the entire ten years--showed little wage growth. The higher wage growth among reentrants may be due in part to their undertaking additional education or training when they enter and partly to their lower initial wages, which allow for greater growth before a plateau is reached. Cohort: W.

2049 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Determinants of the Increasing Work Attachment of Married Women." *Work and Occupations*: An International Journal of Sociology 12,1 (February 1985):41-57.

Between 1966 and 1976, the proportion of married women in their late thirties who exhibited a strong attachment to the labor force increased faster than the proportion with a weaker work attachment. This paper focuses on factors that have encouraged or prevented strong attachment. For white women, the most important factors contributing to the trend toward greater work attachment were: lessening family responsibilities, increases in their previous work experience, and changing attitudes toward women's roles; for black women, lessening family responsibilities, higher educational attainment and improved health were most important. Rising unemployment rates prevented still larger increases in strong attachment to the labor force than those that were observed. While the labor force participation of midlife married women may continue to increase in the future, it is possible that adverse economic conditions could promote intermittent work patterns rather than strong attachment. Cohort: W.

2050 SHAW, LOIS B.

"Does Living in a Single Parent Family Affect High School Completion for Young Women?" Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

This study examines whether living in a single-parent family exerts any effect, beyond the effect that low income may have, on the chances of a daughter's completing high school. Using paired data from the Young and Mature Women cohorts (mothers and daughters living in the same household during the initial screening), analyses suggest that the income effect of living in a single-parent family is of primary importance. However, both income and other factors associated with living in a nonintact family increase the chances of dropping out of school for daughters in low income families headed by a single parent, usually the mother. In high income families, living with one parent has no effect on the chances that a daughter will fail to complete high school. Policy implications as well as directions for further research conclude the paper. Cohort: G W.

2051 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Does Working Part-Time Contribute to Women's Occupational Segregation." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1983. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1983.

During 1968-1980, there was a new influx of young women into atypical occupations. Among women who were 26-36 years of age in 1980, those without children were nearly twice as likely to work in atypical occupations as were women with pre-school children. Even among women with similar family responsibilities, those who held jobs in atypical occupations were somewhat less likely to work part-time than were those in traditional female jobs. An analysis of the interactions between part-time and atypical employment revealed that women who had a higher propensity to work part-time were less likely to work in atypical occupations, and conversely, that those who were more likely to work in atypical occupations were less likely to work part-time. Good job prospects in atypical occupations may be necessary conditions for further occupational desegregation. Cohort: G.

2052 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Economic Consequences of Marital Disruption for Women in Their Middle Years." In: *Women's Changing Roles at Home and on the Job. Spec Rpt 26, I.* Sawhill, ed., Nat'l Comm on Manpower Policy, 1978. Also: CHRR Report, 1978.

The probability of becoming poor in our society is markedly increased by marital disruption. In the present study, most women had been married for 10 to 20 years and had children at home when their marriages ended. The end of the marriage caused a decline in the average economic welfare of the families involved. About one quarter of white families and 55 percent of black families of these middle-aged women had incomes below the poverty line after their marriages ended. Cohort: W.

2053 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Effects of Age, Length of Work Interruption and State of the Economy on the Reentry Wages of Women." Presented: Los Angeles, Western Economic Association Meeting, 1982. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

Time spent at home affects the wages of younger women more than those of older women. Except for this interaction with home time, age does not influence the wages of women who reenter the labor force after a work interruption during their prime working years. The national unemployment rate does have a significant negative effect on the wages reentrants can command, but leaving the unemployment rate out of the analysis does not appear to bias the effects of home time on reentry wages. However, failing to consider the length of time that has elapsed before the wage is observed leads to overestimates of skill depreciation during time spent at home. Average rates of skill depreciation are probably between one and four percent in the short run, considerably lower than estimated rates of four to nine percent when work experience after reentry is not taken into account. A period of rapid wage growth normally follows reentry. Cohort: W.

2054 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Effects of Education and Occupational Training on the Wages of Mature Women." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1983. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1983.

This paper uses data from the NLS of Mature Women to determine which kinds of job training are beneficial for midlife women and which women receive these kinds of training. On-the-job training, college education, and other occupational training undertaken by workers are considered. Both on-the-job training and college attendance were found to pay off in higher wages. For women who had not attended college, professional or managerial training in settings other than on the job or regular college was also beneficial. Clerical training did not produce higher wages for any group. Other kinds of training such as practical nursing increased the wages of noncollege women. These findings indicate that various kinds of education and training programs are beneficial for middle-aged women, but a woman's previous background is important in determining the kind of program to pursue. On-the-job training is valuable for all groups; other kinds of education and training not only increase wages directly, but also increase the probability that women will receive on-the-job training. Cohort: W.

2055 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Effects of Low Income and Living With a Single Parent on High School Completion for Young Women." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

This paper examines the effects of living in a single parent family on the high school completion of young women after controlling for the effects of family income. Using a sample of mothers and daughters from the NLS of Mature and Young Women, it was found that, for white women, living with a single parent has no effect on high school completion once the generally lower income in single-parent families is taken into account. For black women, both low income and living with a single parent independently contribute to increased rates of dropping out of school. In considering policies to increase the rate of high school completion, the economic aspect of the problem deserves major attention. Cohort: G W.

2056 SHAW, LOIS B.
"High School Completion for Young Women: Effects of Low Income and Living with a Single Parent. Also published as: Effects of Low Income and Living with a Sing." *Journal of Family Issues* 3 (June 1982):147-163. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

This article examines the effects of living in a single-parent family on the high school completion of young women after controlling for the effects of family income. For white women, living with a single parent has no effect on high school completion once the generally lower income of single-parent families is taken into account. For black women, both low income and living with a single parent independently contribute to increased rates of dropping out of school. In considering policies to increase the rate of high school completion, the economic aspect of the problem deserves major attention. Cohort: G W.

2057 SHAW, LOIS B.
*Midlife Women at Work: A Fifteen Year Perspective*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1986.

Fifteen years of data from a nationally-representative sample of women who were age 30 to 44 when first interviewed in 1967 are analyzed. Chapter One describes the extent of the decreasing family responsibilities and increasing labor market involvement for these women over the fifteen-year period. Chapter Two explores the employment patterns of white and black women following the birth of their first child and the impact of this labor force participation as they reach middle-age. Chapter Three examines the degree of responsibility given to women age 45 to 59 as well as the extent to which authority is related to past work experience and current family roles. Chapter Four discusses the educational investments made by women at midlife, and Chapter Five examines the extent to which they increased their labor market involvement as a result of family disruptions or husband's unemployment or disability. Chapter Six describes the factors that determine women's early withdrawal from the labor market. Chapter Seven illustrates the usefulness of hazard rate models in exploring the transition from divorce to remarriage and finds a striking difference in the mean duration to remarriage between whites and non-whites. Chapter Eight focuses on the expected retirement income and retirement plans of white and black middle-aged women. Cohort: W.

2058 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Problems of Labor Market Reentry." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983.

Women's reentry into the labor force after a relatively long absence was investigated in order to determine whether the length of time away, the age of the woman, and the economic climate in the period from 1966 to 1977 affected labor market reentry and the ease or difficulty of becoming reestablished in the labor force. Reentrants who lived in areas of high unemployment ran an increased risk of leaving the labor force again after reentry. Those who reentered the labor force during the middle 1970s after an absence of at least five years had wages nearly 10 percent lower in real terms than the wages of women who had entered in the late sixties or early seventies, but neither the length of time since they had last worked nor the fact that they were somewhat older than women who entered earlier explained their lower wages. One possible explanation is that the slow growth of the economy combined with the influx of young women workers from the baby-boom generation brought increased competition for entry-level jobs that did not require much work experience. Cohort: W.

2059 SHAW, LOIS B.
"A Profile of Women Potentially Eligible for the Displaced Homemaker Program under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1978." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1979.

This paper estimates the percentage of women ages 35-54 who were potentially eligible for the displaced homemakers program under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1978. In addition, the paper describes the work experience, skills, and family circumstances of the potentially eligible population. The majority of eligible women differ from the stereotype of the displaced homemaker; although most have spent 15 or more years outside the labor market, most have also had considerable work experience--some of it recent. Evidence shows that low skills and irregular employment, rather than a lack of recent work experience, are responsible for the employment problems of displaced homemakers. In addition, their problems are increased by limited employment opportunities due to discrimination (race, sex, age). Finally, policy implications for the future are provided. Cohort: W.

2060 SHAW, LOIS B.
"Retirement Plans of Middle-Aged Women." *The Gerontologist* 24,2 (April 1984):154-159. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1982.

Although the majority of middle-aged working women do not plan to retire at the same time as their husbands, having a retired husband does influence women to plan for earlier retirement than they would otherwise. Women's retirement plans are strongly influenced by their own pension and Social Security eligibility. Most women with pensions plan to postpone retirement until their pension eligibility begins even if their husbands will be retired before this time. Implications of these findings for future trends in the age of retirement for women are explored. Cohort: W.

2061 SHAW, LOIS B.
*Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women*. Lexington: Lexington Books, 1983.

Chapter 1, Introduction and Overview--Shaw, Lois B. and O'Brien, Theresa; Chapter 2, Problems of Labor- Market Reentry--Shaw, Lois B.; Chapter 3, Causes of Irregular Employment Patterns-Shaw, Lois B.; Chapter 4, Occupational Atypicality: Changes, Causes, and Consequences-Daymont, Thomas and Statham, Anne; Chapter 5, Attitudes toward Women Working: Changes over Time and Implications for the Labor-Force Behaviors of Husbands and Wives--Statham, Anne and Rhoton, Patricia; Chapter 6, Economic Consequences of Poor Health in Mature Women--Chirikos, Thomas N. and Nestel, Gilbert; Chapter 7, Economic Consequences of Midlife Change in Marital Status--Nestel, Gilbert, Mercier, Jacqueline, and Shaw, Lois B.; Chapter 8, Summary and Conclusions--Shaw, Lois B. Cohort: W.

2062 SHAW, LOIS B.; CHIRIKOS, THOMAS N.; DAYMONT, THOMAS N.; and MERCIER, JACQUELINE; et alia.
*Dual Careers, Volume 5: A Decade of Changes in the Lives of Mature Women*. Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1981.

This report presents an overview of the many changes (economic, social, employment, and family-related) affecting the lives of the Mature Women's cohort (1967-77). Discussed are the problems of labor market reentry, causes of irregular employment patterns, the persistence of occupational segregation, the economic consequences of poor health and marital disruption on the lives of these middle-aged women. Cohort: W.

2063 SHAW, LOIS B.; D'AMICO, RONALD; GAGEN, MARY G.; and GITTER, ROBERT; et alia.
*Dual Careers, Volume 6: Fifteen Year Report on the National Longitudinal Surveys Mature Women's Cohort.* Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

Fifteen years of data from the NLS cohort of Mature Women are analyzed. Chapter one describes the extent of the decreasing family responsibilities and increasing labor market involvement for these women over the fifteen-year period. Chapter two explores the employment patterns of white and black women following the birth of their first child. Chapter three examines the degree of responsibility given to women age 45 to 59 for the pay and promotion decisions of others. Chapter four describes the education the women received between 1967 and 1982, and chapter five examines the extent to which they increased their labor market involvement as a result of family disruptions or husband's employment or disability. Chapter six describes the factors that determine women's early withdrawal from the labor market. Chapter seven illustrates the usefulness of hazard rate models in exploring the transition from divorce to remarriage and finds a striking difference in the mean duration to remarriage between whites and non-whites. Chapter eight focuses on the retirement plans and expected pension of white and black middle aged women. Cohort: W.

2064 SHAW, LOIS B. and GAGEN, MARY G.
"Retirement Decisions of Husbands and Wives." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, September 1984.

Using the NLS Older Men's cohort, this paper found congruent retirement statuses for husbands and wives among couples in which the wives were employed or formerly employed. Among retired couples, the majority had retired within five years of each other. When considering the influences on spouses' retirement separately, we found that women who would become eligible for a full pension at a later time were likely to delay their retirement. Husbands' pension eligibility increased wives' retirement, and wives' pension eligibility also increased the likelihood of retirement for husbands before age 62, but had no effect at older ages. Health affected each spouse's own retirement, but cross-effects were generally not significant. When we used a multinomial logit model to examine the factors influencing whether husbands and wives retired together or separately, we found evidence that spouses have a tendency to work or retire together, but that either spouse may retire alone when their pension eligibility or health problems have opposing effects. Cohort: M.

2065 SHAW, LOIS B. and O'BRIEN, THERESA.
"Introduction and Overview." In: *Unplanned Careers: The Working Lives of Middle-Aged Women.* Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1983.

This chapter describes broad changes in the family circumstances, attitudes, and employment of middle-aged women over the ten-year period 1967-1977. During this period, over 80 percent of white women and 90 percent of black women worked at some time. About 35 percent of white women and 45 percent of black women worked fairly continuously throughout the ten years, but sporadic work patterns were also common. Women who worked continuously over the decade had real-wage gains of about 15 percent. However, women who reentered the labor force or worked sporadically were no better off in 1977 than the average female worker in 1967. The growing employment of women is important for their families and society. The percentage of families in poverty was reduced by at least 50 percent because of the contribution of working wives. Cohort: W.

2066 SHAW, LOIS B. and SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Early Work Plans, Actual Work Behavior, and Wages of Young Women." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1983. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, 1983.

Data from the NLS were used to examine how young women's work plans affect their subsequent work experiences and earnings. Results indicate that over 80 percent of women who consistently planned to work in the early interview years were in the labor force in 1980, but about half of the women who had not planned to work were also in the labor force. Women who had not planned to work appear to have changed their plans because of divorce, low earnings of their husbands, or because their own earnings potential was high. Women who had planned to work failed to realize their plans if they had large families or more children than they had expected. After controlling for education and actual work experience, wages of women who consistently planned to work were about 30 percent higher than those of women who never planned to work. Cohort: G.

2067 SHAW, LOIS B. and SHAPIRO, DAVID.
"Women's Work Plans: Contrasting Expectations and Actual Work Experience." *Monthly Labor Review* 110,11 (November 1987):7-13.

Utilizing data from the Young Women's cohort, this paper examines how young women's work plans affect their subsequent work experiences and earnings. It was found that those young women who planned to be in the labor market at age 35 were more likely to be employed when they reached that age. Planning to work, in fact, yielded a significant net wage advantage. Women in their mid-thirties who had, throughout their twenties, consistently planned to work had wages that were nearly thirty percent higher than those of women who had never planned to work even after controlling for work experience and other determinants of wage rates. This wage advantage was even greater for those women who were employed in occupations in which they had expected to be employed. Cohort: G.

2068 SHAW, LOIS B. and SHAW, RACHEL.
"From Midlife to Retirement: The Middle-Aged Woman Worker." In: *Working Women: Past, Present, Future*, K. S. Koziara, et al., eds, Industrial Relations Research Association, 1987.

This chapter reviews and assesses the current status of research on middle-aged women workers. The diverse work patterns that characterize the labor force participation of the middle-aged and older woman worker, particularly the apparent emergence of a relatively large group of intermittent midlife workers, and the stereotypes associated with the reentry woman are discussed. Findings on occupation and earnings, the continuing impact of sex, age, and race discrimination, midlife women's continuing investment in education and training, and their work commitment and attitudes are reviewed. The paper concludes by identifying gaps in our current knowledge of the middle-aged woman worker, particularly the lack of research on the retirement process, health, and job displacement, and offers suggestions for future research on today's and tomorrow's middle-aged woman worker. Cohort: W.

2069 SHAW, LOIS B. and SPROAT, KEZIA.
"Mature Women in the Work Force: Research Findings and Policy Recommendations from the National Longitudinal Surveys." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1980.

This report summarizes findings on mature women's experience in the United States labor force by researchers using data from the NLS. Topics covered include women's attitudes toward work, economic consequences of the end of long-term marriages, the effects of time spent out of the labor force on women's earnings, and the disadvantaged economic position of older black women. Cohort: W.

2070 SHAW, LOIS B. and STATHAM, ANNE.
"Fertility Expectations and the Changing Role of Women." In: *The Employment Revolution*, Frank L. Mott, ed., Cambridge: MIT Press, 1982.

Between 1973 and 1978 there was virtually no change in the average birth expectations of white married women, while black married women expected slightly larger families in 1978 than in 1973. Individual revisions of plans were related to the woman's own work experience or work plans and to their perceptions of women's proper social roles rather than their husband's earnings potential or changes in their husband's earnings. Easterlin's hypothesis that husbands' earnings potential relative to that of their parents' generation is the major force behind recent fertility trends receives little support. The analysis supports the conclusion of Butz and Ward that women's own work opportunities are important. Cohort: G.

2071 SHEA, JOHN R.
"Manpower Policies and Unemployment Among Youth." *Industrial Relations Research Association, Proceedings of the 25th Anniversary Meeting* (1977):87-93.

This paper examines (1) the character of unemployment among young women during the recent prosperity (1967 and 1968), and (2) whether joblessness among youth seems to have been a serious personal, economic problem. Cohort: B G.

2072 SHEA, JOHN R.
"Welfare Mothers: Barriers to Labor Force Entry." *Journal of Human Resources* 8 Supplement (1973):S90-S102.

Using interview data from a national sample of 30- to 44-year-old women who were out of the labor force in 1967, reactions to a hypothetical job offer are analyzed. While black women are more likely than white to have responded affirmatively, there is no difference by potential eligibility for a family assistance payment. Among the potentially eligible, multiple regression (OLS) analysis shows that either (or both) (1) willingness to take a hypothetical job, or (2) required rate of pay is systematically related to marital status, receipt of AFDC, poor health, family income less respondent's earnings, and attitude toward the propriety of mother's working. Cohort: W.

2073 SHEA, JOHN R. and EMERINE, RICHARD J.
"Wage Rate Differences Among the Working Poor." *Proceedings of the Social Statistics Section, American Statistical Association* (1972):352-57.

It is quite clear that race, region, city size, job tenure, and years of schooling strongly influence a person's wage rate. In addition, the number of years of past work experience is an important variable for the women. Nevertheless, with the possible exception of region (for men) and race (for women), the impact of these variables appears to be greater for the nonpoor than the poor. This is undoubtedly, in part, a consequence of how poverty status is defined, since low wage rates are an important factor in accounting for the inclusion of employed individuals in the poverty category. Thus, for this group, there is relatively little variation in the dependent variable. Cohort: M W.

2074 SHEA, JOHN R.; KIM, SOOKON; and RODERICK, ROGER D.
*Dual Careers, Volume 2: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of Women*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1973.

Data from the first three stages of the study of 5,083 women who were 30 to 44 in 1967 are used to determine the labor market experience of women. How marital status, the number and ages of children present in the home, health attitudes and physical condition influence women's employment is discussed. Differences in job status are then examined through changes from 1967 to 1969 in rate of pay, job satisfaction, and employer. Correlates of interfirm movement are also investigated, as well as some consequences of job changing. Changing employers, as a rule, appears to be associated with a higher rate of pay and a higher degree of job satisfaction, and, among white women, a change in marital status. Cohort: W.

2075 SHEA, JOHN R. and MEYER, JACK A.
"Potential Recipients of Family Assistance Payments: Characteristics and Labor Market Behavior." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1972.

This report analyzes characteristics and labor market experiences of families that would have been eligible for a family assistance payment in the mid- and late 1960s had an early version of the Nixon Administration's Family Assistance Plan (FAP) been in effect. Data are derived from initial interviews with four probability samples of the civilian population of the United States: men 45-50 years of age; women 30-44; and men and women 14-24. Each group of interviewees contains about 3,000 white and 1,400 black persons. Rural origins, the broken nature of many families, and large numbers of children are important determinants of potential FAP eligibility. Adult men and women in poverty generally hold as favorable attitudes toward work as their nonpoor counterparts. Employment experiences (i.e. occupational assignments, weeks worked in base year, and rates of pay) are very important as are the health status, education, training, and several other characteristics. Implications for national policy are discussed. Cohort: B G M W.

2076 SHEA, JOHN R.; RODERICK, ROGER D.; ZELLER, FREDERICK A.; and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
*Years for Decision, Volume 1: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor market Experience of Young Women.* Manpower Research Monograph 24. Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1971.

Data from the initial survey of young women age 14-24 in 1968 are used to examine their labor market status, attitudes and previous training, education, and work experience. Plans for the future, not only for employment, but also for marriage, education and children are also examined including their impact on young women's labor market experiences. Unemployment, labor force participation, and occupational distribution of non-students, and the employment status of students are investigated, as are job attachment, rate of pay, child care arrangements, and family background. Due to the large variation in age, it was difficult to generalize for the entire sample, but subsequent surveys will lessen this discrepancy and permit a complete analysis of the group as a whole. Cohort: G.

2077 SHEA, JOHN R. and WILKENS, ROGER A.
"Determinants of Educational Attainment and Retention in School." Presented: New York, American Educational Research Association Meeting, 1971.

The paper examines the economic, social, and demographic correlates of (1) premature withdrawal of young men from high school and (2) transition from high school to college. The AID analysis indicates that dropping out of high school is associated with age-in-grade, educational aspirations, family income, I.Q., race, region, and expenditures per student. Educational expectations, curriculum, race, family composition, and the educational attainment of parents were strongly predictive of transition to college. Cohort: B.

2078 SHEARER, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.
"Union Effects on Quit Rates and Training." Ph.D. Dissertation, Michigan State University, 1981.

Prior studies have emphasized the way in which unions affect quit rates, but little research has been done on the effects of changes in the quit rate on training. This study is an attempt to fill that void by providing a measure for training that does not depend on proxy variables, and by examining the factors that determine the amount of training received. Union voice affects the quit rate as do increases in wages. The objective is to determine to what extent unionization and wage increases lower quits and in turn raise investments in firm-specific training. Using a neoclassical model of the profit maximizing firm, the factors affecting the demand for labor and training are determined. To test the reaction by the firm on the amounts of training provided in response to a decrease in quits induced by union voice and wages, three regression equations are used. One of data sets used was from the NLS of Older Men to test a set of regression equations. Results indicate that the kind of training offered by the firm is more oriented toward bringing the new worker up to par than to firm-specific training of currently employed workers. Once the impact of the union through voice and wage benefits lowers the quit rate, the firm will experience lower employment costs. The firm then faces the decision of whether to provide more specific training of employees to achieve efficiency gains. These gains can then pay a return to the firm which helps to fund the costs of the training as well as to defray the costs of collective bargaining. Cohort: M.

2079 SHEETS, CAROL T.
"NLSDBA: The National Longitudinal Surveys on Compact Disc." *Behavior, Research Methods, Instruments, and Computers* 23,2 (1991):212-213.

This paper describes the NLSDBA software developed by The Ohio State University's Center for Human Resource Research which allows users of NLSY data on compact disc to easily search for variables and create an extract file of up to 1,024 variables. A description of the NLSY, including both the ongoing study of 12,686 youth aged 14-22 as of January 1, 1979 and the panel of children aged 0 to 18 of the female respondents, is followed by a brief overview of types of information available for the youth and children. Personal computer (PC) requirements and execution times are included. Cohort: Y N.

2080 SHIDELER, LINDA S.
"The Effect of Wives' Educations on Husbands' Earnings." Ph.D. Dissertation, California State University--Fullerton, 1988.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of wives' educations on their husbands' earnings. A human capital earnings function that allows for sample selectivity is estimated on data from the NLS of Young Men's 1981 interviews. Sample selection bias is shown to have significant impact on some of the estimates. The results indicate that a wife's education has no independent effect on her husband's earnings; any influence attributed to wives' educations by previous research is actually due to other human capital variables or due to the sample selection bias. [UMI ADG13-33641] Cohort: B.

2081 SHIELDS, PATRICIA M.
"The Burden of the Draft: The Vietnam Years." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 9 (Fall 1981).

The author examines the likelihood of being drafted during the Vietnam era. The findings indicate that the burden of the draft did not fall evenly upon young men of that period. Those individuals who were most draft vulnerable were black high school graduates from lower socioeconomic backgrounds. During periods of high draft calls, men who were eligible were least able to pursue the many deferment avenues. Cohort: B.

2082 SHIELDS, PATRICIA M.
"The Determinants of Enlistment in the Armed Forces During the Vietnam Era." *Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association*, Part II (1977):501-506. Also: CHRR Report, 1977.

The findings of this study support previous enlistment studies which found a significant relationship between civilian earnings and enlistment among whites. As anticipated, the draft was found to be a key enlistment motivator. Finally, the findings suggest that certain segments of the eligible black population enlisted to avoid, at least temporarily, discrimination in the civilian sector. Cohort: B.

2083 SHIELDS, PATRICIA M.
"The Determinants of Service in the Armed Forces During the Vietnam Era." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1977.

The paper explores the military recruitment process of the Vietnam era. It looks at three questions: who served, who was drafted, and who chose to enlist. A conceptual framework is developed which takes into account sociological, institutional, geographic, and economic factors. The data in this study are based upon the NLS of white and black Young Men. The age and the national representation of the sample allow an accurate representation of the population providing the military manpower during the Vietnam era. Draft pressure was the strongest prediction. Variables representing Selective Service draft classification such as health and fatherhood were significant. Surprisingly, blacks with poor health, unlike whites, were drafted at rates not different from average. Regardless of race, socioeconomic status was not related to the draft or 'who serves' dependent measures. Finally, civilian earnings are significant in predicting enlistment among whites. Cohort: B.

2084 SHIELDS, PATRICIA M.
"Enlistment During the Vietnam Era and the 'Representation' Issue of the All-Volunteer Force." *Armed Forces and Society* 7 (Fall 1980):133-51.

This research represents an attempt to study enlistment in the Armed Forces during the Vietnam era. For the first time enlistment is compared by race using panel data. On the whole, white enlistment seems responsive to institutional factors, civilian wages, the local unemployment rate, and draft pressure. The rate of black enlistment seems to respond to geographic region of residence, draft pressure, socioeconomic status, and mental ability. The results suggest that blacks tend to choose the armed forces to escape the draft and (at least temporarily) as a substitute for the civilian labor market. Cohort: B.

2085 SHIMADA, HARUO.
"The Structure of Earnings and Investments in Human Resources: A Comparison Between the United States and Japan." Final Report. Manpower Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1974.

The report compares the shapes of experience-earnings profiles and their differential structure across different segments of the labor market in the United States and in Japan. Three aspects are examined: (1) aggregate shapes of earnings streams, (2) the blue-and white-collar occupational segments, and (3) the large- and small-scale industry segments. Data used are: for the United States, the Survey of Economic Opportunities (1966) and the NLS of Older Men ages 45 to 59 in 1966; and for Japan, the Basic Survey of Wage Structures (1967). Similarities and dissimilarities of earnings profiles were analyzed in terms of various theories pertinent to the shape and structure of earnings profiles: human capital theory, the internal labor market thesis, the labor market segmentation theory, the Nenko system model, and the theory of labor market dualism. The observations were interpreted in the light of these theories and the usefulness of their hypotheses were evaluated. The report contains an extensive bibliography on the subject. Cohort: M.

2086 SHORTLIDGE, JR., RICHARD L.
"The Hypothetical Labor Market Response of Black and White Women to a National Program of Free Day Care Centers." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1977.

Free day care centers would be utilized more by black than white women (with preschool children) and would dramatically increase labor market activities of blacks, while only slightly affecting the labor supply of white women. This difference is attributable to black women's more favorable orientation toward work outside the home. Cohort: G.

2087 SHORTLIDGE, JR., RICHARD L. and BRITO, PATRICIA K.
"How Women Arrange for the Care of Their Children While They Work: A Study of Child Care Arrangements, Costs, and Preferences in 1971." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1977.

The kinds of child care arrangements used by employed women are explored, along with child care expenditures and the characteristics of women who prefer some form of child care other than their current arrangement. The policy implications of the findings are summarized. Cohort: G W.

2088 SHORTLIDGE, JR., RICHARD L. and KOHEN, ANDREW I.
"Prospective Fertility Among Young Women in the United States: The Determinants of Fertility Expectations and Ideals." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1975.

Findings from this study which utilizes data from the NLS of Young Women show that: (1) previous work experience and future work plans are negatively related to expected and ideal family size; (2) parental SES is negatively related to expected family size and ideal family size, although parental SES is a more important determinant of ideal family size than expected family size; (3) women who have had at least one child have significantly lower expected and ideal family sizes as compared to women who have not had children; (4) even though having ever been married results in a lower ideal family size, it does not have a significant impact on expected family size; (5) the more proscriptive a woman's attitude toward working women with children, the higher the ideal family size; (6) as measured by educational attainment, a woman with higher social status aspirations has a lower expected family size; and finally, (7) blacks' ideal family size is significantly higher than their white counterparts'. Cohort: G.

2089 SHORTLIDGE, JR., RICHARD L.; WAITE, LINDA J.; and SUTER, LARRY E.
"Changes in Child Care Arrangements of Working Women: 1965-1971." *Proceedings of the Business and Economic Statistics Section, American Statistical Association.*

Child care arrangements of working mothers in 1965 and 1971 are compared in order to test hypotheses about the effects of demographic and economic changes on those arrangements. The results show an increased use of day care centers and family day care homes, which may be attributed to federally funded programs. Additional care by fathers and siblings was also observed. However, the following arrangements were significantly reduced: care after school by the mother, care by the mother at work, care in a relative's home, and care in the child's home by a nonrelative. It appears that the further a woman must travel to work, the less likely she is to care for her children. Cohort: W.

2090 SICKLES, ROBIN and TAUBMAN, PAUL.
"Who Uses Illegal Drugs." *The American Economic Review* 81,2 (May 1991):248-251.

This paper utilizes data from the 1984 and 1988 NLSY to estimate a model of the types of young people reporting use, in the past year, of various illegal substances such as marijuana or cocaine. Examined are such socio- demographic variables as age, race, sex, parents' education, yearly income, and religious affiliation. Cohort: Y.

2091 SICKMEIER, MARIE B.
"The Union Wage Impact: Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal Analyses Using the NLSY." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1989.

To date, the state of the research on the impact of unions on wages is clear on the existence on a union wage differential, but the size of the differential remains subject to debate. Central to the uncertainty surrounding the debate is which type of research design is most appropriate for measuring the differential. This dissertation addresses this issue by conducting cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis using the NLSY. Results of the two cross-sectional analyses and the longitudinal analyses lead us to the following conclusions: (1) the impact of unions on the wages of youth is less than it is traditionally argued for--on the order of ten percent for males and three percent for females; (2) cross-sectional estimates of 14 and 12 percent were found for the years of 1982 and 1986, respectively; and (3) striking gender differences in the impact of unions on wages were reported with unions having no significant effect on female wages in the longitudinal analysis. Suggestions for future research utilizing longitudinal data sets and arguments for the inclusion of both genders in such efforts are presented. The authors conclude that longitudinal designs are the preferred way of investigating the union impact on wages. Cohort: Y.

2092 SIMAN, ALAN ERIC.
"Putting Process into Policy Development: A Case Study in Manpower Policy for Young Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, Bryn Mawr College, 1976.

A policy development model is created to improve the input of social scientists in social policy decisions. The study clearly shows the potentially important contributions of social scientists into policy decisions when theory and research are combined in a process model of policy development. Cohort: B.

2093 SINGER, BURTON.
"Individual Histories as the Focus of Analysis in Longitudinal Surveys." *Journal of Economics and Business* 32 (1980):126-35.

The recent availability of large longitudinal data bases has drawn attention to the problems of analyzing such data. These important data sets provide a framework not present in cross-sectional samples for focusing on individual or household histories. Because most longitudinal data bases contain informational gaps, this study seeks not only to outline a strategy for quantitative exploration of the gap-free sections of individual histories but also to illustrate a method for testing data containing gaps for compatibility with particular stochastic process models. Cohort: B.

2094 SMITH, HERBERT L.
"A Reanalysis of Data Concerning the Effects of Maternal Employment on the Vocabularies of Four-Year-Old Children." Working Paper, Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania, 1990.

In a recent article in Demography, Desai, Chase-Lansdale, and Michael (1989) use data from the NLSY to examine the effects of maternal employment on the intellectual ability of young children. The chief vehicle is the regression of scores on the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test--Revised (PPVT) on measures of maternal employment plus a variety of control variables. They conclude that maternal employment has a statistically significant adverse impact on a child's intellectual ability, but only for boys and only then for boys in higher income families. This paper reanalyzes data used by Desai et al. (1989) and concludes that their findings are largely unsubstantiated and very much open to misinterpretation. Among the criticisms discussed: The sample used in the article (NLSY) is designed to over-represent the disadvantaged American population and self-selection of women on the basis of early childbearing makes the sample even more unrepresentative; socioeconomic status (SES) is operationalized in terms of an income measure that ignores mother's earnings, but is then discussed and interpreted in terms of the mother's education; the presence of sampling weights distorts characteristics of the sample; the crucial result of the study involves what is functionally a three-factor interaction--the effect of maternal work on child's PPVT score varies by the sex of the child and the level of non-maternal family income. Put simply, there is no statistical evidence that the effect of maternal work on child's PPVT score varies by either the child's sex or the family's non-maternal income, much less the two together. Cohort: Y C.

2095 SMITH, HERBERT L. and DECHTER, AIMEE R.
"Effects of Nonresponse on the Measurement of Social Life Feelings." In: *The Relevance of Attitude Measurement in Sociology*, P. Schmidt and D. Krebs, eds., Mannheim, Germany: Center for Survey Research, 1990.

The problem of survey non-response is particularly troublesome in the measurement of social life feelings since the refusal to participate in a study may be one manifestation of certain attitudes and sentiments. This paper examines the relationship between social life feelings reports and subsequent non-response. Employing data from the 1968-85 waves of the NLS Young Women, the authors focus on the 1970, 1973, and 1978 responses to a modified eleven item version of the Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control Scale and the 1983 responses to four of the items capturing personal control. In an analysis of the association (ANOAS) between 1970 item responses (item non-response, mostly internal, somewhat internal, somewhat external, mostly external) and 1973 outcomes (refusal, other non-interview, item non-response, and the four locus of control scales), subjects who responded to the 1973 survey but not to a given item, scored very low in the cooperativeness dimension. Refusals scaled somewhere in between those with item non-response and those who responded to the item regardless of the proffered response. It is reassuring that along the locus of control dimension, refusing to be re-interviewed, being lost to follow-up for some other reason, and refusing or being unable to respond to a Rotter item are not associated with the scaling on locus of control in the previous interview. Of course, the possibility remains that non-respondents are more likely to shift their feelings one way or the other relative to those who were re- interviewed. Cohort: G.

2096 SMITH, HERBERT L. and DECHTER, AIMEE R.
"No Shift in Locus of Control Among Women During the 1970s." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* 60,4 (April 1991):638-640.

Contrary to reports published previously (Doherty, 1983; Doherty and Baldwin, 1985), there is no evidence of a shift in locus of control among U.S. women during the 1970s--at least not as revealed by responses of female subjects from the NLS of Mature Women and Young Women to a battery of Rotter Scale items administered on three occasions during that decade. The authors show that the apparent shift toward more external responses is completely an artifact of uncorrected coding errors in earlier releases of these data. The absence of any true change in locus of control among these women raises substantial questions about theories put forward to explain this nonexistent shift. The authors counsel circumspection. Cohort: G W.

2097 SMITH, JAMES P.
"The Convergence to Racial Equality in Women's Wages." In: *Women in the Labor Market*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1979.

Several potential reasons for the marked and persistent rise in the relative wage of black women are explored. Findings show that the central reason for the gain is that blacks and whites are becoming more alike in those characteristics known to produce higher wages, particularly education. Other explanations are the rapid rise in blacks' wages in the South and blacks' shift away from part-time employment. Newer cohorts are shown to enjoy greater wage improvement: vintage effects appear to be the dominant reason for the improved economic position of all black women. Cohort: W.

2098 SMITH, JUDITH R.
"Maternal Employment and the Young Child." Ph.D. Dissertation, Columbia University, 1994.

The dramatic increase in the labor force participation rates of women with young children has become a new social reality impacting on childrearing and parenting arrangements. This study investigates the crossover effects of a mother's employment situation on her young child during the first, second and third year of the child's life. This study not only investigates maternal employment from the traditional perspective of the potential negative effects on the child as a result of coping with a separation from mother, but includes a broader investigation of how the various aspects of a working mother's employment situation affect subsequent development, measured when the child is four to six years old. Cohort: Y C.

2099 SMITH, MARVIN M.
"Early Labor Market Experiences of Youth and Subsequent Wages." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 44,4 (October 1985):391-400.

A single equation estimating procedure is used to examine the effects of the early labor market experiences (spells and duration of unemployment) of the Young Men's cohort during various years over the period 1966-1973 on their 1975 wages. The final sample consists of 385 young men who were out of school in 1966 but working full time in 1975. All regressions are estimated by ordinary least squares. Results show that spells of unemployment experienced very early tend to have an increasing effect on later wages. Later spells and the duration of unemployment generally lower subsequent wages. These results suggest that it is not necessary that every period of joblessness will have negative consequences in the future. Furthermore, the timing and length of unemployment seem to be important factors in determining whether they will yield later benefits or costs. Cohort: B.

2100 SMITH, RICHARD A.
"The Adjustment of Occupational Aspirations among Young Men During Their Transition to Adulthood." Ph.D. Dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1988.

This study investigated the adjustment of occupational aspirations among young men during their transition from adolescence to adulthood. Using data obtained from the NLS, changes in aspirations were examined over a ten-year period for a sample of young men aged 14 to 24 in 1966. Changes in aspirations were examined at the individual level and separate race and class analyses were conducted. There were three stages to the analysis: first, changes in aspirations were described as they were experienced by young men during the transition to adulthood; second, patterns of aspirations were identified based on the types of changes that occurred; third, an event history analysis was conducted to analyze the likelihood of changing aspirations as it was associated with age, cohort, race, class, prior aspirations and educational and occupational experiences. The results from this study indicate that young men frequently changed their aspirations during the transition to adulthood. These changes were consistent with prior aspirations and experiences. As a result, it was possible to identify patterns of change in aspirations. In addition, event history analysis demonstrated that class was more important than race in explaining changes in aspirations and that young men whose educational and occupational experiences were not congruent with their aspiration were likely to change their aspiration. Overall, neither race nor class significantly influenced the process of adjusting aspirations once variables representing prior aspirations and experiences were entered into the event history models. [UMI ADG-88-15749] Cohort: B.

2101 SMITH-DONALS, LOUISE.
"Life Goals and Occupational Plans: A Comparison of Young American Men and Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Stanford University, 1983.

This study analyzed the effects of occupational, marital, and parental life goals on contemporary youths' occupational plans. Its basic thesis was that both sexes' plans for employment in their early 20's are influenced by their midlife career goals but that anticipated family roles affect the occupational planning process of young women only. Regression analysis was used to estimate models of occupational plans and to test whether sex interacted with life goals and other determinants of occupational plans.

Nearly all youths studied had formulated occupational and family life goals for age 35, but nearly one- fifth of them did not know what job they could expect to have 5 years after the survey. Unexpectedly, boys were far more likely than girls to lack occupational plans. The former group also was surprisingly heterogeneous with respect to academic ability and socioeconomic status. Educational opportunities appeared to distinguish youthful drifters from those whose plans for early employment are likely to be unrelated to their occupational goals. Youths plans were highly sex- stereotyped and strongly influenced by the prestige and sex-typicality (i.e., proportion of female incumbents) of their occupational goals. Sex interacted with significant others' encouragement to enter high-status occupations, those determining youths' occupational goals, educational plans, and the sex-typicality of early work plans. Desired family size and marriage age were unrelated to the prestige of youths' plans, but the latter produced more sex- stereotyped early work plans. Mothers' occupations influenced both plans process of the boys' and girls' at various points, but maternal employment did not affect youths' plans directly. In sum, the results indicate that socially directed "self- selection," as opposed to overt structural constraints or parental influence, constitutes the dominant mechanism in youths' occupational planning process. Cohort: Y.

2102 SMOCK, PAMELA J.
"The Economic Costs of Martial Disruption for Young Women in the United States: Have They Declined over the Past Two Decades?" Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1992.

This dissertation examines the economic costs of separation and divorce for young women in the United States from the late 1960s through the late 1980s. Broadened opportunities for women outside of marriage may have alleviated the severe economic costs of marital disruption. This research thus contrasts the experiences of two cohorts of young women: those who married and separated or divorced in the late 1960s through the mid-1970s and those who experienced these events in the 1980s. Drawing on panel data from the National Longitudinal Surveys of Youth 1979-88, Young Women 1968-78, and Young Men 1966-78, the results show stability in the costs of disruption for the two cohorts. Levels of post disruption economic status and declines from predisruption levels are similar. The results show that women in the more recent cohort had more labor force experience prior to marital disruption than those in the earlier cohort, but that prior work history does not protect women from the costs of disruption. Young separated and divorced women are also not receiving greater income returns to their schooling or labor force experience over time. Other findings show that unmeasured characteristics do not account for the persisting disadvantages of marital disruption. Young martially-disrupted women continue to confront the low wages and conflict between parenting and employment as their counterparts a decade or so ago. Cohort: B G Y.

2103 SNOW, CAROLE LEE.
"Marital Homogamy: Conditions, Contingencies and Consequences." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1984.

This dissertation reviews the extent of assortative mating with respect to a number of social characteristics that have been studied by other investigators: age, race, nativity, education, occupation, earnings, and socioeconomic status. Researchers have speculated that these traits are organized in a hierarchical fashion, where selectivity on one implies selectivity on another. That hypothesis was explored and refuted. There are, however, statistical contingencies and these traits are ordered according to the extent to which assortative mating occurs with respect to them. This work examined assortative mating as it may be operating through three different characteristics of spouses: education, occupation and earnings. By considering these variables simultaneously, education is seen as the major characteristic by which mate selection takes place. Assortative mating with respect to education accounted for a significant fraction of assortative mating with regards to occupation and earning. Using a large national sample (NLS data), the conditions under which the contingencies of assortative mating operate were explored for first, second and third or higher parity marriages. Gary Becker's hypothesis of increased marital homogamy with increased marital parity was tested, and the results were ambiguous, lending only minimal support. Finally, a comparison of homogamy in stable and unstable marriages reveals that the latter are characterized by a considerable degree of occupational competition between spouses. Cohort: B.

2104 SOBOL, MARION G.
"Factors Influencing Private Capital Accumulation on the 'Eve of Retirement." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 61 (November 1979):585-93.

This paper examines net worth situations of a nationwide sample of men "on the eve of retirement" to find out (1) the current state of net worth, (2) factors related to high levels of net worth, (3) future prospects for these factors, and (4) policies that might be employed to stimulate growth in net worth. In summary, of all the variables that lead to large net worth only the declining number of dependents for both white and black families can be expected to push toward higher levels of net worth in the coming decades. Increased participation in private pensions may also increase net worth if these plans have special rewards for employee savings. Otherwise, trends in the other variables, marital status, number of years in a job, rural-urban residence, and ethnic background, seem to point toward a decrease in net worth. Cohort: M.

2105 SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL.
"A Research Agenda for the NLS of Labor Market Experience: Report on the Social Science Research Council's Conference on the NLS, Parts I to IV." Final Report, Manpower Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1978.

The conference is described according to its rationale, background, and proceedings. Included in the proceedings section is a collection of the papers and memoranda presented at the conference. Issues organized around four topical areas (work and family, labor force socialization, structural variables, and methodological issues) emerged as those to which the planners of the NLS should give serious consideration. Cohort: N.

2107 SOLBERG, ERIC J.
"The Labor Force Participation Decision of Females: A Comparison between Younger and Older Cohorts." Mimeo, Department of Economics, California State University, Fullerton, N.D.

This study examines the determinants of labor force participation (LFP) of women by focusing on the changing role of marital status and attitudes about women working. The results display an important structural shift in the LFP of women which occurred between 1967 and 1973, an indication that older women enter the labor force more rapidly at lower wages than younger women. In addition, the results indicate that older generation women are more influenced by marital status and attitudes; however, both generations share a responsiveness to the presence of young children. Cohort: G W.

2108 SOLBERG, ERIC J.
"Occupational Assignment and Choice of Females: A Comparison between Younger and Older Cohorts." Mimeo, Department of Economics, California State University, Fullerton, N.D.

In this study, the author examines patterns of occupational assignment of women by estimating probabilities of such assignments as a function of individual characteristics for different occupational categories: (1) professional/managerial, (2) clerical, (3) skilled blue-collar, and (4) residual. Results showed that education and training were important explanatory variables. Race was almost statistically significant; however, it is unclear if race reflects differences in preferences or racial discrimination in the occupational assignment. Cohort: G W.

2109 SOLBERG, ERIC J.
"The Supply of Labor Time of Mature Females." *Atlantic Economic Journal* 9,3 (September 1981):20-33.

This study examines female supply to the labor force. Increasingly, women will behave more like their male counterparts over time. Most remain on that part of the supply curve which is positively sloped; however, females without a spouse tend to move toward the backward bending segment of the curve. Cohort: W.

2110 SOLBERG, ERIC J. and EICH, STEVEN A.
"Racial Wage Differentials for Females by Occupation." Report, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

This paper investigates the presence of wage discrimination by race for females. The empirical model is similar to that applied by Johnson (1978) who restricted his data to males in the labor force. A major difference between the Johnson application and this paper is the choice of industrial classification. The present study divides observations into professional and managerial, clerical, manufacturing and construction, or a residual class of industry occupational categories. The data were drawn from the NLS of Older Men and Mature Women. The results provide evidence of reserve wage advantages by race for females after controlling for differences in human capital acquisitions by an analysis of covariance wage rate specifications. Cohort: M W.

2111 SOLOMON, JANET S.
"The Influence of Personal Attitudes on Occupational Typicality: A Study of Mature Women Reentering the Labor Force." Ph.D. Dissertation, George Washington University, 1983.

This research examines the relationship of attitudes toward appropriate roles for women and occupational typicality at the time of reentry to the labor force. Two sample subsets utilizing NLS data from the Mature Women's cohort studied married white reentrants through the 1970s. The objectives were: (1) to determine a relationship between attitudes and occupational typicality; and (2) to study the changing relationship over time. The study concludes that both sets of women were very slowly changing their attitudes but did not significantly alter their occupational distribution. Analyses of the attitudinal data indicate that between 1972 and 1977, the survey respondents' attitudes toward working wives became slightly more positive. Analyses of the occupational typicality data demonstrate that respondents from both surveys returned to the same female dominated occupations that they were in before. Analyses of the association between attitudes and occupational typicality indicate the absence of any correlation of predictive relationship between the variables. This absence was observed for the aggregated attitude responses and for each of the nine responses. Cohort: W.

2112 SOMERS, GERALD G. and WARLICK, JENNIFER L.
"An Evaluation of Manpower Programs for Young Men, 1964-1972 Based Upon the National Longitudinal Surveys." Final Report, Manpower Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1976.

Analysis of young men in the NLS who were enrolled in manpower programs from 1963 to 1972 provides information on the probability that members of the 5,225 sample would enter a manpower program, given personal and economic characteristics. Topics studied include the relationship of manpower program participation to annual earnings from 1963 to 1972 (using Social Security Administration data), comparisons for different types of programs and duration of participation among the enrollees, and comparisons with respondents in the Young Men's sample who did not enroll. Cohort: B.

2113 SORENSON, ELAINE.
"Exploring the Reasons Behind the Narrowing Gender Gap in Earnings." Urban Institute Report 91-2, The Urban Institute Press, 1991.

This report: (1) examines some of the reasons behind the recent decline in the male-female pay differential; (2) identifies those occupations which offer women above-average earnings and growth rates over the next decade; and (3) analyzes whether the intermittent labor force participation of women continues to be a contributing factor in women's lower pay. Data from the NLS of Young Women and NLSY are used to compare the demographic, educational, attitudinal and labor market characteristics of (1) women ages 35-41 in 1985 who were in higher- paying/growth versus other types of occupations or not in the labor market, (2) women ages 23-29 in 1973 versus those of the same age in 1987 and (3) women ages 23-29 in 1973 who worked in higher pay/growth rate jobs in 1985. Other data sources utilized in this comprehensive analysis are the Panel Study of Income Dynamics and data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the 1980 Census. Cohort: G Y.

2114 SORENSON, ELAINE.
"Women's Relative Pay: The Factors that Shape Current and Future Trends." Final Report, Office of Strategic Planning and Policy Development, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 1989.

The purpose of the study was to understand the major factors that may influence future trends in women's relative pay. This was accomplished by analyzing various data sets, such as census data, national longitudinal survey data (NLS of Young Women and NLSY), Bureau of Labor Statistics, University of Michigan Panel Study of Income Dynamics, etc., to identify and determine the relative influence of the many factors that influence career and employment choices that lead to high level job choices and careers, and influence relative employment earnings. [NTIS PB90-218710-XAB] Cohort: G Y.

2115 SOROHAN, ERICA GORDON.
"Training Young People." *Training and Development* 48,1 (January 1994):12-13.

According to the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, some 38% of the young adults received some form of training between 1986 and 1991; 24% of respondents received company training, the largest percentage of all sources of training. More young men than young women received company-sponsored training. A higher percentage of whites received company-sponsored training than of blacks or Hispanics. Cohort: Y.

2116 SOUTH, SCOTT J.
"Contextual Influences on the Transition to Adulthood." (In-Progress Research). NSF. SUNY at Albany, Dept. Sociology, Albany, NY 12201.

This is a proposal to study how characteristics of communities influence the occurrence and timing of several dimensions of the transition to adulthood, for example the decision to get married, and to have the first child. The study will focus in particular on the relationship between out-of- wedlock childbearing and the relative availability of marriage partners in a community, and on the degree to which community characteristics can account for racial and ethnic differences in the transition to adulthood. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) will be linked with data for counties and metropolitan areas from the Census and other sources. Event history models will be estimated to determine the impact of the community level variables on the transition to adulthood. This study will provide a valuable contribution to a large literature on the transition to adulthood in American society. Its unique contribution will be to shed light on how the communities in which young people live may affect the choices and decisions they make early in life in particular with respect to decisions about childbearing, marriage, and sexual activity. Cohort: Y.

2117 SOUTH, SCOTT J. and SPITZE, GLENNA D.
"Determinants of Divorce over the Marital Life Course." *American Sociological Review* 51,4 (August 1986):583-590.

Data from the Young and Mature Women samples of the NLS (number of cases = 8,158) are used to examine how the determinants of divorce (and separation) vary by the duration of marriage. In general, little evidence is found that the strength of previously identified predictors of divorce varies by marital duration. Variables such as race, wife's labor force participation, husband's employment, and urban residence seem to influence the probability of divorce, irrespective of the stage in the marital life course. The principal exception to this finding is the effect of wife's education, which appears to decrease the probability of divorce at early marital durations but to increase it at later durations. There is also suggestive evidence that the effects of home ownership and age at marriage may vary by marital duration. [Sociological Abstracts, inc.] Cohort: G W.

2118 SOYAK, E.
"Post-service Earnings of Vietman-era Veterans." Master's Thesis, Naval Postgraduate School, 1987.

This thesis analyzed the effect of military service and military training on post service earnings using the NLS of Young Men (14 to 24 years of age in 1966). When data were disaggregated by race and veteran status, some differences appeared between the earnings of veterans and non-veterans. A Chow test indicated that the data could not be pooled for blacks and non-blacks. An analysis of earnings revealed that the effect of veteran status on postservice earnings is inconclusive. Further analysis of wage equations and annual income equations of veterans showed that veteran status does not have significant returns from either military training or time spent in the service. [NTIS AD-A-191-225-2-XAB] Cohort: B.

2119 SPEIZER, HOWARD and DOUGHERTY, DOUG.
"Automating Data Transmission and Case Management Functions for a Nationwide CAPI Study." In: *Proceedings of the 1991*

*Annual Research Conference*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, (1991):389-397.

The application of telecommunication technology to support data transmission and case management in nationwide computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) could have a broad impact in the survey research industry. Significant potential exists for timely data capture, tight centralized controls, operation efficiencies and cost savings afforded by such an application. However, all national CAPI field efforts to date have used the U.S. Postal Service for data transmission and case management. This is due in part to researcher concerns about such issues as telecommunication reliability, data quality, data security, cost, and system support capability. The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) implemented an automated data transmission and case management system for the 1990 round of the NLSY. The system was used to support automated telecommunications from a nationally distributed field staff responsible for interviewing approximately 2,700 respondents using CAPI over a five-month field period. This paper presents the NORC automated CAPI support system capabilities, design, and implementation techniques. Strategies for addressing specific problems such as case management, case assignment changes, questionnaire modifications, system security and support are also described. The discussion culminates in a critical evaluation of NORC's project experience with emphasis on the feasibility of future CAPI telecommunication applications and suggestions for system improvements and enhancements. Cohort: Y N.

2120 SPITZE, GLENNA D.
"Black Family Migration and Wives' Employment." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 46,4 (November 1984):781-790.

Using data from the NLS of Young and Mature Women, this paper isolates determinants of black family migration in the U.S., incorporates variables reflecting the wife's employment experience into that model, and sorts out patterns of racial differences in the migration decision-making process. It also presents data, by race, on reasons for long-distance migration and whether wives line up jobs before a move. Stated reasons for moves and migration determinants are similar by race, leading to a residual minority group-status explanation for overall differences in rates. Implication of the findings for black women's employment are discussed. Cohort: G W.

2121 SPITZE, GLENNA D.
"The Division of Task Responsibility in U.S. Households: Longitudinal Adjustments to Change." *Social Forces* 64,3 (March 1986):689-701.

Data from the NLS of Young and Mature Women are used to test both static and dynamic models of the division of household task responsibility. Static results provide weak support for the time availability and the power/earnings perspectives. Changes in wife's hours worked or earnings over a 2- or 3-year period led to adjustments in task division, although the unequal "starting point" for that division challenges the economists' view of its rationality. Cohort: G W.

2122 SPITZE, GLENNA D.
"The Effect of Family Migration on Wives' Employment: How Long Does it Last." *Social Science Quarterly* 65 (March 1984):21-36.

Long-distance migration is often economically motivated and increases men's employment opportunities, but for married women, its consequences may be negative, since moves are seldom made to enhance wives' prospects. Using data from the NLS Young and Mature Women samples, it was found that these effects: (1) are negative for employment status, weeks worked and earnings, null for weeks unemployed, and marginal for attitudes; (2) are similar for married women in their 20s, 30s, and 40s; and (3) do not last beyond the first or second year after a move. Cohort: G W.

2123 SPITZE, GLENNA D.
"The Effect of Wives' Employment on Family Migration." Presented: Population Association of America Meetings, 1983.

This study examines the effect of a wife's employment on her family's probability of migration, testing hypotheses derived from economic migration theory and from sociological research on work and family life. Data for white married women from the NLS of Young and Mature Women are aggregated across two-year time periods and then disaggregated by age groups. Results indicate deterrent effects of both wife's employment and her income, a minor interaction between employment and job satisfaction, and none with sex-role attitude variables. There are distinct age patterns, with earnings playing a greater role in the 20s and employment status in the early 30s. After this point, wives' employment plays no part in the family migration process. Possible age and cohort interpretations are discussed. It is concluded that increasing levels of female labor force participation may slow general levels of migration somewhat, particularly for young couples. Cohort: G W.

2124 SPITZE, GLENNA D.
"Family Migration Largely Unresponsive to Wife's Employment." *Sociology and Social Research* 70,3 (April 1986):231-234.

This paper examines the influence of a wife's job opportunities on the decision of a family to migrate, using data on white families from the NLS Young and Mature Women cohorts. A model was tested which included the influences of family life-cycle stage, community ties, husband's socioeconomic status, and wife's employment. Cross-tabulations and regression analyses suggest no overall wife employment status effect (though some significant effects were found for certain age groups). Suggestions for further research include analyses of: (1) migration patterns of families with high steady incomes in which the earnings of the wife are relatively equal to those of the husband; and (2) the ways by which all family members' individual preferences and intra-family influences combine to affect the migration decision-making process. Cohort: G W.

2125 SPITZE, GLENNA D.
"Family Migration and Wives' Employment." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1983.

Traditionally, family migration has been explained in terms of job opportunities of individuals or family heads, treating wives implicitly as tied movers or stayers. This research builds upon recent revisions which take into account women's rising employment, using a dual-earner family model. It also tests for tied migration as a contributing cause of the sex earnings gap by measuring effects of migration on earnings and other employment characteristics and by measuring the duration of any effects found. Using data from the NLS Young and Mature Women surveys, it is found that reasons for moving are similar for whites and blacks, and that only around five percent of moves could be precipitated by a wife's job offer or transfer. For whites, both wife's employment and earnings deter migration, mainly for women with high earnings and middle earnings shares, and only up to the middle thirties. For blacks, wife's employment does not deter migration although for dual-earner black couples, wife's weeks worked have a negative impact. Young white employed women who are satisfied with their jobs are less likely to move, as are those whose husbands approve of their working. Black husband-wife couples are less likely than whites to move but this is not due to the combined operation of the independent variables examined here. White women who move are less likely to be employed, work fewer weeks, and earn less a year later. A move also decreases job satisfaction for mature women. These consequences last only one to two years. Policy implications are discussed. Cohort: G W.

2126 SPITZE, GLENNA D.
"Role Experiences of Young Women: A Longitudinal Test of the Role Hiatus Hypothesis." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 40 (August 1978):471-79.

Using data from the NLS of Young Women, a test was made of the effect of three specific types of "role hiatus experiences" on young women's taste for paid employment and on their sex role beliefs. With controls for background variables and for beliefs and tastes measured while the young women were still in high school, it was found that the experiences of paid employment, occupational training, and college attendance before the onset of marriage and motherhood all altered tastes for paid employment but failed to affect sex role attitudes. While college and occupational training increased taste for paid employment, holding a job at this point in these young women's lives caused a decrease in this taste. Cohort: G.

2127 SPITZE, GLENNA D.
"Work Commitment Among Young Women: Its Relation to Labor Force Participation, Marriage, and Childbearing." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

The research analyzes the relations between young women's attitudes and preferences about market work and their labor force and family-building experiences in early adulthood, focusing on the causal relations between early employment and work-related attitudes, and between these attitudes and the timing of family formation. Data over a five-year period on women age 14 to 24 in 1968 are taken from the NLS of Young Women. The major thrust of the findings suggests that work-related attitudes and preferences of young women are highly mutable during early adulthood, and relate only minimally to the timing or quality of early labor force experiences. Long term preferences for market work are linked to family building and dissolution. Women with a taste for paid employment delay marriage and childbearing, presumably to allow time for preparation for market work, and also are more likely than others to dissolve a marriage. Taste for market work decreases upon first marriage but increases with marital dissolution or the birth of a child, presumably due to changes in resources. Cohort: G.

2128 SPITZE, GLENNA D. and SOUTH, SCOTT J.
"Women's Employment, Time Expenditure and Divorce." *Journal of Family Issues* 6 (1985):307-29.

Past research on the relationship between wives' employment and divorce has focused on two types of explanations, those positing change motives regarding divorce and those suggesting changed opportunities. Without discounting totally the path from income to opportunity, we focus here on a somewhat neglected alternative, that leading from time constraints to changed motives toward maintaining a marriage. We argue that time spent by the wife working outside the home impedes the completion of tasks necessary to the maintenance of the household, and hence increases the probability of divorce. Using data from the Young and Mature Women samples of the NLS, we find that among employed women, hours worked has a greater impact on marital dissolution than do various measures of wife's earnings. In partial support of our hypotheses, the relationship between wife's hours worked and the probability of divorce is strongest for middle income families and families in which the husband disapproves of his wife's employment. Cohort: G W.

2129 SPITZE, GLENNA D. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Labor Force and Work Attitudes." *Sociology of Work and Occupation* 7 (February 1980):3-32.

The authors examine the relationship between work related attitudes held while in school and early labor force experiences. Findings show that neither variable affects the extent of employment during the first four years after schooling is completed. Women with long range work plans usually begin in low status and low paying jobs which possibly have a greater chance for advancement, compared to those who do not plan for later work. During this early period, attitudes and tastes change in response to certain job characteristics. However, strong tastes for market work may influence early labor force behavior which maximize long term benefits of employment and so might affect timing of work, childbearing, and characteristics of beginning jobs. Cohort: G.

2130 SPITZE, GLENNA D. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Wives' Employment: The Roles of Husbands' Perceived Attitudes." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 43 (February 1981):117-24.

Using data from the NLS of Young Women, the relations between husbands' perceived attitudes toward their wives' working and the early employment attitudes and behavior of wives are examined. Revisions in husbands' perceived attitudes during the early years of marriage, to conform with wives' employment attitudes and behavior, are found. In turn, wives' employment behavior is influenced by husbands' perceived preferences, but only among black respondents are wives' attitudes influenced by perceived attitudes of husbands. Implications of the findings are discussed. Cohort: G.

2131 SPITZE, GLENNA D. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Young Women's Preferences for Market Work: Responses to Marital Events." *Research in Population Economics* 3 (1981):147-66.

The authors examine how women's relative preferences for market work and home work are affected by first marriage, marital dissolution, and first birth. The findings show that first marriage decreases market work preferences through age 24 but not beyond that age. Marital dissolution tends to increase market work preferences for ages 19 through 29. Finally, first birth has no immediate impact; however, 1 to 2 years later there are significant upward revisions in market work preferences. Cohort: G.

2132 SPLETZER, JAMES R.
"The Dynamics of Postsecondary Educational Attainment." Ph.D. Dissertation, Northwestern University, 1990.

This dissertation is an empirical examination of the dynamics of post-secondary educational enrollment patterns using the theoretic framework of the economic life cycle model. Specifically, are there economic factors which explain why individuals delay or interrupt their investment in post-secondary educational attainment. The first essay uses the utility maximization life cycle model to analyze the explanation that intertemporal variation in the relative prices of post-secondary educational attainment (the financing of tuition costs) and labor supply (the life cycle wage profile) influences the allocation of time among college, work, and leisure. This study uses panel data on college graduates from the NLS of the High School class of 1972. It is found that higher amounts of the financing of tuition costs reduces the time allocated to pre-graduation labor supply and has uncertain effects on the time allocated to educational investment. Higher pre-graduation wages reduces the time allocated to educational investment and increases the time allocated to educational investment and increases the time allocated to pre-graduation labor supply. In a reduced form analysis, financial background variables which proxy for liquidity constraints can not explain the dynamics of post-secondary education. The second essay tests for the presence of liquidity constraints in educational attainment. The income maximization life cycle model of human capital accumulation is modified with non-negativity wealth constraints. The education and labor market status of recent high school graduates are matched with the financial information of their parents using the NLS. The empirical results indicate that liquidity constraints appear to be a significant factor in explaining the post-secondary educational patterns of individuals from financially constrained families. However, there is evidence that liquidity constraints do not affect the timing of enrollment for individuals who have started college. [UMI ADG91-14640] Cohort: B G M W.

2133 SPROAT, KEZIA.
"How Do Families Fare When the Breadwinner Retires?" *Monthly Labor Review* 106 (December 1983):40-44.

This review article focuses on recent NLS-based research on retirement. Using the older men's data, researchers have found stark differences in the effects of retirement on family life, depending on the retiree's reason for leaving the work force. Poor health forces many to retire early and the families of such men often suffer economic disadvantages; but the trend to early retirement is largely driven by the increasing attractiveness of pensions with early retirement provisions, which make retirement economically feasible for those covered by such plans. The 1980 NLS survey also included questions about leisure time activities, attitudes toward retirement and life satisfaction. Health, occupational level, and family income influenced the extent of purposeful leisure time activities, which in turn influenced satisfaction. Women's retirement plans were independent of their husbands' except when both spouses were the same age. Cohort: M W.

2134 SPROAT, KEZIA.
"Using National Longitudinal Surveys to Track Young Workers." *Monthly Labor Review* 102 (October 1979):28-33.

How can young people's employment difficulties be resolved or better still, prevented? Data from the NLS of Young Men, Young Women, and NLSY hold rich potential for answering questions about labor force dynamics as they affect youth employment and unemployment. This article summarizes recent findings and ongoing research based on the three NLS youth cohorts. Cohort: B G Y.

2135 SPROAT, KEZIA; CHURCHILL, HELENE; and SHEETS, CAROL T.
*The National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience: An Annotated Bibliography*. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1985.

This compendium summarizes almost 900 research articles, working papers, and dissertations completed from the mid- 60s through the mid-80s utilizing data from the five NLS cohorts. Arranged alphabetically by primary author, each entry includes an abstract, a series of keywords identifying the research areas addressed, as well as an identification of the NLS cohort(s) utilized in the research. To facilitate use, indices are provided which allow the reader to locate NLS research articles via authors and coauthors, title, subject areas, as well as cohort(s). Cohort: N.

2136 SPYKERMAN, BRYAN R.
"Analysis of the Covariance Structure of the Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control Scale: Dimensionality and Stability." Ph.D. Dissertation, Utah State University, 1984.

The measurement properties and the stability of an abbreviated version of the Rotter Internal-External Locus of Control Scale were examined using an analysis of covariance structures technique (LISREL) developed by Joreskog and Sorbom. Respondents to the scale were NLS males 45 to 59 years old in 1966. These respondents were administered an abbreviated eleven item Rotter I-E scale in 1969, 1971 and 1976. The unidimensionality of the eleven item scale was rejected. Hypotheses suggested by previous research on the dimensionality of the scale were tested. A four item "personal control" subscale met statistical criteria of acceptable fit to the observed data, unidimensionality and structural invariance within subsamples across the three panels of the study. Only weak evidence was found for a "control ideology" subscale reported in earlier research. Personal control in the black subsample was found to be very unstable and influenced by level of socio-economic status. The opposite was true in the white subsample--personal control was highly stable over the period 1969 to 1976 and was little affected by socio-economic status. Some evidence was found for a lack of equivalence in personal control scale structure between the black and the white subsamples. Cohort: M.

2137 SRISUWAN, POONSIN.
"An Empirical Analysis of Women's Earnings." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Cincinnati, 1987.

The participation of women in the labor force in the United States has increased sharply since 1890. This is especially true of married women where participation grew from 5 percent in 1890 to about 50 percent in 1980. A significant gap between wages earned by women and those received by men has narrowed somewhat but still persists. This study seeks to help us understand more fully the determinants of women's earnings and thus throw light on the problem. The data base for this study is the NLS of Mature Women. This survey was conducted between 1967 and 1971 and involved a sample of over 5000 women between the ages of 30 and 44 years. Two models are used, a general model where human capital and family status variables such as number of dependents, marital status and husband's income play a leading role. In the other discontinuous work experience replaces the family status variables. Our main purpose is to improve the reliability of women's earnings functions through the inclusion of more appropriate variables. Two hypotheses are tested. The first is that the human capital model has equal ability to explain the earnings of workers regardless of gender. The second is that the influence of human capital variables is the same for all sectors of the population. The changes in the earnings model which are suggested here do enhance its explanatory power. The first hypothesis is rejected. Many family variables work in opposite directions for the two sexes. The second hypothesis is also rejected since some sectors of the population benefit very little from human capital investment while others realize substantial gains. [UMI ADG87-22102] Cohort: W.

2139 STARFIELD, BARBARA.
"Low Birthweight and Prematurity: Race and Risk Factors." (In-progress Research).

This study is directed at expanding our understanding of factors responsible for the doubling in risk of low birthweight (LBW) infants among blacks vs whites, and the excess in LBW among blacks compared with another major minority groups, Hispanics. The source of information is the public use data tapes prepared on the NLSY at the Center for Human Resource Research (CHRR), Ohio State University. The data are derived from personal interviews, 1979-1986, with a cohort of non-institutionalized young women and men aged 14-21 years as of January 1979. The data files include variables for the mothers of the 5,500 children in the sample that are highly relevant for investigations of risk factors for low birthweight and prematurity but which have been incompletely studied. An important aspect of the study is the application of models suitable for longitudinal analyses. Specific aims follow: (1) To explore the degree to which racial differences in low birthweight are accounted for by differences in major social, biological, and behavioral characteristics. (2) To compare the contributions of major social, biological and other variables to shortened gestation and to retarded fetal growth among low birthweight infants who are black, white, or Hispanic. (3) To investigate similarities and differentials among different racial and ethnic groups on the extent to which there is consistency in low birthweight when underlying major risk factors are unchanged across successive pregnancies and conversely, the extent to which low birthweight differs when major risk factors change from one pregnancy to the next. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y C.

2140 STARFIELD, BARBARA; SHAPIRO, SAM; WEISS, JUDITH; and LIANG, KUNG-YEE; et alia.
"Race, Family Income, and Low Birth Weight." *American Journal of Epidemiology* 134,10 (November 1991):1167-1174.

The relations among race, family income, and low birth weight were examined using information obtained from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, which conducted yearly interviews with a nationally representative sample of young women identified in the late 1970s. Data were available for these women and their offspring from 1979 through 1988. Maternal education, maternal age, age/parity risk, marital status, and smoking during pregnancy served as covariates in cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses. The risk of low birth weight among births to black women and white women who were poor was at similarly high levels regardless of whether poverty was determined prior to study entrance or during the study period. Longitudinal analyses showed an exceptionally large increase in risk of low birth weight among children born to women whose prior pregnancy ended in a low-birth-weight infant. These two findings emphasize the importance of factors antecedent to the pregnancy in the genesis of low birth weight. Cohort: Y.

2141 STATHAM, ANNE and RHOTON, PATRICIA.
"The Volunteer Work of Mature and Young Women: 1974-1981." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

Data from the NLS of Young and Mature Women (1974-1981) are used to examine the determinants and consequences of volunteer work. Descriptive results show remarkable aggregate-level stability across time in voluntary participation. The cross-sectional relationship between volunteer work and labor force participation was found to be negative. Over the long run, employed women who also do volunteer work experience lower earnings. Increased volunteer work was found to be related to relatively high levels of education, training, work experience, and occupational prestige. Hence, volunteer work substitutes for paid market work in the short run, but enhances accumulated human capital in the long run. Cohort: G W.

2142 STECKEL, RICHARD HALL and JAYANTHI, KRISHNAN.
"Wealth Mobility in America: a View from the National Longitudinal Survey." Working Paper No. 4137, National Bureau of Economic Research, August, 1992.

This paper is part of NBER's research programs in Development of the American Economy and Labor Studies. Includes bibliographical references.

2143 STECZAK, CHERYL.
"The Impact of Availability of Child Care Arrangements on the Career Paths and Eventual Job Satisfaction of Women in Vocational Education." Ph.D Dissertation, Purdue University, 1980.

Vocational development theorists have suggested that occupational choice is a means by which a woman implements her self-concept; occupational choice influences one's total life adjustment and serves a key function in the evolution of one's career. When the employed woman is also a mother, however, another dimension impacts upon her career development with implications for her occupational and vocational choices. Because of the responsibilities of child-rearing, the employed mother's choices are limited and her career path is often less stable and less predictable than the woman who does not have children. As a result, employed mothers represent a segment of the labor force which faces unique and compelling problems and whose skills and resources are either underutilized or neglected. The present study utilized data from the NLS, which followed the movement of 4,531 women (1,978 employed women without children, 1,952 employed mothers with preferred child care, and 601 employed mothers without preferred child care) from adolescence and into adulthood. This research utilized only those women from the sample who were employed in 1975. The career patterns of employed mothers and employed women without children were found to be very different. The employed mother has a career path that is less stable than the employed woman without children. She is more likely to be employed in non-professional and non-managerial occupations and less likely to be able to participate in occupational opportunities which would prepare her for occupations with higher levels of income, benefits, and personal satisfaction. The results of this study appear to indicate that the employed mother or future employed mother needs not only vocational guidance, but also realistic career information. Cohort: G.

2144 STEEL, BRENT S.
"Job Satisfaction." *Bureaucrat* 20,3 (Fall 1991):57-59.

Over the past decade, a number of observers have claimed that public sector employees manifest low levels of job satisfaction and thus experience workplace alienation. Some have argued that red tape and the lack of management flexibility have led to unmotivated and dissatisfied employees. Data from the NLSY were used to investigate the level of job satisfaction evident among young public and private sector employees. Employees in the public sector were found to have higher levels of job satisfaction when compared with their private sector counterparts. In addition, it is evident that the public sector has been successful in attracting and keeping qualified and highly motivated young employees when compared with the private sector. The public sector employees in this study had higher levels of education, higher work aspirations, and longer terms of employment than a comparable sample of private sector employees. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

2145 STEEL, BRENT S. and WARNER, REBECCA L.
"Job Satisfaction Among Early Labor Force Participants: Unexpected Outcomes in Public and Private Sector Comparisons." *Review of Personnel Administration* 10,3 (Summer 1990):4-22.

A systematic investigation is presented of the level of job satisfaction among a national cross-section of early labor force participants in the public and private employment sectors in the late 1980s. The NLSY was the source of the data. Although conventional wisdom has suggested that there is a crisis in the level of job satisfaction among public sector employees due to extensive bureaucrat bashing and working in overly rigid organizations, the findings suggest that public sector employees manifest significantly higher levels of job satisfaction than their private sector counterparts. After controlling for a number of background, personal, and situational factors, the higher level of public sector job satisfaction remains. It is evident from the analyses that the public sector has been successful in attracting and keeping qualified and highly motivated young employees. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

2146 STEEL, LAURI.
"Early Work Experience among White and Non-White Youths: Implications for Subsequent Enrollment and Employment." *Youth and Society* 22,4 (June 1991):419-447.

This research investigated whether the previously observed negative associations between early work experience and schooling would be mitigated in a cohort for whom such work experience was more typical. Subjects were 1,346 males and 1,379 females (aged 17-18 yrs) from the NLSY. There were 1,578 whites, 410 Hispanics, and 737 blacks. Early employment (EE) was associated with higher subsequent enrollment for white youths, with the exception of white males working full time or nearly full time. Among white males and among blacks, however, working longer hours in 1979 was associated with lower subsequent enrollment. EE appeared to be compatible with continued enrollment for white women and for white men working low to moderate amounts. However, among non-whites and white men working close to full time, EE appeared to represent a competing alternative to schooling. [PsycINFO] Cohort: Y.

2147 STEPHAN, PAULA E.
"The Labor Force Response of Career vs. Noncareer Married Women to the Unemployment Rate." Final Report, Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1977.

The objective of this paper is to examine the hypothesis that because of job experience and a commitment to the labor force, the current labor force status of married women who have a career (defined as married women who have been working 70 percent or more of the time since marriage) is not responsive to changes in the local employment rate. The analysis uses data from the 1972 survey of the NLS of Mature Women. Logit techniques are used to analyze the labor force participation of career vs. noncareer women. It was found, using a "traditional" specification of the discouraged worker problem (which excludes experience) that career women as a whole are not discouraged while noncareer women appeared discouraged. The results are not paralleled when division is made by race. This paper also hypothesized that the amount of discouragement present depends upon the amount of experience that the woman in the labor market has. When experience is included with the unemployment rate in the interaction term, there is support for this hypothesis. However, when experience is also included directly in the specification of the labor force participation equation, the coefficients on the local unemployment rate--and the above mentioned interaction term--are no longer significant. Cohort: W.

2148 STEPHAN, PAULA E. and SCHROEDER, LARRY D.
"Career Decisions and Labor Force Participation of Married Women." In: *Women in the Labor Market*, C. B. Lloyd, et. al., eds., New York: Columbia University Press, 1979.

This paper argues that the treatment of women as a homogenous group when analyzing labor force participation decisions is likely to result in a loss of information because it ignores career commitments. It was hypothesized that variables such as education, children, husband's permanent income, and race could explain observed differences in the commitment of women to the labor force. A sample of married women, husbands present, from the 1967 NLS of Young Women, was used to test this hypothesis using as a measure of career the observance that women had been in the labor force for at least 70 percent of the time between marriage and 1967. The outcome of a logit regression analysis suggested that these variables were significantly related to the probability of being a career woman. The authors then explored how segmentation of the sample into career and noncareer components might affect the outcome of the usual labor force participation analysis of women at a single point in time. It was argued that transitory impacts upon husband's earnings would probably affect the participation of those without a career commitment, but that it would have no effect upon those women with career commitments. In general, a noncareer woman acted in a way very similar to the conclusions reached in the traditional studies of labor force participation of married women, spouse present. For those with commitments, on the other hand, neither the number of children, the presence of teenagers, nor the earnings of the husband were related to their current labor force status. Cohort: W.

2149 STEPHENSON, STANLEY P.
"From School to Work: A Transition with Job Search Implications." *Youth and Society* 11 (September 1979):114-32.

This article adapts a human capital model of schooling and earnings to focus on the transition period. The adaptation consists of two steps. First, unemployment incidence and duration after last leaving school, but prior to the first job taken, is included as an intervening part of the transition process. A second feature is the consideration of the extent to which job holding while in school alters subsequent unemployment and wage rates. The main result concerns the unemployment and wage equations. Holding a job while in school lowers the incidence of duration of later unemployment and raises the subsequent hourly wage for both white and black youth. Full-time job effects exceed part-time job effects in both equations and all effects are highly significant statistically. Job search theory suggests some types of unemployment behavior may lead to a higher wage, and a positive but nonsignificant effect of unemployment on the postschool wage was found for black youth. For white youth, however, significant and negative impacts of unemployment on the postschool wage were found. Cohort: B.

2150 STEPHENSON, STANLEY P.
"In-School Labor Force Status and Early Post-School Labor Market Outcomes for Young Women." *Applied Economics* 13 (1981):279-302.

This research analyzes the relationship between a young woman's labor force status when last enrolled in school and her labor market behavior in the first two years after leaving school. The results showed that in-school work increases the early post-school weeks worked and decreases early post-school weeks unemployed. In addition, the overall effects of in-school work are presented in the statistical models in the second part of the study. In racially-pooled analysis, there are two main sets of results: (1) In-school labor force participation raises relative post-school earnings, and post-school hourly wage rates. (2) Post-school weeks unemployed are sharply lower (higher) if the young woman was a part-time worker (unemployed) in school as opposed to an NLF student. Cohort: G.

2151 STEPHENSON, STANLEY P.
"A Markov Model of School vs. Work Choices of Black and White Young Men." *Applied Economics* 14 (February 1982):43-61.

This study examines the actual school versus labor force participation choices by focusing on the way in which personal and economic factors alter the distribution of such choices. A multinomial logit model is used to predict the cells in Markov transition probability matrices. In addition, the sensitivity of the probability predictions to variation in selected predetermined variables is examined. A secondary goal of this paper is the comparison of empirical results obtained for white and black youths using a procedure implied by Coleman. Cohort: B.

2152 STEPHENSON, STANLEY P.
"School to Work Transition of Noncollege Young Persons." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1980.

The report includes four empirical studies of the early labor market problems of noncollege youth. Data are from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women. Four youth labor policy implications emerge from the analysis: (1) the provision of employment in school may aid the school to work transition by enhancing labor market success in the first two years after leaving school, but it does not appear to directly affect long run labor outcomes; (2) postschool occupational training is much more beneficial if it is used (a result for young women) or if it is combined with accumulated work experience (a result for young men); (3) unemployment rate differentials between white and black male youth cannot be eliminated by equalizing the level of individual characteristics, such as training or education; racial differences in the effects of these factors, not their levels, are most important; and (4) youth labor policies should be targeted by sex, race, dropout status, family income, and urban vs. rural residence. Cohort: B G.

2153 STEPHENSON, STANLEY P.
"The Transition from School to Work with Job Search Implications." In: *Conference Report on Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning*. U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

This study adapts a human capital model of schooling and earnings to focus on the transition period. The adaptation consists of two steps. First, unemployment incidence and duration after last leaving school, but, prior to the first job taken, is included as an intervening part of the transition process. A second feature is the consideration of the extent to which job holding while in school alters subsequent unemployment and wage rates. The main results concern the unemployment and wage equations. Holding a job while in school lowers the incidence and duration of later unemployment and raises the subsequent hourly wage for both white and black youth. Full-time job effects exceed part-time job effects in both equations, and all effects are highly significant statistically. Cohort: B.

2154 STEPHENSON, STANLEY P.
"A Turnover Analysis Of Joblessness For Young Women." *Research in Labor Economics* 5 (1982):279-318.

This paper is an empirical analysis of the nonemployment of noncollege young women in the first weeks and months after they leave school. By estimating the determinants of transition rates of entering and leaving non- employment, the author is able to show the effect of race, dropout status, and prior work experience on the average length of joblessness, the expected number of work and nonwork spells, the average work spell length, and the steady-state probability of joblessness. In the analysis, special attention is given to the measurement of two types of structural state dependence, subgroup differences in transition rates, and adjustment for the fact that some young women never worked in the 2.7-year observation period. Data used are for young women who left school in 1970. Results suggest that in-school job holding affects the rate of job finding for white young women but not for black young women. This prior work experience is interpreted as evidence of lagged employment dependence, a type of state dependence. In contrast, for black young women, labor demand characteristics (not prior work) are important determinants of the rates of entering and leaving nonemployment. One possible reason for this difference concerns the nature of in-school jobs: most black young women who worked in school held government sector jobs, whereas white young women were more likely to have had private sector work experience. Whether or not these prior jobs were associated with racial differences in rates of on-the-job training or merely created such an impression to subsequent employers cannot be determined with the data used here. Yet, the race- specific effect of prior work experience on later employment behavior may have implications for youth employment policies. Cohort: G.

2155 STEPHENSON, STANLEY P.
"Work in College and Subsequent Wage Rates." *Research in Higher Education* 17,2 (1982):165-178.

This study examines early post-enrollment wage determinants of white young men. The primary focus of this research is on student labor force status as a determinant of postenrollment wage rates. The findings show that student job-holding significantly increased postenrollment wage rates relative to youth who neither worked nor looked for work as students. Cohort: B.

2156 STEPHENSON, STANLEY P.
"Young Women and Labor: In-School Labor Force Status and Early Postschool Labor Market Outcomes." *Youth and Society* 13 (December 1981):123-55.

This article uses a national data source, the NLS of Young Women, to consider four dependent variables: annual weeks worked, annual weeks unemployed, annual earnings, and hourly rate of pay. For each dependent variable, the parameters are estimated in Tobit models. In the racially pooled analysis, three model specifications are used for each variable and two main sets of results emerge. First, in-school labor force participation raises relative post-school weeks worked, earnings, and hourly wage rates. Post-school marriage and work-limiting health limits were found to be dominant determinants of the labor market outcomes. In addition, the findings showed post-school weeks unemployed to be significantly lower if the woman was a part- time worker in school. Cohort: G.

2157 STEPHENSON, STANLEY P. and EISELE, TURA W.
"The Impact of Financial Aid on Women's Demand for Higher Education." *Research in Higher Education* 17,4 (1982):345-361.

The Educational Amendments of 1972 marked a new direction in public policy regarding the scope and purpose of financial aid to higher education. Aid became more "student-oriented," and equality of opportunity for higher education became a goal. This empirical study with national longitudinal data has made a start in policy evaluation of the effect of the 1972 Educational Amendments on the higher education acquired by young women. The most important result of financial aid receipt for young women is that those who received aid averaged 0.64 more years completed of higher education and averaged .145 greater graduation probability than similar women who did not receive aid. These results were obtained in multiple regression models in which the effects of marital status, parental background, geographic locations and economic characteristics, and tuition level were controlled for. These results suggest that policy attempts to stimulate the higher education acquired by enrolled young women by increasing the availability of financial aid are well-founded. Cohort: G.

2158 STERN, DAVID and NAKATA, YOSHI-FUMI.
"Characteristics of High School Students' Paid Jobs, and Employment Experience After Graduation." In: *Adolescence and Work: Influences of Social Structure, Labor Markets, and Culture*, D. Stern and D. Eichorn, eds., Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Inc., 1989.

This chapter examines certain qualitative aspects of jobs held by high school graduates who entered the labor force without investing in additional schooling. Using data from the NLSY, five job-quality indices measuring such factors as rights and compensation, motivation potential, skill use and development were constructed and comparisons conducted between the students' high school job and subsequent work experience. It was found that the amount of the time spent in paid jobs during high school was positively associated with later labor market success and that those young people whose high school jobs provided them with a chance to use and develop skills evidenced greater initial labor market success as measured by higher hourly wage rate and less unemployment. Various interpretations of these findings and policy implications conclude this chapter. Cohort: Y.

2159 STERN, DAVID; PAIK, IL-WOO; CATTERALL, JAMES S.; and NAKATA, YOSHI-FUMI.
"Labor Market Experience of Teenagers With and Without High School Diplomas." *Economics of Education Review* 8,3 (1989):233-245.

Using data from the NLSY and the High School and Beyond Survey, this paper estimates the effect of a high school diploma on success in the labor market over and above the effects of such prior characteristics as race, family background, IQ, school performance, and other unmeasured characteristics. Analyses of both data sets reveal that most or all of the differences in unemployment and wages between graduates and dropouts is attributable to a "coefficient effect" i.e., to differences in how measured characteristics are translated into labor market success rather than to differences in the measured characteristics themselves. Cohort: Y.

2160 STERN, STEVEN.
"Estimating a Simultaneous Search Model." *Journal of Labor Economics* 7,3 (July 1989):348-369.

The primary goal of this work is to specify and estimate a structural simultaneous job search model and then determine the empirical importance of simultaneous search. The results indicate that new labor force entrants search simultaneously. A secondary goal is to identify and estimate job offer arrival rates and wage offer rejection probabilities separately. The results indicate that a significant portion of unemployment spells is caused by slow arrival rates, but policies intended to speed arrival rates would increase the average length of unemployment spells. Cohort: Y.

2161 STEVANS, LONNIE K.; REGISTER, CHARLES; and SESSIONS, DAVID N.
"Simulating Bias in the Estimator of Labor Market Discrimination." *Social Indicators Research* 27,2 (September 1992):157-168.

The statistical bias in the wage gap method of estimating labor market discrimination is investigated. An algebraic expression for the bias is derived and then simulated for a selected set of explanatory variables and model parameters. When applied to data from the 1988 National Longitudinal Survey (N = 6,403 males and 6,283 females ages 23-32), results indicate that when the variables years of schooling and labor market experience are used in earnings functions, the estimator tends to underestimate the actual or "true" amount of labor market discrimination. 2 Tables, 18 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1993, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y.

2162 STEVANS, LONNIE K.; REGISTER, CHARLES A.; and SESSIONS, DAVID N.
"The Abortion Decision: A Qualitative Choice Approach." *Social Indicators Research* 27,4 (December 1993):327-344.

Used data from the National Longitudinal Survey, Youth Cohort to show the impact of various sociodemographic and economic factors on the abortion decision for 1,867 pregnancies occurring between 1983 and 1985 in 12,868 female adolescents (aged 14-21 yrs). The results suggest a profile of an adolescent choosing the abortion decision as being White, unmarried, residing in the Northeast or West, relatively well-educated, and either in school or working. Additionally, the woman is likely to have a relatively high personal income, and, if present, a relatively low spousal income. Being Baptist or Catholic appears to have no significant influence on the abortion decision, and the same is true for Baptists and Catholics who are religious (attend church more than 2 times per month). For low income women, access to Medicaid funding does significantly increase the probability of choosing abortion. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1993 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) Cohort: Y.

2163 STEVENS, KAREN A.

"Resources and Stress: The Experiences of Middle-Aged Women." Ph.D. Dissertation. The Catholic University of America, 1990.

Investigation of the resources which might promote the adjustment of middle-aged women to potentially stressful events has received little research attention. This study investigates resources affecting the adjustment of middle-aged women to three events which are often accompanied by stress: decrease in income, change in marital status, and change in labor force participation. Incorporation of concepts from stress research into a resource/adjustment model allows for creation of a research framework for predicting stress. The research model consists of: baseline measures of adjustment (measured before the event, Time One), exposure to the identified stressor event, resources that may modify the effects of stress (measured at a time approximate to the stressor, Time Two), as well as outcome measures of adjustment (measured approximately two years after the event, Time Three). Resource measures include social (age, race, education, occupational status/income, socialization, and social contact), psychological (locus of control, gender attitude, and emotional affect), and health (physical status) variables. Simultaneous responsibilities as well as exposure to concurrent stressors are taken into account since these, as well as resources, influence adjustment. Adjustment outcome measures include social, psychological, and physical health variables. Data come from the NLS of Mature Women, a national representative probability sample of middle-aged women from which three separate samples of women, each of which is exposed to one of the stressor events, is drawn. Structural equation models (path analysis) allows for determination of direct and indirect pathways between baseline adjustment, resources, and outcome measures. In general, distinct, different resources are important for each type of adjustment (social, psychological, and health adjustment). Particularly important for overall adjustment to all three events, is education. Also important are social contact, positive emotional affect, liberal gender attitudes, internal locus of control, as well as good physical health. Of the stressor events studied, change in marital status appeared to be the most difficult, whereas change in labor force participation the easiest. It is evident that resources, in general, play a crucial role in aiding adjustment to events involving considerable stress for a good number of middle- aged women experiencing them. [UMI ADG90-27655] Cohort: W.

2164 STEVENSON, WAYNE.
"The Relationship Between Youth Employment And Future Employability And Earnings." In: *Conference Report on Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning*. U.S. Dept of Labor, 1979.

In making the transition from school to work, most teenagers and young adults experience some periods of unemployment. The probability of experiencing unemployment, however, declines rapidly with age, suggesting that it represents a fairly short-term transitional problem. In this paper, it is shown that after controlling for related variables, early labor force status has a significant impact on subsequent employability and earnings. Jobless periods, particularly for out-of-school youth, constitute a loss which results in real disadvantage for years to come. Cohort: B G.

2165 STINNER, WILLIAM F.
"The Transition to Retirement and Migration Behavior in the United States." Presented: the Meetings of the International Sociological Association, 1986.

Migration is often presumed to be linked to major transitions occurring throughout the life course. In postindustrial societies, one such prominent transition is retirement. Since little is known about the factors constraining or facilitating migration behavior in the context of the retirement transition, a model developed around a set of conditioning factors, including personal resources, socioeconomic bonds, environmental setting, and age, is tested on a sample of 2,000 United States males who entered retirement between 1967 and 1983. Cohort: M.

2166 STINNER, WILLIAM F. and BYUN, YONGCHAN.
"The Transition to Retirement and Geographic Mobility." Presented: International Sociological Association, 1990.

Contributing to the literature on retirement timing and geographical mobility, data from the NLS of Older Men in the US are used to analyze the sequencing of retirement and geographical mobility among a subsample of 937 white men who had reached age 59 between 1966 and 1973, were still in the labor force in wage and salary employment, and were married. The subjects were followed for 10 years to examine the degree to which their retirement-moving patterns were affected by a selected set of individual, occupational, and environmental characteristics. Intervals were pooled (N = 2,829) and a discrete event-history analysis was conducted. Variations in effects were evident, dependent on type of sequencing and across type of mobility, i.e., local move, any migration, and interstate migration. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: M.

2167 STINNER, WILLIAM F.; BYUN, YONGCHAN; and PAITA, LUIS.
"Disability and Living Arrangements Among Elderly American Men." *Research on Aging* 12,3 (September 1990):339-363.

Four models that posit alternative ways in which disability might affect coresidence with adult relatives are discussed and tested for a pooled sample of 2,623 men (ages 65-74) drawn from the 1976 and 1981 rounds of the NLS of Older Men using descriptive and logistic regression techniques. Men with multiple disabling conditions, but not a single disability, were more likely to be coresiding with adult relatives than were non-disabled men, independent of a set selected background characteristics. Results provide general support for a model focusing on assistance norms, and it is suggested that the absence of a spouse reinforces this pattern. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: M.

2168 STINNER, WILLIAM F. and KHOSROSHAHIN, MEHDI.
"Selectivity Among Nonmetropolitan-Bound Male Migrants in the Middle and Later Years." *Research on Aging* 7,3 (September 1985):472-488.

Middle-aged and elderly individuals have played a prominent role in the non-metropolitan turnaround. The data for this study are drawn from the Older Men cohort of the NLS, and the analysis is focused on a pooled sample of two- year migration intervals extending from 1967-1975. Nonmetropolitan-bound migrants do not differ substantially from metropolitan nonmigrants, but differences observed are along life-cycle lines. In contrast, metropolitan to nonmetropolitan migrants differ from nonmetropolitan nonmigrants on both socioeconomic status and life-cycle attributes. Cohort: M.

2169 STINNER, WILLIAM F.; PITCHER, BRIAN L.; and TONEY., MICHAEL B.
"Discriminators of Migration Propensity Among Black and White Men in the Middle and Later Years." *Research on Aging* 7,4 (December 1985):535-562.

The objective of this research is to increase our understanding of racial variations in the correlates of migration propensity among men passing through their middle and later years. An analytical model is developed around environmental disamenities, socioeconomic bonds, personal resources, and age. The results suggest the importance of determining the extent to which selected variables differentially discriminate migrants from nonmigrants dependent on race. Cohort: M.

2170 STOLZENBERG, ROSS M. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Age, Fertility Expectations and Plans for Employment." *American Sociological Review* 42 (October 1977):769-83.

Fertility, female labor force participation, and the relationship between them are key subjects in a number of theoretical and applied areas of sociology. Because sex role norms and the widespread use of birth control devices have given American women much control over their fertility and substantial choice in their labor force activity (or inactivity), understanding the development and interrelationship of labor force participation plans and fertility expectations assumes great importance in understanding actual labor force participation and actual fertility. As a step toward understanding this development, the authors describe and attempt to explain the effect of women's age on the relationship between their labor force participation plans and their fertility expectations. Using data from a national sample of young women aged 19 to 29 in 1973 (N=3,589), a strong, linear relationship (r=- .96) was found between women's age and the effect of their plans for labor force participation on the number of children that they expect to bear in their lifetime. An explanation of this finding (called the Learning Hypothesis) is advanced which survives tests against several plausible alternative hypotheses. Policy implications and productive paths for future research are discussed. Cohort: G.

2171 STROBINO, DONNA M.

"Young Maternal Age, Infant Health, and Health Care Use." (In-progress Research).

The objective of the research is to investigate the effect of a young maternal age on infant health and preventive health care utilization. The study sample includes infants born between 1979 and 1984 to women aged 14 to 25 years at the time of the child's birth. The women were initially interviewed in 1979 in the NLSY when they were ages 14-21 years and were reinterviewed each year thereafter until 1986. The study sample is 49 percent white, 31 percent black and 20 percent hispanic. Infant health variables include injuries, hospitalizations and serious illnesses in the first year of life. Preventive health care is measured by age at first well child visit, completion of recommended well child visits in the first six months and completion of recommended immunizations during the first year. Maternal age is defined by age at birth of the study infant and by age at first birth. Several explanations will be explored as to why young maternal age may relate to infant's health and health care. First, risk factors such as poverty and low maternal education that are associated with teenage motherhood may affect these outcomes. Secondly, the isolation of single parenting may affect the mother's likelihood to seek health care. Finally, teenage mothers may attend to illness symptoms or be less likely to perceive illness or utilize health care because of developmental immaturity and inexperience with parenting. Logistic regression analysis will be utilized to investigate the effect of maternal age on the dichotomous variables measuring infant health and health care. A stepwise analysis in phases will be performed here to investigate the change in the coefficients for maternal age when each set of intervening variables is added to the model. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: Y C.

2172 STROBINO, DONNA M.; ENSMINGER, MARGARET E.; NANDA, JOY; and KIM, YOUNG J.
"Young Motherhood and Infant Hospitalization During the First Year of Life." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 13,7 (November 1992):533-560.

We studied the relationship of young maternal age with infant hospitalization using data from the National Lon- gitudinal Survey of Youth for 3,130 infants born between 1979 and 1983 to mothers aged 14-25 years. Data on the mothers were first collected in 1979 and yearly thereafter. Data on their children were collected starting in 1982. Logistic regressions of infant hospitalization rates were estimated for first and second and higher births. The odds of infant hospitalization during the first year of life increased with decreasing maternal age, even with adjustment for sociodemographic characteristics, preventive health-care practices, and newborn health status, factors hypothesized to explain the maternal age effect. The maternal age relationship with hospitalization differed by birth order; among second and higher births, the odds of hospitalization was increased only for infants of mothers aged 20-22 years. Male infants, infants with a first wellbaby visit after the first month of life, with birth weights between 1501 and 2500 g, and with nursery stays longer than one week also had increased odds of hospitalization. Ethnicity, grandmother's education, poverty status, mother's school enrollment, and family composition were not related to the odds of hospitalization, nor was smoking during pregnancy when adjustment was made for birth weight and length of nursery stay. Cohort: Y.

2173 STROCCHIA-RIVERA, LENORE.
"Self-Esteem and Educational Aspirations as Antecedents of Adolescent Unmarried Motherhood." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Texas at Austin, 1988.

Unlike previous research which relies upon data collected during or after an unmarried teen's pregnancy to inappropriately draw conclusions about antecedent conditions of the pregnancy, this study utilized prospective, longitudinal data from an existing database to determine the roles of self-esteem and educational aspirations in the onset of unmarried teen motherhood, abortion, and pregnancy prevention. Subjects included 390 females from the NLSY who were between the ages of 14 and 19 in 1979, 180 of whom carried their first pregnancy to term and kept the baby, 180 of whom did not incur a first pregnancy either before or during the study, and 30 of whom aborted their first pregnancy. During the 1979 survey, subjects were asked about their educational aspirations, and in the 1980 survey, were assessed using the Rosenberg Scale of Self-Esteem. Extensive fertility information obtained in 1982 allowed for childbearing classification. Stepwise the hierarchical multiple regression analyses were conducted for the entire sample and for three racial-ethnic groups: Blacks, Non-Latino Whites, and Mexican- Americans. Results yielded important implications for improving social policy and pregnancy prevention programs. Cohort: Y.

2174 STROMMER, BERNICE H.
"Status Attainment Processes in the United States: Analysis by Gender, Race, and Public/Private Employment." Ph.D.

Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1988.

This study examined gender and race differences as well as gender and public/private sector differences in the process of status change among adults over a ten year period using a comparative analysis that distinguished between factors predictive of occupational status at the beginning of the period and those occurring over the period. The effects of four clusters of intervening events and experiences on changing status were examined: (1) educational attainment; (2) labor force participation; (3) marriage and parenthood; and (4) rural/urban residential location. Using data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women, certain of the hypotheses advanced were confirmed. Namely, public sector employment does exert a greater impact on status attainment for women and black men than for white men over a ten year period. Background events and experiences are more important than those intervening for white men but intervening events and experiences are more important for women and black men. When status attainment is measured in terms of wage, intervening events and experiences are more important than background for women only. Efficacy of resources rather than levels is proportionately more important in determining gender and racial differential gain in occupational prestige. Levels of resources rather than efficacy are, however, proportionately more important in determining differential gain in wage between white men and women. Other differences due to levels of resources are discussed. Because intervening events and experiences, especially education and parenthood, are more important for the disadvantaged, the structure of work in the United States needs to be analyzed and assessed to formulate policies for promotion of further opportunities to achieve equitable advancement. Cohort: B G.

2175 STROMSDORFER, ERNST W.; WANG, BOQING; and CAO, JIAN.
"Maternal Labor Supply and Children's Cognitive and Affective Development." Presented: The Western Economic Association Meetings, San Francisco, July 10, 1992. (Second Draft).

This paper addresses the general problem of the effect of mother's labor supply on her child or children's cognitive and affective development. This issue is of considerable policy significance in view of the recent refocus of welfare policy toward requiring single mothers who are welfare dependent to work or attend some form of schooling or training. Clearly, as this new policy focus is pursued, a child receives less nurturing from his or her natural mother. There is either less care provided overall or care is provided by a surrogate. The potential social and private costs of such a policy that may reduce direct nurturing of a child by its biological mother therefore ought to be investigated. Previous studies of this social issue have typically concentrated on a particular measure of a child's cognitive or affective development and have also tended to focus on children in a narrow age range in an effort to get more precise results and screen out the effects of such factors as schooling. Our study deals with children who have been administered the various objective cognitive (and one of the affective) measures of child development and their mothers in the NLSY Mother/Child database for 1986. Cohort: Y C.

2176 STUDER, MARLENA M.
"Effects of Parental Resources and Child Care Arrangements on Preschoolers' Cognitive Skills." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Michigan, 1989.

This study investigates the role of parental resources, maternal work patterns, and the type and quality of child care arrangements in accounting for variation in preschoolers' cognitive abilities. A subset of children from the 1986 Maternal-Child Supplement to the NLSY are used for this research specifically including those three- to four-year-old children whose mothers were married and reported to use non-parental child care arrangements (n = 274). The Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-Revised served as the indicator of receptive language skills. After holding parental resources and maternal work patterns constant, family home care was found to be related to more favorable cognitive outcomes while in-home care was associated with less favorable cognitive outcomes as compared to center care. Of the parental resources and patterns of maternal work examined, present and past family income and 1 to 39 hours of maternal work (as compared to no work or 40 to 60 hours/week), were positively associated with preschoolers' language skills, above and beyond the other variables in the model. Continuity of type of care since the age of two was also associated with more favorable cognitive outcomes for all but those in center care. Minority status was negatively associated with cognitive skills, and no interaction was found between type of care and race. Among children in center care, cognitive skills did not vary by quality even after holding parental resources and maternal work constant. Though a small number of cases limits the generalization of these findings, there was a suggestion of differences by family income groups in the relationship between quality and cognitive skills. Children from families earning less than $18,000 annually have cognitive outcomes which are positively associated with quality of care, as compared to non-linear patterns of association among those in higher income groups. Cohort: Y C.

2177 STUDER, MARLENA M.
"Nonparental Child Care Environments: Differences in Preschool Cognitive Skills by Type of Care."Forthcoming in: *Sociological Studies of Child Development*, Vol. 5, P. Adler and P. Adler, eds., Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1992.

Amongst 274 NLSY preschool children currently using child care, this study finds that parental resources, maternal work patterns, and the type of child care arrangements account for significant variation in preschoolers' cognitive abilities. In a multivariate model, holding parental resources and maternal work patterns constant, family home care was found to be related to more favorable cognitive outcomes while in-home care was associated with less favorable cognitive outcomes as compared to center care. In addition, family income and moderate hours of maternal work (1 to 39 as compared to no work or 40 to 60 hours/week), were positively associated with preschoolers' language skills. Cohort: Y C.

2178 STUDER, MARLENA M.
"Quality of Center Care and Preschool Cognitive Outcomes: Differences by Family Income." Forthcoming in: *Sociological Studies of Child Development*, Vol. 5, P. Adler and P. Adler, eds., Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1992.

This study examines quality of care in child care centers and its relationship to receptive language skills within a national (NLSY) sample of 95 preschoolers. As hypothesized, quality of care (measured by group size and provider-child ratio), does not account for significant differences in preschoolers' cognitive abilities. However, a significant interaction is found to exist between quality of care, family income, and cognitive skills. In particular, preschoolers from low-income families are likely to have more favorable receptive language skills when placed in higher as compared to lower quality care, while no consistent relationship is found for children from other income groups. Family income and moderate hours of maternal work (1 to 39 as compared to no work or 40 to 60 hours/week), were positively associated with preschoolers' language skills. Cohort: Y C.

2179 SUGLAND, BARBARA W.
"Disparity Between Educational Aspirations and Expectations and the Impact on Adolescent Childbearing." Sc.D. Dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 1991.

This dissertation is a prospective panel design that investigates: (1) the disparity between educational aspirations and expectations of a recent cohort of American Youth; and (2) the impact of that disparity on the likelihood of an early first birth. Data are drawn from the first five waves of the NLSY (1979-1983). A cohort of 3,635 males and females, 14 to 16 years of age at first interview, who have not experienced a birth or fatherhood prior to first interview or within 7 months of first interview comprise the study sample. Respondents are followed until first birth/fatherhood, or until the end of the period of observation. It is hypothesized that the disparity between educational aspirations and expectations reflects the difference between an adolescent's educational desires and perceptions of life options. The wider the disparity the more limited life options relative to educational desires, and the greater the likelihood of an early first birth. Statistical models controlling for background characteristics and educational progress are developed using logistic regression and proportional hazard techniques. Cohort: Y.

2180 SUNDT, LESLIE A.
"The Effect of Work Interruptions on Subsequent Earnings." Ph.D. Dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, April 1987.

Previous empirical findings suggest that earnings depreciate during periods of non-employment and following reentry, rebound and make up in large part for their initial decline. An alternative interpretation is that these results are driven by sample selection bias. Analysis of the NLS of Young Women indicates that individuals who remain employed for substantial periods after reentry do not experience wage depreciation. Those who re-exit the labor force, however, do experience depreciation. In fact, earnings depreciate for only part of the population and the so-called rebound effect is a statistical artifact. Cohort: G.

2181 SUTER, LARRY E.
"A 1966 Replication of the 1962 Occupational Changes in a Generation Analysis of Older Men: Path Models as Indicators of Social Change." Presented: Washington, D.C., Population Association of America, 1971.

This paper used the 1966 survey of Older Men to duplicate path models presented by Duncan and Blau for white and black men in 1962. The models used education and occupation (status scores) of father, educational attainment of son, occupation (status scores) and current total income. Few changes in coefficients were observed between the two surveys. Some change in the effect of education on income for black men was attributed to changes in conditions during the period of the 1960's. Cohort: M.

2182 SUTER, LARRY E.
"Occupation, Employment, and Lifetime Work Experience of Women." Presented: New York, American Statistical Association Meeting, 1973.

This paper presents a series of tabular distributions of occupation and educational attainment of women 30 to 44 years old in 1966 by the percent of lifetime worked. It shows that the amount of lifetime work experience is largely conditioned by marital and motherhood status, and only secondarily by educational level. The paper also demonstrates the relationship between income and lifetime work experience within similar educational and occupational levels. Cohort: W.

2183 SUTER, LARRY E. and MILLER, HERMAN P.
"Income Differences Between Men and Career Women." *American Journal of Sociology* 78 (January 1973):962-74.

The analysis of incomes for men and women 30-44 years old in 1967 presented in this paper shows that by considering only educational level, occupational status, and work experience, the income level for women can be predicted more confidently than for men. Women's pay is commensurate with effort and education, but incomes tend to cluster around the average rather than varying widely around the regression line. The absence of marked variation means that most women were receiving "just average" wages, regardless of training, job status, or experience. The income distribution of men, on the other hand, tends to be skewed toward higher income levels. Cohort: W.

2184 SUTER, LARRY E. and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Changes in Fertility Expectations of Young Women: Evidence from Longitudinal Data." Presented: San Francisco, American Sociological Association Meeting, 1975.

This paper uses tabulations of two questions included in the 1971 and 1973 interviews of the NLS of Young Women. Several factors believed to account for a decline in the level of birth expectations were examined: changes in work experience and work plans, concern for population growth, and increasing attitudes toward a non-family role for women. Cohort: G.

2185 SUTER, LARRY E.; WAITE, LINDA J.; and STOLZENBERG, ROSS M.
"Birth Expectations and Working Plans of Young Women: Changes in Role Choices." Final Report, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1976.

The report explores plans of young women for labor force participation, their expectations for childbearing and the relationship between these intentions. Data from the 1968 to 1973 waves of the NLS of Young Women form the basis for the research. In the first chapter, the short-run stability of young women's reports on the number of children they expect to have in their lifetimes is examined. In the second and third chapters the relationship between young women's childbearing plans and intentions to work at age 35 is explored using nonrecursive models which allow reciprocal causation between work plans and fertility expectations. Planned family size was found to have only a small effect on young women's expectations for employment. Cohort: G.

2186 SYLVESTER, MARY ALICE.
"The Effects of Parental Occupational Status, Age at First Fertility and Educational Attainment on the Occupational Prestige

of Young Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Colorado at Boulder, 1980.

The interrelationship of mothers' and fathers' occupational status, daughters' age at first fertility, daughters' educational attainment, and daughters' occupational status are examined for the Young Women's cohort of the NLS. The effects for black and white girls are examined separately and in combination in a causal model, using multiple regression analysis. The model for the entire population proved the two major hypotheses quite nicely. Mothers' and fathers' occupational status influenced both fertility and education, fertility influenced education and education influenced occupation. The effects of mothers' occupational status were stronger than were those of fathers' occupational status. In the model for white women, fathers' occupational status was retained because it slightly influenced age at first fertility and occupational status. Mothers' occupational attainment continued to influence the daughters' age at first fertility and educational attainment. The impact of education on occupational prestige was stronger than in the total model. This was read as an indication that black women were working in occupations in which the prestige level was less congruent with their education than was the case for white women and their removal from the model allowed the strength of the relationship to increase. Neither mothers' nor fathers' occupational status for black women proved to be relevant to age at first fertility. This was attributed to the preponderance of mothers working in domestic and service occupations and fathers working as laborers or within service occupations. Cohort: G.

2187 TAGGART, ROBERT.
"Youth Knowledge Development Report 2.1--Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning." Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1980.

This volume contains papers presented at the 1978 Conference on Employment Statistics and Youth. Several of the papers reported results based on the NLS of Young Men and Young Women. These papers are abstracted and included as separate entries in this bibliography. Cohort: B G.

2188 TAGGART, ROBERT and DAVIDSON, NAOMI B.
"Conference Report on Youth Unemployment: Its Measurement and Meaning." Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1978.

This volume includes selected papers from a conference held at the Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles, February 1978. This Conference on Employment Statistics and Youth was sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor with guidance from the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics. The introductory chapter summarizes the findings of the conference and of the papers included in this monograph. The chapters using NLS data are included as separate entries in this file. Cohort: B G.

2189 TAGGART, ROBERT; SUM, ANDREW; and BERLIN, GORDON.
"Basic Skills: The Sine Qua Non." *Youth and Society* 19,1 (September 1987):3-21.

Using data from the NLSY and the 1980 Armed Service Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) administration, this paper examines the devastating impact that lack of basic skills and competencies has on the ability of America's young people to compete in school and in the workplace. Cohort: Y.

2190 TAKAI, RICKY T.
"Marital Separation in First Marriages and Remarriages of Women: An Examination of Divergent Patterns." Ph.D. Dissertation, Johns Hopkins University, 1981.

Recent studies have shown that the rate of marital separation for remarried white women is higher than once-wed women. However the marital separation rate for black remarried women has been reported to be lower or not significantly different than first-married women. Several hypotheses were examined in order to identify the factors that account for the different rates of marital separation for once-wed and remarried women. The hypotheses were studied using data from the NLS of Mature Women (1967-1976) aged 30 to 44 in 1967. A subsample of about 3700 women who reported themselves as married with their husbands present in 1967 was extracted from the data. One original hypothesis focused on the characteristics of the men that remarried women select for husbands. Due to the disadvantages in the marriage market and economic hardships, white remarried women are forced to choose husbands who are not as successful as husbands of once-wed women. Black women appear to use kinship support to replace the lost income of their former husbands. On this basis, the hypothesis is that black women are not under the economic pressure to remarry as white women. Using a variety of economic characteristics of the husbands, partial support was found for the above hypothesis. A second hypothesis tested was that remarried women place greater emphasis on economic factors when considering the decision to separate or divorce than once-wed women. The results were mildly supportive of the assertion. The findings support the idea that the process of separation compels women to become more economically self-reliant and this self-reliance plays a larger role in the evaluation of their second or subsequent marriages. The third hypothesis focused on the problems arising from step-kin relationships in "recombined" families. The data did not support the theory that the network of step-kin relationships is an important factor in explaining the higher separation rate of remarried women. The fourth hypothesis centered around the issue of marital homogamy in first and second marriages of women. The findings support recent studies reporting greater marital heterogamy among remarried women and regression analyses supported the notion that marital heterogamy is positively related to the probability of separation. Cohort: W.

2191 TAN, HONG.
"Youth Training in the United States, Britain, and Australia." Report, The Rand Corporation, 1991.

Training measures in the U.S. NLS of Young Men, the National Child Development Study for Britain, and the Australian Longitudinal Survey of Youth were used to study determinants and labor market outcomes of postschool training received by young men. Twelve percent of U.S. youth reported getting formal training in the first year, compared with between 30 and 40 percent of nonapprentice males in Britain and Australia. As they acquired work experience, a high proportion of U.S. youth reported receiving training, whereas job training in Britain and Australia proceeded at a slower pace. U.S. employers provided workers with company-based training; British and Australian employers relied on outside training sources. Level of schooling attainment was an important predictor of postschool training and labor market success. For all three countries, better-educated youth were considerably more likely to get training. Rapid technical changes increased the likelihood of getting company training, especially for youth with the most education. In all three countries, union membership was associated with an increased probability of training, and company-based training had by far the largest quantitative influence on raising youth wages. Other training benefits were employability and job stability. Wage effects of formal training in the United States were roughly twice those in Britain and Australia. [ERIC ED336616] Cohort: B.

2192 TAYLOR, NORMA JEAN.
"Occupational Choices of Black Women: A Longitudinal Study of Two Cohorts." Ph.D. Dissertation, Brandeis University, 1983.

Black women, historically, have had a strong labor force attachment, even though they continue to be overrepresented in low-status and low-paying jobs. Because of their membership in two minorities, female and black, they are doubly victimized by sexual and racial discriminatory employment practices. Increased educational attainment, an expanding economy, and passage of antidiscrimination legislation, enabled blacks in general, and black women in particular, to improve their occupational status during the 60s and into the decade of the 1970s. The purpose of this study was to investigate the labor market experiences of two cohorts of black women with regard to their choice of occupation. The two groups, age 20-24 years in 1968, and age 30-34 years in 1967, were participants in the NLS and were followed over a ten-year period. In addition to the longitudinal aspect of the study, which identified "maturational" factors in the sample, the cross-sectional comparison of the two cohorts of the same age at two points in time permitted an assessment of the "secular" changes that have occurred between 1967 and 1978. By the conclusion of the study in 1977-78, both cohorts, in the areas of educational attainment, labor force participation, and occupational status displayed a bimodal pattern. About a quarter to forty percent of each group had achieved some college, showed strong labor force attachment, and improved occupational ranking. Another quartile or so had less than high school education, tended to be out of the labor force or remained in the lower ranked occupations. Despite these gains, the penetration of black women into the high-paying and high- status occupations, in significant proportions, continues to be an elusive dream. Cohort: G W.

2193 TAYLOR, PATRICIA A.
"Women's Labor Force Participation and Marital Stability in the United States: A Panel Study." Ph.D. Dissertation, The

University of Texas at Austin, 1976.

Recent investigations into the patterns of women's labor force participation have given us a better appreciation of the complex and varied nature of women's work. Not only does the timing of women's labor force participation differ from men's, but equally different are the kinds of jobs at which women work. Not only does the timing of women's labor force participation differ from men's, but equally different are the kinds of jobs at which women work, remuneration received, and effects on the quality of home life. Few studies to date, however, have examined the relationship between women's work and marital disruption. This study attempts to assess the impact of women's work in the paid labor force on the chance of marital instability. Specifically, role theory is employed as a theoretical mechanism for analyzing various statistical findings of women's labor force participation and marital disruption. Three hypotheses are derived from the role theory: (1) the greater the wife's labor force participation, the less the marital stability; (2) the more the demands of a woman's occupation, the less the marital stability; and (3) the less the wife's income, the less the effect of labor force participation on marital stability. These hypotheses are investigated using multivariate statistical techniques on a national, longitudinal sample of approximately 5,000 women subdivided into whites and nonwhites. Findings from the statistical analyses suggest that for women 30 to 44 years of age, the hours worked in the paid labor force and the occupation of the respondent are important factors in marital stability, even when the husband's resource variables are controlled. Although wife's income is also an important factor in marital instability, contrary to hypothesis (3), there is already a threshold at which point marital stability increases with higher incomes. The results of this study suggest the importance of including both husband's and wife's economic variables for research on marital disruption, and the utility of role theory as a heuristic device for understanding the substantive meaning of the analyses. Cohort: W.

2194 THEIS, CLIFFORD F. and REGISTER, CHARLES A.
"Decriminalization of Marijuana and the Demand for Alcohol, Marijuana and Cocaine." *Social Science Journal* 30,4 (1993):385-399.

This study examines whether the decriminalization of marijuana in the eleven states that have decriminalized has affected self-reported usage by kind or level of drug. Generally, decriminalization is not found to significantly impact reported usage of drugs. An implication is that the demand for drugs is highly inelastic with respect to incremental changes in the legal sanctions for possession of small amounts of marijuana. Cohort: Y.

2195 THOMAS, DUNCAN.
"Like Father, Like Son, Or, Like Mother, Like Daughter: Parental Education and Child Health." Working Paper (Revised March). Yale University and RAND, 1992.

Using household survey data from the United States, Brazil and Ghana, we examine the relationship between parental education and child height, an indicator of health and nutritional status. In all three countries, the education of the mother has a bigger effect on her daughter's height; paternal education, in contrast, has a bigger impact on his son's height. There are, apparently, differences in the allocation of household resources depending on the gender of the child and these difference vary with the gender of the parent. These results are quite robust and persist even after including controls for unobserved household fixed effects. In Ghana, relative to other women, the education of a woman who is better educated than her husband has a bigger impact on the height of her daughter than her son. In BraziL women's nonlabor income has a positive impact on the health of her daughter but not on her son's health. If relative education of parents and non-labor income are indicators of power in a household bargaining game, then these results suggest that gender differences in resource allocations reflect both technological differences in child rearing and differences in the preferences of parents. Cohort: Y C.

2196 THRALL, CHARLES A. and FURSTENBERG, FRANK F.
"The Rationing of Jobs: Consequences for Women Who Want to Work." Presented: San Francisco, American Sociological Association Meeting, 1975.

As a consequence of a chronic shortage of jobs in the United States, a set of norms and beliefs has developed for allocating the limited supply of jobs that do exist. This normative system serves as both a justification and a set of rules for rationing employment and has thus been labelled "job rationing ideology. " It operates as a queueing mechanism, placing individuals in line for employment with prime age white males at the head of the queue and everyone else one or more steps behind. For individuals such as women and minorities who stand back from the head of the job rationing queue, active job seeking is not a direct function of interest in working but also reflects the individual's sense of obligation to work and right to a job. To the extent that this is true, the present unemployment statistics are of little value in measuring the ability of the economy to provide work to all who are interested in working. Instead, the present measure serves to help obscure both the extent of the chronic shortage of jobs and the impact of the job rationing system on women and minorities who stand back from the head of the line. Cohort: W.

2197 TICKAMYER, ANN R. and BLEE, KATHLEEN M.
"The Racial Convergence Thesis in Women's Intergenerational Occupational Mobility." *Social Science Quarterly* 71,4 (December 1990):711-728.

Changes in the labor market situation of both black and white women have reduced differences in participation rates, wages and work related attitudes, suggesting a trend toward racial convergence. This paper examines racial differences in intergenerational transmission of occupations over time and across generations using data from the NLS of Mature Women and Young Women. The results indicate that, to a limited extent, convergence between black and white women workers has taken place in recent decades. However, racial factors remain significant in women's occupational attainment. Black women improve on their mothers' occupational status by moving into middle-level positions in contrast to their mothers' service jobs. White women either remain in these middle-level jobs or move into professional/managerial occupations. Now, both black and white women are entrenched in the clerical/sales category. Cohort: G W.

2198 TICKAMYER, ANN R. and LATIMER, MELISSA.
"Longitudinal Data for Rural Poverty Research." In: *Rural People, Data and Policy: Information Systems for the 21st Century*, J. Christenson, et al., eds, Westview, 1991.

Three of the longitudinal data sets most commonly used to study socioeconomic characteristics of individuals and households are reviewed to assess their suitability for research on rural poverty. The National Longitudinal Surveys, the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation are described, compared, and evaluated. Concepts important for investigating spatial variation in poverty and related socioeconomic characteristics are discussed and examined for each data base and salient literature cited. Cohort: N.

2199 TICKAMYER, ANN R. and LATIMER, MELISSA.
"National Longitudinal Surveys: A Guide for Rural Poverty Analysts." Washington, D.C.: The Aspen Institute, Rural Economic Policy Program, 1991.

Cohort: N.

2200 TIEMEYER, PETER ERIC.
"Racial Differences in the Transition from School to Stable Employment Among Young Men." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Wisconsin--Madison 1993.

In the transition from youth to adulthood the primary activity of young males shifts from school to stable employment. This study demarcates the intermediate period through which young adults pass a period Osterman calls moratorium employment. A six state model of the youth labor market is presented which distinguishes between employment while in school, moratorium employment, and stable employment. The six states in our model are labeled: school only, work only, school/work, military activity, stable employment, and other activity. The particular focus of this study is understanding the racial difference in stable employment during the early adult years. In applying both dynamic and static models to data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth we reach several understandings. The study finds that employment history and socioeconomic background are the most important influences on the racial difference in transition rates from other activity to work only while job characteristics are the most important influences on the racial difference in transition rates from stable employment to other activity. Cohort:

Y.

2201 TING, KWOK FAI.
"The Timing Effects of Women's Family Careers on Employment and Occupational Attainment." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1990.

In the last few decades, the dramatic increase of the female labor force, particularly among young mothers, has changed women's lives considerably. The coordination between their family and work roles has become a major problem. The NLS young women, who grew up with domestic aspirations, entered the adult world during the late 1960s and the 1970s. Many of them had to search for a viable life style to keep up with the accelerated pace of change. Delaying a family has been increasingly a common option for them. This dissertation uses the life-course framework to examine the consequences of marriage and parenthood timing on women's employment and occupational attainment. The purpose is to evaluate the differential impacts of marriage and parenthood due to their timing in the life course. Three competing hypotheses, each emphasizing the aspect of career dynamics, work orientation, and the labor market structure respectively, are tested in this dissertation. Findings suggest a mixed support for them. Early first marriage temporarily decreases the likelihood of employment, but work orientation does change the implications of marriage timing. Early first marriage does not seem to have negative effects on women's occupational attainment. First births are such dramatic events in women's lives that they affect the employment of new mothers of all ages to the same extent. Occupational attainment, on the other hand, varies with parenthood timing. Those who entered parenthood at older ages were able to minimize the negative impacts of first birth. Cohort: G.

2202 TOLBERT, CHARLES M.
"Industrial Segmentation and Men's Career Mobility." *American Sociological Review* 47 (August 1982):457-77.

Despite the increasing acknowledgement of the new structuralism in social stratification research, important issues and assumptions remain to be examined. The present research employs the industrial segmentation version of the new structuralism to evaluate the neglected hypothesis that industrial sectors constrain career mobility. A conventional mobility analysis is employed to study men's occupational mobility within and between oligopolistic and competitive industrial sectors. Results of the analysis suggest that the influence of industrial sectors is most apparent in late career mobility patterns where sectors appear to be relatively impermeable barriers to mobility. The effect of industrial sectors on earlier intragenerational mobility is also evident in the analysis. During the early career, certain origins appear to facilitate intersectoral mobility while others clearly constrain such mobility. The results suggest that the augmentation of analyses with information on industrial segmentation aids in interpreting observed mobility patterns. Moreover, the findings indicate that there is some substance to the immobility theme implicit in the new structuralist literature. Cohort: M.

2203 TOLBERT, CHARLES M.
"Occupational Mobility in a Dual Economy." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Georgia, 1980.

One important assumption of economic segmentation theory requires that mobility between economic sectors be constrained. The present research employs a major variant of these theories--dual economy theory--in an analysis of occupational mobility. Career mobility patterns within core (oligopolistic) and periphery (competitive) economic sectors are examined with conventional occupational mobility tables and nonmetric multidimensional scaling. Results of this analysis appear to indicate greater within-sector than between-sector mobility. Similar trends are evident in an analysis of intergenerational occupational mobility as sons tend to begin their careers and to continue to work in the same economic sectors as their fathers. Further analysis suggests that the influence of economic sectors on occupational mobility cannot be reduced to individual levels of human capital. It is concluded that our understanding of mobility could be enhanced through a reorientation of contemporary individualistically-oriented theory and policy that takes account of dimensions of the social organization of production such as economic segmentation. Cohort: M.

2204 TONEY, MICHAEL B.; GOLESORKHI, BANU; and STINNER, WILLIAM F.
"Residence Exposure and Fertility Expectations of Young Mormon and Non-Mormon Women in Utah." *Journal of Marriage*

*and the Family* (May 1985):459-465.

Utah's fertility rate is about double the nation's, and it increased during the 1970s as the nation's fertility declined. The fertility expectations of young non-Mormon females living in this setting (2.4 children) resemble those of young females in the nation as a whole, rather than the expectations of the young Mormon females in Utah (4.4 children). Significant differences between Utah's young Mormon and non-Mormon females remain after adjusting for other variables. These findings suggest: (1) that residence in a high fertility area per se does not affect fertility; and (2) that Mormon/non-Mormon fertility differences are likely to persist into the foreseeable future. The principal data for this study comes from a Utah survey. Secondary data from the 1979 NLSY are added for comparative reasons. Cohort: Y.

2205 TONEY, MICHAEL B.; PITCHER, BRIAN L.; and STINNER, WILLIAM F.
"Geographic Mobility and Locus of Control." *Journal of Psychology* 119,4 (1986):361-368.

Migrants and nonmigrants are often alleged to differ on numerous psychological traits; little empirical analysis, however, has examined this possibility. This study examined the hypothesis that geographic mobility is associated with locus of control, a key dimension of the self-concept. No relationships between these variables were uncovered for a national sample of older white men. Cohort: M.

2206 TONEY, MICHAEL B.; STINNER, WILLIAM F.; and PITCHER, BRIAN L.
"A Test of the Axiom of Cumulative Inertia across Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Settings." Presented: the Meetings of the Rural Sociological Society, 1982.

Little research has included place attributes as a factor in analysis of the relationship between duration of residence and migration. Yet most migration theories portray migration as largely a response to place attributes. This paper examines one of the most important place attributes: metropolitan/nonmetropolitan classification. Life cycle status, education, employment status, occupational status, parents' socioeconomic status, and size of place of residence at age 14 are also considered. Using data from the NLS of Young Men, the results yield further evidence in support of the "axiom of cumulative inertia." Within both settings, migration propensities decline as duration of residence increases. However, comparison of duration of residence-specific propensities of SMSA and non-SMSA residents reveals similar propensities at all durations except the shortest. This finding is somewhat surprising since much literature suggests that integrating into nonmetropolitan communities should occur more readily. Cohort: B.

2207 TONEY, MICHAEL B. and SWEARENGEN, ROGER.
"Migration Data: Prospects for Research Based on the Youth Cohort of the NLS." *Review of Public Data Use* 12 (1984):211-219.

Very few data sets with information appropriate for migration research exist, and the prospect for specially designed surveys focusing on migration is remote. In the absence of appropriate data, migration researchers will have to continue to apply rigor in secondary types of analyses. This paper assesses the adequacy of panel data from the NLSY for migration research. Key information relevant to eight of the nine criteria developed by Bilborrow and Akin (1982) for evaluating survey data is contained in this data set, including extensive migration- defining information, personal and household variables, and environment variables. Cohort: Y.

2208 TORRES, MARCIA G.
"Characteristics and Coping Styles of Young Hispanic Mothers Involved in Education and/or Work: A Descriptive Profile." Ph.D. Dissertation, City University of New York, 1982.

The objective of this study was to develop a profile of young hispanic mothers who were enrolled in school and/or employed in the labor force. This consisted of their general characteristics, their educational, occupational, and motherhood experiences (actual accomplishments, attitudes, ideals, aspirations, expectations, role models and environmental barriers in each category).

Subjects' sense of individual control over their lives as well as their family role attitudes were also explored. The sample consisted of all mothers (44 hispanics, 114 blacks, and 181 whites) who were employed and/or enrolled and who were interviewed in the 1979 NLSY. All questions relating to the areas of interest to the present study were drawn from the NLS list of items. Chi-Square analysis was used to determine significant response differences across the three groups. Additionally Chi-Square analysis with Bonferroni Protection was applied where appropriate. Although responses from all three groups were examined, the main focus of the study was on the hispanic group. Through its cross-cultural perspective, the study supported more recent research which indicates that young women facing the considerable responsibilities of motherhood do aspire to achieve. The results did not support the assumptions in the literature that hispanic women are more rigid about family roles than are women from other cultures, nor that hispanic women have a more externalized sense of control. The findings did add support to the hypothesis that hispanic women face external barriers, some of which they share with the other two cultures, others only with blacks, and still others they carry alone (e.g., language, stressors of immigration, etc.). Cohort: Y.

2209 TORRES, MARCIA G.
"Young Hispanic Mothers Enrolled in School and/or Employed in the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of the Labor Force." Report to the National Council of La Raza, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982.

This study focuses on young Hispanic mothers' experiences and shows that these women did not demonstrate a motivation to become mothers at an earlier age than whites or blacks. They did, however, tend to leave school for family related reasons (pregnancy, marriage, etc.) and they were more likely to be married and to remain married. Although the majority were born in the United States, a large minority were born outside the U.S. and 89 percent spoke Spanish in their childhood. Most were raised as Catholics and continued to practice. Among those who were active outside the home, most worked and expressed a desire to continue working in the future even if they did not have economic need. They were also very interested in additional job training, aspired to obtain better jobs in the future and felt optimistic about being able to do so. If their families encountered economic problems in the future, they strongly preferred other alternatives than going on welfare, and they were almost 100 percent opposed to considering such alternatives as shoplifting to alleviate their problems. Although these young mothers had limited role models for educational achievements, they had very positive attitudes toward school and aspired to complete college successfully. The majority, however, left high school before graduating, usually due to family related or financial problems. Cohort: Y.

2210 TREAS, JUDITH A.
"Differential Achievement: Race, Sex, and Jobs." *Sociology and Social Research* 62,3 (April 1978):387-40.

This study attempts to determine why both black men and black women obtain lower status jobs than their white counterparts. The data are the subsample of 274 black women and 655 nonblack women who were "native-born" and of "nonfarm origins," from the NLS Mature Women Cohort and the subsample of 373 black men and 5,646 nonblack men who were also 30-44 years of age, "native-born," and of "nonfarm origins," surveyed by the Occupational Changes in a Generation Study, "a Current Population Survey supplement" in 1962. The analysis demonstrates that lower social origins and educational attainments are sufficient explanations of blacks' occupational disadvantage. Although black women get as much schooling as white woman with similar social origins, they take humbler first jobs. This status gap narrows over the course of a career, but black women never overcome this inauspicious labor force entry. Black men experience unique barriers to schooling. Although their career beginnings may not be lower than those of white men with limited educations, black men do not enjoy the upward career trajectory that characterizes their white counterparts. Cohort: W.

2211 TREAS, JUDITH A.
"Occupational Attainment Processes of Mature American Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California at Los Angeles, 1976.

This research examines the determinants of occupational achievement among American working women. Of particular interest is the question of race and sex differences in achievement processes as specified by a basic attainment model incorporating social origins, education, and career beginnings. The implications of women's unique family roles, responsibilities, and resources for job success are explored. To gauge the influence of economic context on career beginnings, the opportunity structure afforded by hometown and by historical circumstances is considered. Cohort: W.

2212 TREAS, JUDITH A. and TYREE, ANDREA.
"Prestige Versus Socioeconomic Status in the Attainment Processes of American Men and Women." *Sociological Methods and Research* 8 (September 1979):201-21.

This paper demonstrates the consequences to the researcher of choosing to analyze social mobility data with a prestige scale rather than with a socioeconomic index. First, the low intergenerational correlations reported for the International Prestige Scale are rejected when they are shown to be compatible with inadequate models of the processes of status inheritance. Second, the Duncan socioeconomic index is shown to be the preferred measure of status transmission in that it suffers from less random error than does the International Prestige Scale, particularly among men. Third, the occupational attainment processes of American men and women are described with socioeconomic scoring, and these findings are contrasted with those which were obtained with prestige coding. Cohort: W.

2213 TREIMAN, DONALD J. and TERRELL, KERMIT.
"Sex and the Process of Status Attainment: A Comparison of Working Women and Men." *American Sociological Review* 40 (April 1975):174-200.

The process of educational, occupational and income attainment of working women and men is compared, utilizing data from representative national samples of women age 30-44, their husbands and men of corresponding age. Comparisons are made separately for whites and nonwhites. The process and level of educational and occupational attainment is shown to be virtually identical for women and men, but women earn far less than men even when work experience and hours of work are taken into account. Married women are shown to earn less than single women, and the sources of this difference are analyzed. Cohort: W.

2214 TREMAYNE, PAMELA L.
"The Effect of Sex Role Attitudes and Personal Characteristics on Job Satisfaction and Labor Force Turnover among Women: A Longitudinal Study." Ph.D. Dissertation, Emory University, 1985.

The effect on labor force turnover of a number of personal and family variables is the focus of this research. Job turnover is the primary dependent variable with job satisfaction treated at times as dependent and at other times as independent. The major independent variables are family income, the presence of children in the home, education, age, race, marital status and the attitudes of working women and their husbands toward the acceptability of work for women. A review of past research into job turnover and satisfaction reveals an emphasis on characteristics of the work place as well as on samples primarily composed of male respondents. This research shifts the view to factors which are apart from the job and which in the past have been used to explain women's absence from the labor force. Instead, these factors are examined to see what influence they may have on job turnover and satisfaction. The data are from the NLS Mature Women's cohort. The study focuses on approximately 2,000 women who reported they worked at both the 1967 and 1972 interview points. The remainder of the cohort includes women who worked at neither time or only at one other time point. The analysis is in two steps. First, two- and three-way comparisons are made among the variables and chi square tests are done to determine if relationships exist. Significant association at the .001 level is found between turnover and satisfaction, family income, age and education, and strong relations emerge with other independent variables. Second, logistic regression analyses are done on two groups of variables. In the first, five independent variables and turnover, as the dependent, are examined. A model is fitted with three main effects and two two-way interactions. In the second logistic regression analysis, satisfaction is treated as dependent and four independent variables are included in the examination. Both methods of analysis indicate relationships between turnover and satisfaction, income and the presence of children in the home. Cohort: W.

2215 TREMBLAY, CAROL HORTON.
"A Comment on 'Regional Wage Differentials: Has the South Risen Again?'." *Review of Economics and Statistics* (1986).

In contrast to the findings of Sahling and Smith (1983) that Southern real wages are greater than real wages of comparable workers in other regions, the Southern-non-Southern real wage ratio is estimated at 90 percent from a model with a selectivity bias correction. The Southern-non-Southern wage offer differential is more than twenty- two percent and consists of a 9.7 percent component due to different parameter estimates and a 12.7 portion due to different average characteristics. Cohort: B.

2216 TREMBLAY, CAROL HORTON.
"The Impact of School and College Expenditures on the Wages of Southern and Non-Southern Workers." *Journal of Labor Research* 7,2 (Spring 1986):201-211.

Based on previous evidence of diminishing earnings returns to greater educational expenditures, the hypothesis that Southern schools and colleges have greater returns than non-Southern schools and colleges is tested but is not accepted. Per pupil expenditures for both school and college, however, significantly raise earnings for Southern male full-time workers. The elasticity of expenditure with respect to the wage for high school graduates is 0.1212 for Southerners and 0.0360 for non-Southerners, and the elasticity for college expenditure is 0.0468 for Southerners and 0.0260 for non-Southerners. Cohort: B.

2217 TREMBLAY, CAROL HORTON.
"Wage Patterns of Women Over the Business Cycle." *Quarterly Review of Economics and Business* 30,1 (Spring 1990):90-101.

An investigation is made of the behavior of real wages over business cycles for women. The data source is the NLS of Young Women for the years 1968-1973, 1975, 1977, and 1978. The sample was limited to individuals aged 16 or over who work at least 35 hours per week. The study made 4,053 observations on white women and 1,396 observations on nonwhite women aged 16 to 34. It is shown that young women in the late 1960s and 1970s encountered procyclical real wage behavior as did their male counterparts. White women experienced a 0.4% pay increase and nonwhite women experienced a 0.5% raise when the local unemployment rate declined by 1%. Panel data estimates of a selectivity-adjusted, fixed-effects wage model also reveal significantly greater procyclical real wage behavior for white men than for white women. The procyclical wage patterns are consistent with the Barro-Grossman disequilibrium model and the view that workers with specific training investments prefer wage reductions to layoffs in recessions. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: B G.

2218 TRIANDIS, HARRY C. and HUI, C.H.
"Locus of Control in Hispanic and Mainstream Samples." Interim Technical Report ONR-25, Office of Naval Research, U.S. Dept of Defense, 1982.

Using a nationwide sample of young people aged 14-21 in 1979, this study examined: (1) whether the similarity between Mainstream and Hispanic Navy recruits previously found by Hui, Triandis and Chang is generalizable to the general population of the same age; and (2) whether Hispanic and Mainstream, men and women, who were both low and high socio-economic status subjects employ the same meaning of locus of control. The NLSY is comprised of both civilian and military subjects. It was found that all civilian groups are similar to each other, regarding the meaning of this construct. However, the military groups are rather different from the civilian. The previous finding of no difference between Mainstream and Hispanic recruits is also replicated in this national sample. Cohort: Y.

2219 TROST, ROBERT P.
"The Value of Stable Employment as Inferred from Market Wages." Report, U.S. Dept of Defense, 1980.

This paper estimates the value employees place on stable employment. Here the term 'stable employment' means a relatively low probability of temporary and/or permanent layoff. This value is estimated by regressing individual wage rates on exogenous variables and proxy variables for unstable employment. The sign and size of the coefficients on these proxy variables in the wage equation measures the value of stable employment in terms of hourly wage rate. The wage equation is estimated using the Michigan and Older Men's survey data. The results indicate that the wage elasticity with respect to instability is. 3. This means that if one industry is 50 percent more stable than another, then other things equal, the more stable industry would have a 15 percent lower wage rate. Cohort: M.

2220 TROST, ROBERT P. and LEE, LUNG-FEI.
"Technical Training and Earnings: A Polychotomous Choice Model with Selectivity." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 66,1 (February 1984):151-156.

This paper presents a model with polychotomous choices and selectivity and then applies it to the problem of estimating the returns to technical school training. Using the NLS of Young Men, the paper finds evidence of self-selectivity in the high school wage equation and estimates the wage effect of technical school to be a $1. 27 per hour increase in wages. This amounts to an estimated rate of return of 9 to 11. 2%, which is slightly higher than estimates obtained by others. Without corrections for selectivity bias, the rate of return is underestimated by 6%. Cohort: B.

2221 TROTT, JERRY M.
"A Veterans' Advantage: World War II and Vietnam Compared." Ph.D. Dissertation, Duke University, 1989.

Researchers have observed that World War II veterans have an occupational superiority over their non veteran peers. In contrast, research on the occupational attainment of Vietnam era veterans indicates that they have no such advantage. This study examines the origins of the advantage held by World War II veterans and the reasons Vietnam era veterans have no such advantage. A model of military mobilization is presented to explain the differences in World War II and Vietnam era veterans' attainment. The data presented demonstrate that the high levels of mobilization in World War II, the lower levels of mobilization during Vietnam, and the Selective Service's use of student deferments as a tool of public policy heavily influences veterans' occupational attainment. This study argues that as a consequence of these factors, men from higher socioeconomic levels of society were not included in the mobilization during the Vietnam era, whereas during World War II not only were they included, but also, men from lower socioeconomic classes were excluded. The previously assumed occupational difference are not the consequences of military service, but the by-product of different mobilization structures. Data from both the NLS of Young Men and the Occupational Changes in a Generation II survey are used in multiple regression to confirm the model. Cohort: B.

2222 TROTTA, JOSEPH R.
"The Socioeconomic Attainment Process." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Cincinnati, 1978.

This research investigates the socioeconomic attainment processes of education, occupational status and earnings. Comparisons of these processes are made for race and sex groupings. For educational attainment, it was found that mental ability played the most influential role as compared to the effects of father's and mother's educational attainment, head of household's occupational status and sibship size. The hypothesis that the same-sexed parent had a stronger effect was supported for both races. Overall, black males and females and white females experienced lower rates of return from mental ability as compared to white males. In terms of occupational status attainment, only education and previous occupational status had effects. Labor force experience and number of previous jobs had no effects. The models for white and black males were similar and the model for white and black females were similar. For earnings attainment, only previous earnings and current occupational status exerted effects while no effects were found for education, labor force experience and number of previous jobs. This finding seriously calls into question the human capital perspective which has been heavily utilized in the literature. Cohort: B G M W.

2223 TSUI, STEVE WAI CHO.
"A Sequential Study of Birth Probabilities: An Economic Model." Ph.D. Dissertation, Illinois University at Carbondale, 1981.

A sequential economic model of human reproduction is developed and tested in this study. Rather than focus on the completed family size, desired or actual, of a family as the decision variable in the fertility process, this study looks at the economic determinants of parity progression. The dynamic model fills in the gap left by Namboodiri's suggestion for a sequential economic model of transitional probabilities from parity n to parity n+1. With the introduction of a multi-period intertemporal preference thesis, the decision variable "whether or not an additional child is demanded" is shown to be logically derived as the dependent variable in a planning and replanning household production model. According to this multi-period household consumption and production model, the demand for an additional child is an outcome of rational choice: utility maximization subject to resource, time, and technological constraints. Most importantly, it is clear that other economic models treating completed parity as the dependent variable are actually implicitly imbedded with very unrealistic and restrictive separability assumptions on the family's preference ordering. Empirical tests of this model with the 1976 NLS data yield encouraging results. The probability of another child is reported as very sensitive to changes in the value of selected independent socioeconomic and demographic variables. Two interesting findings are: (1) The quantity of children is shown to be a normal good. The demand for children will increase as income increases; and (2) An opportunity cost effect of the father's time is reported in the study. This is not surprising since the labor of the father is allowed to be productive in household activities. Hence, educational level of the father may not be as good an indicator of the earning potential of a family as it is usually assumed in numerous studies. Cohort: B.

2224 TUMA, NANCY B. and MICHAEL, ROBERT T.
"A Comparison of Statistical Models for Life Course Analysis with an Application to First Marriage." In: *Current Perspectives on Aging and the Life Cycle*, D. I. Kertzer, ed., Vol. 2. Greenwich, CT: JAI Press, 1986.

This paper addresses the question: "How similar are results pertaining to the effects of family background on early marriage when five different statistical models are used to analyze the data?" Data from the NLSY are used in this study of first marriage rates up to age 22 using three proportional hazard models--a Gompertz model, a Cox model, and a time period analog to the Cox model--as well as two additional commonly used models, a logistic and a linear probability model. These statistical models are fit to a relatively large sample (N=2468) of white women and to a relatively small sample (N= 223) of Hispanic women. An identical set of covariates is used for the comparison. Using several tests of goodness-of-fit, all five models capture the general age pattern of early entry into marriage reasonably well, with the proportional rate models closest to the Kaplan-Meier estimates for the whole sample. Regarding the estimates of the effects of covariates, all five models yield quite similar estimates when evaluated at sample means, but of course the linear probability model's estimate deviates substantially from the others at levels far from the means. Although the data demands and complexity of estimation is greater with the proportional rate models, they appear to be the preferred model in terms of their fit with the data. In our comparisons between the two static models, the linear probability model is substantially inferior to the logistic model. Cohort: Y.

2225 TUMA, NANCY B. and SANDEFUR, GARY D.
"Dynamic Migration Models Applied to U.S. Longitudinal Data." (In-progress Research).

Our purpose is to develop, formalize, and test a dynamic behavioral model of migration. We propose to break down the migration decision-making process into three phases: (1) the decision to search for alternative locations; (2) the search for and the evaluation of the alternative locations; and (3) the final decision to move. At each phase of the decision-making process, an individual evaluates his expected costs and benefits before taking action. These costs and benefits (they may be monetary or nonmonetary) depend on the characteristics of the individual, the characteristics of his current location, and the characteristics of the alternative location that he is evaluating. Since these relevant characteristics change over time, the migration decision-making process is a dynamic process. The phases of the decision-making process are unobservable. However, the outcome of this process and the characteristics of the individuals and locations that determine the constituent components of each phase of the process are observable. These pieces of information let us derive a model of migration behavior that can be estimated and tested using longitudinal data. Hypotheses will be tested using two principal sets of data: the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the NLSY. These data contain a wide variety of longitudinal information on individuals pertaining to migration, schooling, marital status, employment, fertility and pregnancy. Thus, these data let us examine not only the effects of background characteristics on migration but also the dynamic associations between migration and behavior in other life domains, such as marriage, child-bearing, child-rearing, schooling, and employment. Both data sets also include information on county of residence which permits us to supplement the data on individual attributes with information on characteristics of counties using data collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and other governmental agencies. [NTIS/FEDRIP] Cohort: Y.

2226 TYREE, ANDREA and TREAS, JUDITH A.
"The Occupational and Marital Mobility of Women." *American Sociological Review* 39 (June 1974):293-302.

The NORC data on occupational mobility of women presented by DeJong, et al. (December 1971) are reanalyzed in order to compare male and female patterns of occupational mobility in the U. S. Both male and female occupational mobility patterns are then compared to patterns of marital mobility (from father's occupation to husband's) of wives not in the civilian labor force. For the comparisons, all three matrices are adjusted to identical marginal distributions to eliminate the extent to which size of occupational categories of either origin or destination differ. The occupational mobility of women is found to be less similar to mobility patterns of men than is women's marital mobility. Thus, similar patterns govern movement of both men and women from their origins to the status of male head of their families. The occupational mobility of the women themselves, however, does not follow the pattern of men so closely as DeJong, et al. concluded in their original article. Cohort: W.

2227 TZENG, MEEI-SHENN and MARE, ROBERT D.
"Sibling Models for Panel Attrition Bias in the Analysis of School Transitions." Prepared for the Conference on Attrition in Longitudinal Surveys, Washington D.C. February 24-25, 1994.

Studies of the effects of families, schools, and labor market on young persons' decisions to continue in school tell us about the intergenerational transmission of inequality and policy efforts to alter the level and distribution of schooling. This paper examines the effects of parental status and cohort on school continuation decisions of young persons, using models that take account of the potential effects of sample attrition on estimated parameters of our models. This paper proposes alternatives models for sample attrition that exploit an unusual feature of the NLS Surveys, namely, the availability of data on the school transitions and sample attrition of siblings. Cohort: G W.

2228 U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS.
"An Attempt to Measure Differences in the Quality of Education by Race, Region, and Educational Level." In: *The Economic Status of Black Women: An Exploratory Investigation*. Washington, DC, Staff Report, 1990.

Utilizing data from the NLSY, this special analysis supplements data from three other data sets, the 1940-1980 Censuses, the 1970-1987 CPS, and the 1984 Survey of Income and Program Participation which are used in the main body of the report, to study racial and regional differences among women in educational attainment as measured by AFQT score and educational level. It was found that, regardless of the number of years of schooling, black women scored lower than white women. Regression analyses indicated that: (1) women's test scores rise with education and are lower overall for black women and for women living in the south; and (2) black women score relatively worse at higher, not lower, educational levels. The report concludes that lower educational quality may explain some but not all of the overall black-white differences noted earlier in the report. Cohort: Y.

2229 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.
"Profile of American Youth: 1980 Nationwide Administration of the ASVAB." Report, U.S. Dept of Defense, 1982.

In order to assess the vocational aptitudes of American youth, a national probability sample of approximately 12,000 young men and women, selected from participants in the NLSY, were administered the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB), an instrument used by the Military Services to determine eligibility for enlistment and qualification for assignment to specific military jobs. Sponsored by the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Military Services, in cooperation with the Department of Labor, this 1980 study tested young people representative of all youth in the United States, ages 16-23 years old. Analyses focused upon young people ages 18-23 at the time of ASVAB testing. Cohort: Y.

2230 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HUD.
"Literacy and Education Needs in Public Indian Housing Developments Throughout the Nation." Report to Congress, Office of Policy Development and Research, February 1992.

Public housing residents are less well-educated than the U.S. population as a whole. The median educational attainment of public housing residents lags behind that of all U.S. renters by almost one and one-half years. Public housing residents fail to complete high school at more than twice the rate of other adults living in rental housing. Public housing residents graduate from college at one-sixth the rate of non-public housing residents. Minority residents of public and other federally assisted housing--blacks and Hispanics--lag further behind. These low educational attainments have discernible employment and income implications. Those with less education have lower employment rates, higher unemployment rates, a greater likelihood of being entirely out of the labor force, and, most significantly, low earnings and family incomes. The educational deficits of the parents appear to extend to their children: children of federally assisted housing residents lag behind other U.S. youth on a number of measures of academic performance. Moreover, there is a strong correlation between the academic attainment of parents and the academic performance of their children. Because there was no data source directly addressing the educational status of residents of housing sponsored by Indian Housing Authorities, the report presents data on the entire American Indian and Alaska Native population. The data show that these groups also experience low educational attainment with its attendant consequences. Cohort: Y.

2231 U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.
*Child Support Assurance: Effect of Applying State Guidelines to Determine Fathers' Payments.* Washington, D.C., GAO/HRD-93-26 Report to the Secretary-designate of Health and Human Services, 1993.

Researchers interested in noncustodial fathers regard the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) as one of the best sources of data on young noncustodial fathers. We used the 1988 interviews from the NLSY to analyze a limited segment of the overall population that would be affected by child support assurance. From these data, the most recent available at the time of our work, we constructed the variables of income and poverty status. We used the NLSY sampling weights to compute estimates for our study population--young noncustodial fathers in the United States, aged 23 to 31 in 1988. Because these estimates are based on data from a sample, each estimate has an associated sampling error. We computed sampling errors at the 95 percent confidence level, using the procedure outlined in the NLSY technical sampling report. Except where noted, the sampling errors for the estimates presented in this report were + or--5 percentage points or less. Our analysis is limited to young noncustodial fathers who were aged 23 to 31 years old at the time of the interview in 1988. Research indicates that noncustodial fathers tend to underreport children for whom they do not provide. Because we relied on self reports to identify noncustodial fathers, our estimates are representative of fathers who are able and willing to report their paternity. Information is not available regarding the establishment of court-ordered child support awards for men in the NLSY. We assumed that paternity could be established for self-reporting noncustodial fathers and that they represent the universe of young fathers whose children could be eligible for a minimum assured benefit. Cohort: Y.

2232 U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.
"Disability of Men." Information Brief No. 22, White House Conference on Aging, N.D.

The objective of this discussion is to provide some insight into the disability of men. Specifically, the data presented is about men whose ages ranged from 45 to 59 in 1966 and follows them as they aged over the 1966 to 1976 period. Analysis was directed towards showing sources of disability payments and whether the sources changed over time and describing what happens over time to men who were receiving disability payment in 1966. Overall, 11.1 percent of the sampled men were receiving disability payments in 1966. Another 20 percent of the sample reported health related problems who were not receiving any payments. The Veterans Administration was the major source of disability payments, but there were considerable differences between the age groups. The Veterans Administration was the largest source for both the 45 to 49 and 50 to 54 age groups. These percentages reflected a high concentration of World War II veterans with service connected disabilities. The second highest source for the 45 to 49 age group was Workmen's Compensation. The 55 to 59 age group received the largest portion of their payments from Social Security (33.2 percent). Many persons receiving disability payments were full-time workers. At least 50 percent of those drawing just a Veterans Administration disability were working 48 weeks or more during 1966. The percent of men continuing to receive disability payments decreased over time from 51 percent in 1966 to 24 percent in 1975. [AgeLine] Cohort: M.

2233 U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE.
*Mother-Only Families: Low Earnings Will Keep Many Children in Poverty.* Washington, D.C., GAO/HRD-91-62 Report to Congress, 1991.

This report examines the problems that mother-only families face in attaining economic self-sufficiency and discusses the impact that recent federal initiatives such as the Family Support Act (FSA) 1988 and the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act 1990, both of which contained key provisions aimed at assisting low income families, may have in assisting such women and their children stay out of poverty. Utilizing data from the NLSY, comparisons are made of the characteristics and employment potential of poor and non-poor mothers. The analysis found that young poor single mothers face enormous barriers to economic self-sufficiency: (1) limited earnings potential, concomitant educational deficiencies (lower levels of education and lower AFQT scores) and less work experience; (2) responsibility for larger numbers of children and the need for economical child care options and greater family income in order to stay out of poverty; (3) less than full-time year-round employment at lower wages; and (4) jobs which did not provide such important fringe benefits as health insurance and sick leave. Various income projections, based on potential earnings for employed women, child care costs and taxes, revealed that many single mothers and their children will remain in poverty even with full-time employment and will need additional income supplements to raise themselves and their families out of poverty. Implications of the recently enacted FSA JOBS and child support enforcement provisions, and increases in the Earned Income Tax Credit for mother-only families are discussed. Cohort: Y C.

2234 ULLMAN, DOUGLAS G. and DUBOW, ERIC F.
"Factors in the Adjustment of Latchkey Children." Presented: Chicago, IL, Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, 1989.

This exploratory study was designed to assess the relationship among various psychological and family background variables and five indices of academic and behavioral adjustment among two groups of children aged 5-12, a latchkey group of children whose primary or secondary child care arrangement was either self-care or care by a sibling under age 15 and a matched group of non-latchkey children. Using data from the Children of the NLSY, the study found little evidence for any overall differences in academic or behavioral problem adjustment between the groups of latchkey and non-latchkey children. Some preliminary evidence was found for an effect on adjustment of number of hours in self-care; however, other factors such as the child's intelligence, quality of interaction in the home, and self-esteem interacted with the number of hours in self-care to account for significant amounts of the variance in academic and behavioral adjustment. Implications for future research are discussed. Cohort: Y C.

2235 UMANA, ANIEFIOK J.
"Postsecondary Vocational Training and Its Relationship to Labor Force Participation and Wages Among Youth in the United States." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1992.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between postsecondary vocational training and labor force participation, employment, and wages among youth in the United States. Postsecondary vocational training in this study refers to nonbaccalaureate, vocational training available from the following sources--company training, business and vocational school, apprenticeship. Data for this study were obtained from a longitudinal study of a nationally representative sample of noninstitutionalized youths in the United States--Youth Cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys of Labor Market Experience (NLS-Y) for the years 1985 and 1986. Findings showed that participants as contrasted to nonparticipants in postsecondary vocational training are more likely to be employed or participate in the labor force. The unemployment rates among the participants in postsecondary vocational training were significantly lower than that of nonparticipants. In terms of hourly rate of pay, the analyses for two years (1985 and 1986) showed that participants with postsecondary vocational training received higher pay than did nonparticipants. Also, the average number of weeks worked in a year were higher for the participants than nonparticipants in postsecondary vocational training. For the most part, the NLS-Y respondents who were married, older, completed high school or received a GED, males, non-black and nonHispanic, and had no dependents were more likely to be employed or participate in the labor force, earned higher wages and worked more weeks. Cohort: Y.

2236 UNGER, DONALD G. and COOLEY, MARCIA.
"Families of Adolescent Parents: Predictors of Developmental Outcomes." Presented: Atlanta, Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research on Adolescence, March 22-25, 1990.

Cohort: Y C.

2237 UNGER, DONALD G. and COOLEY, MARCIA.
"Partner and Grandmother Contact in Black and White Teen Parent Families." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 13

(1992):546-552.

Contact of teen mothers with grandmothers and partners was studied as a predictor of maternal and middle childhood developmental outcomes. Mothers were interviewed yearly beginning in 1979 until 1986. Each child was given a developmental assessment in 1986. Black teens lived longer with their parents after the child's birth and white teens married earlier and had more disruptions in their relationships. Grandmother assistance with childcare was positively associated with the mother's ability to pursue her education. The findings suggested, however, that child developmental problems may occur when mothers routinely rely upon grandmother assistance into middle childhood, particularly for white families. In general, a male partner who had regular contact with the mother's child, more stimulation and support in the home environment, and higher educational level of the mother were associated with better child developmental outcomes. Cohort: Y C.

2238 UPCHURCH, DAWN M.
"Early Schooling and Childbearing Experiences: Implications for Post-Secondary School Attendance." Presented: NICHD Conference entitled: "Outcomes of Early Childbearing: An Appraisal of Recent Evidence." Bethesda, MD, May 18-19, 1992.

A continuing research question among social scientists concerns the relationship between educational attainment and fertility, and of specific interest has been better understanding the relationship between educational attainment and adolescent fertility. Early studies suggested that adolescent mothers suffered educational deficits due primarily to the interruption of high school, thereby blocking their entry into post-secondary schooling. Later studies, recognizing that not all adolescent mothers drop out of high school permanently, suggested that even for those young mothers who were eligible to attend post-secondary school, their rates of entry and completion were lower than women who were not adolescent mothers. Fully understanding how adolescent childbearing and education are inter-linked is crucial to forming valid conclusions regarding the social consequences of adolescent childbearing, especially as they relate to poverty. This paper attempts to further define relevant categories of young women (based on their high school and childbearing experiences), to compare these groups conditioned on a number of characteristics, and to examine the impact on post-secondary school attendance. It is new in its approach because it considers fertility and schooling as joint decisions and allows for heterogeneity between the groups of women. In addition, it tests specific mechanisms by which adolescent mothers education might be hindered: "blockage" and "persistent disadvantage." Cohort: Y.

2239 UPCHURCH, DAWN M.
"Early Schooling and Childbearing Experiences: Implications for Postsecondary School Attendance." *Journal of Research on Adolescence* 3,4 (1993):423-443.

Special Issue: Pathways to childbearing and childbirth outcomes of adolescent and older mothers. Examined the sequence of dropping out of high school and/or becoming an adolescent mother. This was done by grouping women according to the order of those experiences and testing whether group membership varied by family background and individual factors. Data were from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (Center for Human Resource Research, 1987). Data reveal a diversity of pathways by which young women drop out and/or become teen mothers and show how pathways depend on family background and individual factors. There were significant differences between groups. Women from the most disadvantaged backgrounds were the most likely to drop out of school and/or to become teen mothers. Adolescent mothers who graduated from high school most resembled women who graduated and delayed childbearing, but were less likely to attend college than was the latter group. (PsycINFO Database Copyright 1994 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) Cohort: Y.

2240 UPCHURCH, DAWN M.
"The Effects of Early Childbearing on High School Completion Among Recent Cohorts of American Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, Johns Hopkins Unievrsity, 1989.

While most of the previous studies on the possible influence of early childbearing on educational attainment have assumed the direction of causality from early childbearing to truncated education, few have actually examined the precise timing of events. The purpose of this study was to re-examine the relationship between early childbearing and educational attainment (specifically high school completion) with particular emphasis on the timing and sequencing of a birth and dropping out of school. The conceptual framework was based on a modified status attainment model incorporating early adolescent characteristics as well as fertility-related behaviors. The data were obtained from the NLSY. Two statistical methodologies were employed: analysis of binary data and analysis of survival data. The major finding of this study is that the timing and sequencing of a birth relative to the schooling process influences a woman's eventual graduation; women who become mothers while still in school are no less likely to graduate than women who progress through school without a birth or drop out experience. While some women drop out because they are pregnant, the majority of women drop out for reasons other than impending motherhood and go on to become mothers. The second major finding suggests there are important racial differences in the determinants of high school completion and in the processes of childbearing and schooling. Black school-age mothers were more likely to graduate than similar whites or Hispanics. The findings suggest the effects of early childbearing on schooling may have been overstated in previous research and that the causal mechanisms underlying the relationship of childbearing and schooling are more complex than suggested by earlier researchers. Cohort: Y.

2241 UPCHURCH, DAWN M.; ASTONE, NAN M.; and MCCARTHY, JAMES.
"Influences of Family Background on Adolescent Childbearing: From the 1940s to the 1980s." Presented: Toronto, Population Association of America Meetings, 1990.

The purpose of this paper is to begin to examine whether or not the influences of background and other characteristics on adolescent childbearing have changed across three birth cohorts of women. Two specific questions were addressed. First, have the effects of background factors on adolescent childbearing changed for women born in the 1930s, the 1950s and the 1960s? Secondly, focusing on the two youngest cohorts of women, the authors develop more fully specified models. The data used for the analysis were obtained from three separate surveys, the NLS of Mature Women, Young Women, and NLSY. The findings suggest that family background factors exert a strong influence across all three cohorts of women, with women from more disadvantaged backgrounds more likely to become adolescent mothers. However, it does appear that some factors, such as family structure may have declined in importance over the period while the effect of mother's education increased over time at least for whites. While the models explained more variation and the effects are stronger among whites, the models were remarkably similar for blacks and whites of each cohort. Finally, family background factors were found to be more important predictors of childbearing during younger adolescence than during later adolescence. Cohort: G W Y.

2242 UPCHURCH, DAWN M. and MCCARTHY, JAMES.
"Adolescent Childbearing and High School Completion in the 1980s: Have Things Changed?" *Family Planning Perspectives* 21,5 (September/October 1989):199-202.

This paper explores the trends in the association between age at first birth and high school completion over the past thirty years. Data from three national surveys of women, the NLS of Mature Women, Young Women, and NLSY, were utilized in order to examine the experiences of women who were adolescents from the 1950s through the early 1980s. It was found that differentials in percentages completing high school by age at first birth persisted, but were considerably smaller in 1986 than they were in 1958. This convergence occurred because increases in the percentages of school-age mothers graduating from 1958 to 1986 were greater than the gains achieved by all women. However, there were differences by race in the concentration of these gains between 1958 and 1986. Young white mothers experienced the greatest increases between 1975 and 1986, whereas the largest gains for young black mothers were in the earlier period, from 1958 to 1975. To examine changes by socioeconomic status, within racial groups, the authors focused more closely on the period from 1975 to 1986 and found that school-age mothers from more disadvantaged backgrounds had the greatest gains in percent graduating, but that differentials by socioeconomic status persisted in 1986, with more advantaged black and white young mothers still more likely to graduate than their less advantaged counterparts. Cohort: G W Y.

2243 UPCHURCH, DAWN M. and MCCARTHY, JAMES.
"The Timing of a First Birth and High School Completion." *American Sociological Review* 55,2 (April 1990):224-234.

This paper re-examined the relationship between childbearing and schooling for a recent cohort of women. Utilizing data from the NLSY, it was found that while a birth is not predictive of dropping out of school, a birth does hinder eventual graduation among high school dropouts. Additionally, a women who becomes a mother at any time after dropping out of school is less likely to graduate; the effect of a birth depends very little on when it occurred after a women dropped out. Cohort: Y.

2244 UPCHURCH, DAWN M.; MCCARTHY, JAMES; and FERGUSON, LINDA R.
"Childbearing and Schooling: Disentangling Temporal and Causal Mechanisms." *American Sociological Review* 58,5 (October 1993) 738-740.

Reply to Anderson. The debate over the exact nature of the relationship between adolescent childbearing and educational attainment has continued for more than 20 years. The enduring interest in this relationship can be attributed to its important policy implications and the inherent complexity of the social phenomena. Researchers have approached the association between early childbearing and educational attainment from diverse theoretical perspectives and have tested hypotheses on diverse data sets, employing a host of analytical methods. One particularly revealing exchange demonstrated that different theoretical and methodological approaches can, even using the same data, produce quite different conclusions (Hofferth 1984; Rindfuss, St. John, and Bumpass 1984). These issues lie at the heart of most of Anderson's comments. In reviewing our paper, Anderson comes to conclusions that differ somewhat from ours. In this response we put our paper, and Anderson's comments, in the context of the specific research questions posed in our paper. The results we presented in our ASR paper (Upchurch and McCarthy 1990) should be viewed in the context of the large body of research on the topic. Cohort: Y.

2245 USEEM, MICHAEL.
"Educational and Military Experience of Young Men During the Vietnam Era: Non-Linear Effects of Parental Social Class." *Journal of Political and Military Sociology* 8 (Spring 1980):15-29.

Parental social class is known to have a positive impact on the quality of many experiences of a son or daughter, and studies employing this variable often assume that the impact is linear. This paper argues, however, that failure to consider possible non-linear effects of parental socioeconomic status (SES) on offspring experience can significantly distort interpretation of the impact of social origins. Drawing on data from a nationally representative longitudinal study of 1,922 young men during the 1967-1970 period, the author examines the form of the relationship between parental SES and two important areas of their sons' experience-continuation of schooling and service in the armed forces during a three year period after the young men reached their eighteenth birthday. Educational and military experience are found to be better predicted as a second degree function of parental SES than as a linear function of parental SES. The evidence also indicates that the curvilinear relationship between linear relationship and military experience is partly the product of the non-linear relationship between social origins and education experience, suggesting that if non-linear effects of social origins and education experience in one institution are overlooked, the sons' experience in another institution may not be fully interpretable. Finally, a linear assumption is found to systematically underestimate the actual degree of inequality in the distribution of access to education. Cohort: B.

2246 VALECHA, GOPAL K.
"Construct Validation of the Internal-External Locus of Control as Measured by an Abbreviated 11-ITE IE Scale." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1972.

The study focuses on construct validation of internal-external control, of reinforcement as measured by an abbreviated new scale of Internal-External Locus of Control (I-E) and administered to a national probability sample of over 4,000 young men, 16 to 26 years of age in 1968. The first chapter deals with the definition of I- E, its theoretical underpinnings, and the early studies related to development of the 29-item forced-choice scale and other measures of I-E. The second chapter relates I-E to various other constructs that bear a similarity and are in some fashion related to it. The third chapter summarizes literature pertaining to construct validity of I- E. Chapter Four examines the hypothesized relationship between I-E and factors believed to influence I-E, and factors assumed to be influenced by I-E. Chapter Five deals with the methodology as related to sampling, interviewing of individuals, and the statistical operations to be performed. The results and their interpretation and discussion are presented in Chapter Six. The conclusion and summary are provided in Chapter Seven. Cohort: B.

2247 VALERO, GIL J. N.
"The Influence of Past Labor Force Experience and Education on Economic Activity and Inactivity." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of California--Santa Barbara, 1989.

This work investigates the relationship between past experience and the choice of status in the labor market, employment, continuing unemployment, and leaving the labor force, for young people, 16-23 years old, by race. The data used are from the 1979 and 1980 interviews of the NLSY. The major focus is the ways that youth become inactive, that is, neither enrolled in school nor in the labor force. The theoretical framework applies the concept of semi-Markov processes to explain the factors affecting the probabilities of transition from one labor force state to another, as well as the varying time or duration spent in a state before moving. Three methodologies were used to analyze the problem. The first is descriptive analysis, which reveals the importance of having being employed as condition of avoiding inactivity in the future. The second uses Goodman log-linear models and path analysis to investigate the dependence of the outcomes of enrollment and labor force activity upon race. The third uses a multinomial logit model. The dependent variable was status in the labor force and the independent variables were: fractions of time out of the labor force and unemployed during the past year, the number of employers and number of times not employed, education, sex, age, and area unemployment rates. This analysis revealed that the most important variables explaining differences in status among the three races were those related to occurrence dependence and those related to duration dependence. The main result obtained is that a policy promoting employment for youth of all races will increase the probability of employment for individuals of all races in the future and will benefit Hispanics and blacks relative to whites. Cohort: Y.

2248 VAN VELSOR, ELLEN and O'RAND, ANGELA M.
"Family Life Cycle, Work Career Patterns, and Women's Wages at Midlife." *Journal of Marriage and the Family* (May 1984):365-73.

The present study identifies midlife wage differentials across four employment timing patterns and finds that the wage attainment process itself varies by employment and timing patterns. Wives whose careers were interrupted for childbearing earn less, on the average, than wives employed during every life cycle stage, but more than wives with delayed work careers. Sectorial location is the most important determinant of wage for wives employed during every stage and among those whose work lives were interrupted by childbearing. The full-time or part time status of current employment is the most important determinant of wage among wives whose work lives began during the childbearing stage, while education is most important for wives who enter the work force after childbearing. The wage effects of birth cohort, education, employment continuity, female percentage of occupation in last job, and the full-time or part time status of that employment differ significantly across patterns, as well. Cohort: W.

2249 VANDELL, DEBORAH L.
"Belsky and Eggebeen's Analysis of the NLSY: Meaningful Results or Statistical Illusions?" *Journal of Marriage and the Family* 53,4 (November 1991):1100-1103.

An exchange on Maternal Employment and Young Children's Adjustment. In their article in this issue of JMF, Belsky and Eggebeen examine the effects of early and extensive maternal employment on four-to-six-year-old children, using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) data set. They conclude that extensive employment during the first two years is associated with increased behavioral maladjustment in children, with problems particularly manifested in terms of children's extreme noncompliance. Belsky and Eggebeen further argue that this effect is general and pervasive--that is, it is not moderated by children's gender, race, or social class. These are strong arguments, and it is the purpose of this critique to address the accuracy and adequacy of these conclusions. Cohort: Y C.

2250 VANDELL, DEBORAH L. and RAMANAN, JANAKI.
"After School Care and Child Development: Children of the NLSY." Presented: Biennial Meetings of the Society for Research in Child Development, Seattle, April, 1991.

Cohort: Y C.

2251 VANDELL, DEBORAH L. and RAMANAN, JANAKI.
"Children of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth: Choices in After-School Care and Child Development." *Developmental Psychology* 27,4 (July 1991):637-643.

The after school care (latchkey, mother, other adults) of 390 third, fourth, and fifth graders who were part of the Children of the NLSY was examined. Within this socially disadvantaged sample, mother-care after school was associated with lower family incomes, more poverty, and less emotional support of the school-aged child. In other areas (child sex, age, race, family marital status, mother age, and cognitive stimulation), families did not differ in their selection of after school care. This study also examined whether there were differences in child functioning associated with type of after school care, after controlling for family income and emotional support. Generally, latchkey children performed as well on a battery of social and cognitive assessments as children who were in other-adult care after school. In only one area was a subsample of latchkey children at risk. Latchkey children whose families were living in poverty were reported to have more antisocial behaviors. Children who returned home to single mothers showed more pervasive problems. In contrast to latchkey and other-adult care, this subsample of mother-care children had lower PPVT scores and higher rating for behavior problems. Cohort: Y C.

2255 VANDELL, DEBORAH LOWE and RAMANAN, JANAKI.
"Effects of Early and Recent Maternal Employment on Children from Low-Income Families." *Child Development* 63,4 (August 1992):938-949.

The effects of early maternal employment (employment during the child's first 3 years) and recent maternal employment (employment during the previous 3 years) on 189 second-grade children from low-income families were examined. Maternal employment was related to a number of selection factors. In comparison to mothers who were not employed, employed mothers scored higher on a mental aptitude test and were more highly educated. Both early and recent maternal employment were also associated with measures of the current family functioning: there was less poverty and higher HOME environment scores when mothers were employed. Hierarchical multiple regressions showed that children's math achievement was positively predicted by early maternal employment and children's reading achievement was positively predicted by recent maternal employment, even after controlling for selection effects and current family: environment. These results are discussed in terms of possible mechanisms by which maternal employment may affect children's development. Cohort: Y C.

2256 VAUGHAN, SUZANNE and WRIGHT-ROMERO, LINDA.
"The Structure of Labor Markets and Sectors of Production: An Analysis of Underemployment Among Hispanic Youth." Report to the National Council of La Raza, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982.

Data from the NLSY are used to explore the distribution and utilization of labor power among Hispanic youths through examining their conditions of employment and their relationship to major structural features of the labor market. The focus of the study is upon evaluating the extent to which Hispanic youths differ from other groups and among themselves regarding labor force participation and the labor markets in which they participate. Findings include: (1) wide gape that appear between the rates of underemployment among minority youths and whites are probably symptomatic of a continuing process of misallocation of employment opportunities for minorities; (2) Hispanic youth fall somewhere in the middle with regard to their distribution across sectors, with a somewhat higher proportion of Hispanics employed in the state sector as opposed to blacks; (3) the competitive sector is not the only sector that should be the focus of scrutiny; and (4) unemployed and "discouraged" teenagers are more likely to be within the state sector and monopoly sector. Overall, the results of the study suggest that both the quantity and, more importantly, the quality of the employment experience differentiate white youth from black and Hispanic youth. Policy recommendations are provided on the basis of these findings. Cohort: Y.

2257 VEAZIE, MARK A.
"[Epidemiological Analyses to Identify Factors that Increase the Risk of Workplace Injury] (Editor's title)." [In Progress Research]. Centers for Disease Control, National Institute for Occupational, Safety and Health--ALOSH, 944 Chestnut Ridge Road, Morgantown, WV 265.

An analysis of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) data set. We intend to initiate a series of epidemiological analyses to identify factors that increase the risk of workplace injury in the NLSY. These risk factors will include demographics, characteristics of the psychosocial environment, job satisfaction, shift work, method of payment, key life events, work experience and other worker specific variables such as alcohol and substance use patterns. Cohort: Y.

2258 VERDUGO, NAOMI and NORD, ROY D.
"Projections of the Male Youth Population and Enlistment Propensity by Army Recruiting Battalion, 1980-1995." Mimeo, Manpower and Personnel Policy Research Group, Army Research Institute, Research Product 87-34, 1987.

This report provides estimates and projections of the number of 17- to 21-year-old males by race and Hispanic ethnicity in each Army recruiting battalion for the years 1980-1995. Additional estimates are provided by test score category (TSC) on the Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT), high school graduation status, and propensity to enlist in the Army specifically, and a more general propensity to enlist in any service. Population estimates and projections are also provided for Hispanic males aged 17 to 21 in each of 10 states with large Hispanic populations. A variety of data sources were utilized including the Profile of American Youth sample of the NLSY. Findings include evidence of significant population declines in this age group, particularly during the 1980-1985 period. Hardest hit by population declines are the 1st (Northeast) and 4th (Midwest) recruiting brigades. While the overall youth population is declining, the Hispanic population is increasing in both size and proportion. An obstacle to recruiting more Hispanics, however, is that they are less likely to graduate from high school than either whites or blacks. With respect to Insular Puerto Ricans, the inability to speak English prevents many from passing the AFQT. Cohort: Y.

2259 VERDUGO, RICHARD R.
"Race, Ethnicity, and Attainment in the Early Career." Report to the National Council of La Raza, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982.

Data from the 1979 NLSY are used to explore socioeconomic differentials in early career among Chicanos, blacks and whites. The attainment process appears to be more complex and disjointed for blacks than for whites or Chicanos. In fact, attainment for Chicanos seems to be less complex than for either blacks or whites and predicated primarily on merit and aspirations. Differences in the attainment process of the three groups are highlighted by the fact that blacks, although having more years of schooling, coming from better socioeconomic origins, and realizing greater income returns to their education than Chicanos, still earn less, on the average, and work at jobs comparable to those held by Chicanos. Cohort: Y.

2260 VERDUGO, RICHARD R.
"Race, Powerlessness and the Status Attainment Process: Evidence from the Sixties and Early Seventies." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1981.

The intent of this dissertation is to examine interracial socioeconomic differentials and also to assess the influence of racial group membership on the status attainment process. In examining interracial socioeconomic differences, three strategies have been mapped. First, black-white differentials are examined in three areas of socioeconomic standing: education, occupation, and income. Second, an extended version of a Blau-Duncan (1967) model of the status attainment process is estimated across racial group boundaries. Extensions to the basic Blau- Duncan model include the following variables: items measuring the quality of school attended by a respondent; a social psychological variable, powerlessness, which reflects perceived control over one's life chances and which may adversely affect one's attainment; and finally, the attainment process over six points in time (1966 to 1971), which shows estimation of changes in the attainment experiences of the same cohort of men over time. Third, racial discrimination is addressed by seeking an answer to the following question: would interracial differences on selected measures of socioeconomic position persist if both blacks and whites were given the same profiles and white advantages? Cohort: B.

2261 VETTER, LOUISE and STOCKBURGER, DAVID W.
"Career Patterns of a National Sample of Women." Columbus, OH: The National Center for Vocational and Technical Education, The Ohio State University, 1974.

This research examines career development variables such as education, attitudes toward work and number of children in relation to the career patterns. Since white and black women were distributed differently among these patterns, results showed blacks generally having spent more time in the work force. For both races, continuously working women had more education, relatively more desirable occupational assignments, and a greater personal income as compared to non-continuously working groups of women. The non-continuously working groups showed married women not working at that time had attained a higher educational level, a more desirable last occupational assignment--and a husband with a more desirable job and higher income than white women who were working (non- continuously); however, the opposite was true for blacks. Cohort: W.

2262 VEUM, JONATHAN R.
"Interrelation of Child Support, Visitation, and Hours of Work." *Monthly Labor Review* 115,6 (June 1992):40-47.

This article focuses on employment and other characteristics of mothers with custody of children, and of absent fathers, by father's child support payment and visitation practices, 1988. Data are from National Longitudinal Survey of Youth. It includes 5 tables that show mothers and absent fathers aged 23-31, by marital status, educational attainment, race, Hispanic origin, distance father lives from child and frequency of visits, whether employed in previous year, and annual earnings and hours worked; and mothers, by child care expenditures in last four weeks, and average expenditures; all by whether father pays child support and visits children, 1988. Cohort: Y.

2263 VEUM, JONATHAN R.
"The Relationship Between Child Support and Visitation: Evidence from Longitudinal Data." *Sociological Methods and Research* 22,3 (September 1993):229-244.

It has been argued that child-support payments and visits by an absent father are positively related. As a result, improvements in visitation laws and the child support system are thought to have complementary effects on each other. However, previous empirical estimates ignore the causal relationship and simultaneity between child support and visitation, as well as possible heterogeneity in unobserved characteristics of parents. This paper uses data for a sample of custodial mothers and absent fathers from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to examine the relationship between child support and visitation. A set of simultaneous equations which eliminate unobserved differences between individuals are estimated. The findings indicate that changes in child support have no impact on changes in visitation and changes in visitation have no effect on changes in child support. The results suggest that the observed positive correlation between the two activities is due to unmeasured characteristic's of the parents. Cohort: Y.

2264 VEUM, JONATHAN R.
"Training Among Young Adults: Who, What Kind, and for How Long?" *Monthly Labor Review* 116,8 (August 1993):27-32.

Investments in education and training are widely expected to improve the U.S. position in the global market by improving worker productivity. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth found that 38% of young adults received training between 1986 and 1991. The types of training included company training programs, seminars, apprenticeships, business school, vocational and technical institutes, and correspondence courses. Whites and men were more likely to receive company training, while Blacks, Hispanics, and women were more likely to attend off-the-job training programs. The likelihood of receiving training increased with education and score on the Armed Forces Qualifying Test. Cohort: Y.

2265 VEUM, JONATHAN R.
"Wage Mobility and Wage Inequality Among Young Workers." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 11 (October 1993):31-41.

This analysis uses data from the National Longitudinal Surveys to examine wage inequality and wage mobility within the wage distribution for young high school graduates during their early years in the labor market. The analysis constructs a new index that facilitates measuring mobility changes over time. The data indicate that no strong relationship exists between wage mobility and wage inequality for young workers. Controlling for time invariant differences between individuals also indicates between the 1970s and 1980s factors that impact mobility underwent very few caanges. Cohort: B Y.

2266 VEUM, JONATHAN R. and GLEASON, PHILIP M.
"Child Care: Arrangements and Costs." *Monthly Labor Review* 114,10 (October 1991):10-17.

The 1988 NLSY and the 1983 NLS of Young Women are used to examine several child care issues in the United States. Younger and older women frequently use relatives to provide child care, but older women use persons other than relatives more frequently. These data indicate that the use of child care centers by mothers is directly related to family income. The results also indicate that upper-income families can more easily afford private centers, while poorer families are more likely to use public centers. Average weekly expenditures on child care are about $60 for younger women and $45 for older women. Younger women utilize child care services an average of 39.4 hours a week, compared with 24.7 hours for older women. These data suggest that child care expenditures and hourly usage are also related to family income. Findings also suggest that women in low-income families are more likely to have gaps in employment because adequate child care arrangements are more diffult to find. Cohort: Y.

2267 VEUM, JONATHAN R. and WEISS, ANDREA B.
"Education and the Work Histories of Young Adults." *Monthly Labor Review* 116,4 (April 1993):11-20.

Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth show significant differences by sex and race in youth labor market experience; however, many of these differences become smaller or disappear completely with increases in educational attainment. These data allow for fairly precise determination of measures of labor market activity not available from any other data source. These data indicate that work experience between the ages of 18 and 27 varies substantially by sex, race, and educational level, and reveal patterns of work behavior that are somewhat surprising. For example, by age 27, individuals with 1 to 3 years of college education have, on average, worked more weeks than have high school graduates. Also, college graduates average more total weeks worked than do high school dropouts at all ages, even between the ages of 18 and 22, when many college graduates are attending school full time. This finding reflects the fact that young female high school dropouts acquire very little work experience. This article analyzes the work histories of young workers, focusing on differences in work experience by educational level. The results permit comparison by educational level of work patterns by years of age for persons aged 18 to 27 over the 1978-90 period. Cohort: Y.

2268 VINING, DANIEL R.
"On the Possibility of the Reemergence of a Dysgenic Trend with Respect to Intelligence in American Fertility Differentials." *Intelligence* 6 (1982):241-264.

This paper examines the relationship between IQ and fertility in the NLSY, a sample of men and women aged 25-34 as of the late 1970s. The major finding of previous studies was that the IQ/fertility relationship is slightly positive, contrary to expectations though confirmatory of the so-called Eugenic Hypothesis. The working hypothesis is that this finding is special to the cohort chosen for study, i. e. , one whose child-bearing took place during a period of rising birth rates. In periods of rising birth rates, persons with higher intelligence tend to have fertility equal to, if not exceeding, that of the population as a whole. In periods of falling birth rates, the opposite is the case. This thesis is generally supported by the data set described above. Fertility differentials to date within the post-World War II cohort, which entered its reproductive years during a period of falling birth rates, show a negative relationship between intelligence and fertility. The relationship is less negative for white men than for white women and for white women than for black women (black men are omitted from this study due to deficiencies in the data). The stated intentions of this cohort with respect to future fertility, if realized, will moderate the degree of this relationship, particularly for whites, but not change its sign. Cohort: Y.

2269 VISCUSI, W. KIP.
"Employment Hazards: An Investigation of Market Performance." Ph.D. Dissertation, Harvard University, 1976.

The purpose of this thesis is to analyze labor market performance with respect to job hazards. Part I analyzes wealth effects and earnings premiums for job hazards. Part II analyzes the quit rate response to job hazards. Part III analyzes the process of worker learning about job characteristics. As predicted, observations of job characteristics and injury experiences were important determinants of worker's job risk assessments. Cohort: M.

2270 WAITE, LINDA J.
"Child Care, Fertility, and Female Labor Force Participation." (In-progress Research).

The proposed research will examine the relationships among women's employment, the number and spacing of their children and the means that they use to provide care for children. First, we will use data from the NLS of Young Women, Mature Women, and NLSY and the June Current Population Survey from 1977 and 1982 to analyze each of the two-way relationships between child care, number of children and their timing, and women's employment. In particular, we will focus on what kinds of women provide care for their children themselves, and what factors determine the use of formal versus informal, paid versus unpaid child care. Using information from the NLS and CPS, we will estimate women's child care costs, by age of child and type of care, for women with various characteristics. These predicted costs are of interest in their own right and also serve as determinants of women's labor force behavior and fertility in the causal analyses. Our analyses of the two-way linkages in our model comprises two parts: (1) a tabular analysis of child care, fertility and employment; and, (2) a multivariate analysis. These analyses will present a comprehensive picture of the associations between the components of our model, providing general information for scholars and policy makers on the processes at work as well as providing the basis for our later causal analyses of these relationships. We will build and estimate causal models linking these decisions. In our causal modeling we test hypotheses relating to a variety of issues: young women's expected labor force participation and fertility; effects of child care on market and fertility; how differing availability of child care for different racial, ethnic and age groups affects their labor supply after childbirth; effects of child care type on the stability of market work; how parents spend time with their children. [FEDRIP/NTIS] Cohort: G W Y.

2271 WAITE, LINDA J.
"Projecting Female Labor Force Participation From Sex-Role Attitudes." *Sociological Methods and Research* 7 (1978):299-318.

In this paper, evidence on the casual connection between employment of women and sex-role attitudes is presented and evaluated utilizing data from the Mature and Young Women cohorts. The effects of sex-role attitudes on labor force participation are reviewed and changes in sex-role attitudes during the next 15 years are projected. Information on the relationship between sex-role attitudes and labor market activity is used to make tentative projections of female labor force participation to 1990. 1534 [A The concept of the "family life cycle" provides a valuable context within which to study labor force participation of married women. This article tests the hypothesis that the process by which wives make the decision to supply labor to the market varies with position in that life cycle. An examination is made of market activity during the early stages of the cycle, from marriage through the completion of childbearing. The effects of the most important determinants of married women's labor force involvement are found to depend on life-cycle stage. Wives who consider their families complete tend to be more responsive to family financial circumstances and the characteristics of the labor market in which they live than do childless women or mothers who expect more children. History of employment is found to be most important in predicting current market activity for mothers who expect more children and least important for those who do not. Cohort: G W.

2272 WAITE, LINDA J.
"Working Wives and the Life Cycle." *American Journal of Sociology* 86 (September 1980):272-94.

The concept of the "family life cycle" provides a valuable context within which to study labor force participation of married women. This article tests the hypothesis that the process by which wives make the decision to supply labor to the market varies with position in that life cycle. An examination is made of market activity during the early stages of the cycle, from marriage through the completion of childbearing. The effects of the most important determinants of married women's labor force involvement are found to depend on life-cycle stage. Wives who consider their families complete tend to be more responsible to family financial circumstances and the characteristics of the labor market in which they live than do childless women or mothers who expect more children. History of employment is found to be most important in predicting current market activity for mothers who expect more children and least important for those who do not. Cohort: G.

2273 WAITE, LINDA J. and BERRYMAN, SUE E.
"Job Stability Among Young Women: A Comparison of Traditional and Nontraditional Occupations." *American Journal of Sociology* 92,3 (November 1986):568-95.

This paper explores young women's retention in sex-atypical jobs in the military and in civilian firms. It develops hypotheses about the effects on one-year turnover of sex composition of the occupation in the national labor force. These hypotheses were drawn from several theoretical perspectives on career mobility and the effects of outgroup membership on acceptance. Tests of these hypotheses, using data from the NLSY, provide no evidence that being in a nontraditional occupation increases the chances that a young woman will leave her current employer. The military sector shows a more complex relationship between occupational typicality and women's exit from the services. Cohort: Y.

2274 WAITE, LINDA J. and BERRYMAN, SUE E.
"Women in Nontraditional Occupations: Comparisons of the Military and Civilian Sectors." Presented: the Meetings of the American Sociological Association, 1983.

Since the early 1970s, the United States military has dramatically increased its recruitment of women and, to ensure that their promotion possibilities would equal those of men, has adopted a policy of distributing women among all eligible occupations, including some formerly filled only by men. The military has had mixed success in integrating women into these nontraditional jobs. Many women prefer traditional work, in medical, clerical, or administrative specialties. Anecdotal evidence suggests that recruiters sometimes pressure them into nontraditional training slots. Among those women who accept traditionally male jobs, tensions often arise with male coworkers and supervisors, which may explain, in part, the higher attrition rate of women. Attrition studies, though few in number, show high attrition of women from blue-collar, nontraditional jobs in both the military and civilian sectors; nontraditional professional, managerial, and administrative jobs show lower attrition. Hypotheses relating to female attrition rates in nontraditional jobs are developed and tested separately in the civilian and military sectors, using data from the NLSY (1979-1981), which included a special supplement on youth in the military, among them 300 women. A polytomous logit specification is used, allowing women who began the period in nontraditional jobs to: (1) remain in the job or change to another nontraditional job; (2) change to a traditional job; or (3) leave the labor force. Polytomous logit permits assessment of the impact of the independent variables on the probability of making each of these transitions relative to making a reference transition. Cohort: Y.

2275 WAITE, LINDA J.; GOLDSCHEIDER, FRANCES K.; and WITSBERGER, CHRISTINA.
"Nonfamily Living and the Erosion of Traditional Family Orientations Among Young Adults." *American Sociological Review* 51,4 (August 1986):541-554.

Young adults in recent cohorts have been leaving the parental home earlier and marrying later now than they did several decades ago, resulting in an increased period of independent living. This paper explores the consequences of time spent in non-family living, using data from the NLS of Young Men and Young Women. The authors expected that experience in living away from home prior to marriage will cause young adults to change their attitudes, values, plans, and expectations, and move them away from a traditional family orientation. They found strong support for this hypothesis for young women; those who lived independently became more likely to plan for employment, lowered their expected family size, became more accepting of employment of mothers, and more non- traditional on sex roles in the family than those who lived with their parents. Non-family living had much weaker effects on young men in the few tests that were performed for them. The paper also addresses the conditions under which living away increases individualism, and discusses the implications of these findings. Cohort: B G.

2276 WAITE, LINDA J. and HARRISON, SCOTT C.
"Keeping in Touch: How Women in Mid-life Allocate Social Contacts among Kith and Kin." *Social Forces* 70,3 (March 1992):637-654.

Among 3,677 surveyed women, aged 44-59, contacts with friends and family depended on the relationship and household structure, followed by distance, resources, and individual predisposition toward maintaining ties. Race, educational attainment, and residence in the South or rural areas affected certain types of contacts. Contains 36 references. Cohort: W.

2277 WAITE, LINDA J.; LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; and WITSBERGER, CHRISTINA.
"What Parents Pay For: Child Care Characteristics, Quality, and Costs." *Journal of Social Issues* 47,2 (Summer 1991):33-48.

Although most children whose mothers work receive some non-parental care, this "child care" varies greatly in its features, especially quality. Child development researchers and practitioners have explored in detail the features of child care that provide the best environment for children. However, we know virtually nothing about which parents select "high-quality" care for their children, or which arrangements most often have the features associated with the best outcomes for children. This paper explores these issues, using data from the NLSY. We find that on several dimensions, care in a home--the child's own, a nonrelative's or a relative's--provides features linked to quality care. Our results show, however, that parents do not pay more for any of the features of child care associated in the child development literatures with high quality. Finally, we find that those families with the greatest access to relatives obtain the highest "quality" care. The implications of these results are discussed. Cohort: Y.

2278 WAITE, LINDA J.; LEIBOWITZ, ARLEEN; and WITSBERGER, CHRISTINA.
"What Parents Pay For: Quality of Child Care and Child Care Costs." Presented: New Orleans, Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America, April 1988.

Although most children whose mothers work receive some non-parental care, this "child care" varies greatly in its features, especially quality. Child development researchers and practitioners have explored in detail the features of child care that provide the best environment for children. However, we know virtually nothing about which parents select "high-quality" care for their children, or which arrangements most often have the features associated with the best outcomes for children. This paper explores these issues, using data from the NLSY. We find that on several dimensions, care in a home--the child's own, a nonrelative's or a relative's--provides features linked to quality care. Our results show, however, that parents do not pay more for any of the features of child care associated in the child development literatures with high quality. Finally, we find that those families with the greatest access to relatives obtain the highest "quality" care. The implications of these results are discussed. Cohort: Y.

2279 WAITE, LINDA J. and MOORE, KRISTIN A.
"The Impact of an Early First Birth on Young Women's Educational Attainment." *Social Forces* 56 (March 1978):845-65.

Women who become mothers at an early age tend to accumulate fewer years of schooling than those who delay entry into motherhood. In this paper, the impact of age at first birth on the process of educational attainment of young women is examined using data from the NLS of Young Women for the period 1968 to 1972. The results of this analysis indicate that: (1) the younger the age at first birth, the fewer years of schooling completed, other things equal; (2) the effect of most determinants of educational attainment depends on age at first birth; and (3) the educational decrement caused by an early birth is about half as large for young black women as for their white counterparts. Cohort: G.

2280 WAITE, LINDA J. and SPITZE, GLENNA D.
"Young Women's Transition to Marriage." *Demography* 18 (November 1981):681-94.

This paper examines determinants of timing of marriage for young women by modeling the transition from the single to the married state by age. The authors find that those characteristics of a young woman's parental family that reflect the availability of parental resources tend to decrease the chances of a marriage during the early teens. Chances of marrying appear to decrease with increases in the availability and attractiveness of alternatives to the wife role and in the costs of assuming it. Cohort: G.

2281 WAITE, LINDA J. and STOLZENBERG, ROSS M.
"Intended Childbearing and Labor Force Participation of Young Women: Insights from Nonrecursive Models." *American Sociological Review* 41 (April 1976):235-52.

In this paper, we investigate young women's fertility expectations and plans for future labor force participation (i. e. plans for labor force participation when they are 35 years old). Our analyses are based on a large national sample of women in their mid twenties (n=3589 after deletion of cases with missing data). The authors found that the number of children a woman plans to bear has only a small effect on the probability that she plans to participate in the labor force when she is 35 years old. However, it was found that a woman's plans to participate in the labor force when she is 35 have a substantial effect on the total number of children she plans to bear in her lifetime. This relationship was found for presently married and for never-married women. That same relationship was found for married women when their husbands' income and their husbands' attitudes toward their labor force participation are included in the model. Methodological implications of these findings for other studies of women's fertility and labor force activity are discussed. Cohort: G.

2282 WAITE, LINDA J.; SUTER, LARRY E.; and SHORTLIDGE, JR., RICHARD L.
"Changes in Child Care Arrangements of Working Women from 1965 to 1971." *Social Science Quarterly* 58,2 (Sept 1977):302-311.

An attempt is made to identify and describe secular changes from the late 1960s to early 1970s in patterns of child care utilization among employed mothers. The results of the 1965 survey of child care arrangements of working women, carried out by the Children's Bureau and the Women's Bureau, are compared with results obtained in the 1971 NLS of Mature Women. Factors which were expected to influence child care utilization include a decline in the availability of female private household workers, fewer friends and relatives at home to care for young children as female labor force participation rises, and large-scale federal funding of day care and early childhood education programs. A shift in location of care by nonrelatives from inside to outside the child's home occurred, probably caused, at least in part, by decreasing availability of private household workers. This change took place mostly among white children under six years old. A decrease in agricultural employment of women may have been responsible in large measure for a decline in the number of women who care for a child while working. A smaller proportion of children under six received care in the home of a relative in 1965 than in 1971, probably because the increased labor force activity of wives meant fewer female relatives were available for child care. Utilization of day care centers and family day care homes increased. This was especially pronounced among nonwhite children under six years old, perhaps reflecting the impact of federal programs such as Head Start. Cohort: W.

2283 WAITZMAN, NORMAN J.
"The Occupational Determinants of Health: A Labor Market Segmentation Analysis." Ph.D. Dissertation, The American University, 1988.

The thesis contains two major theoretical strains, one critical, the other constructive. The critical strain concerns the theory of wage compensating differentials for differential workplace risk in the labor market. Under the theory, workers choose health outcomes by choosing from among the portfolio of jobs available to them. The constructive strain of the thesis forwards an alternative, "occupational determinants" model of health that focuses on structural determinants arising from labor market segmentation. It is assumed that risk to health increases the lower one is situated on the occupational hierarchy due to levels of competing physical hazards stress. The Cox proportional hazards model is applied to the mortality and morbidity experience of the NLS Older Men cohort studied from 1966 to 1981. In addition to risk measures associated with wage differentials in various studies, variables assessing class location and other control variables associated with health status are entered into the analysis. The empirical results from the thesis discredit the notion that efficient labor market conditions assure worker choice over health outcomes. Health and safety regulatory policy should address the regimentation and routinization of work that cause occupational stress characterized by jobs at the lower end of the occupational structure. Policy directed at full employment as well as labor law reform directed at strengthening labor unions, are associated with important occupational health policies. Cohort: M.

2284 WALDRON, INGRID and HEROLD, JOAN.
"Employment, Attitudes Toward Employment, and Women's Health." *Women and Health* 11 (1986):79-86.

The relationships between self-reported general health, employment, and attitudes toward the employment of married women have been analyzed for a representative sample of married, middle-aged women in the United States. The cross-sectional data indicate that women who were in the labor force had better health than women who were out of the labor force. In addition, women whose labor force status was compatible with their attitudes toward employment tended to have better health than women for whom there was a discrepancy between labor force status and attitudes. Analyses of the longitudinal data indicate that several causal mechanisms contributed to the relationships observed in the cross-sectional data. For the women with favorable attitudes toward employment, it appears that being a housewife had more detrimental effects on health than being employed. In contrast, for the women with unfavorable or neutral attitudes toward employment, it appears that employment status did not affect health. Being employed may have contributed to more favorable attitudes toward employment for healthy women, who were more likely than unhealthy women to stay in the labor force. Thus, it appears that there are multiple causal relationships linking employment status, attitudes toward employment and women's health. Cohort: W.

2285 WALDRON, INGRID; HEROLD, JOAN; and DUNN, DENNIS.
"How Valid are Self-Report Measures for Evaluating Relationships Between Women's Health and Labor Force Participation?" *Women and Health* 7 (Summer 1982):53-66.

For a sample of white women aged 45-64, women who were out of the labor force had poorer self-reported health and higher mortality than women who were in the labor force. It has been hypothesized that women who are out of the labor force may tend to exaggerate their poor health in self-report data. However, no evidence of bias of this type was found in an analysis of the relationships between self-reported health and subsequent mortality. The validity of self-reports of illness as a reason for not seeking work has been assessed using data for a sample of 30-44 year old women who were out of the labor force. Over 90% of the women who gave illness or disability as their main reason for not seeking work had previous or contemporaneous independent, self-report evidence of poor health. The findings of this study and previous evidence indicate that poor health reduces the likelihood that a woman will join the labor force, and this is a major reason why women who are not in the labor force have poorer health than those who are in the labor force. Cohort: W.

2286 WALDRON, INGRID; HEROLD, JOAN; DUNN, DENNIS; and STAUM, ROGER.
"Reciprocal Effects of Health and Labor Force Participation Among Women: Evidence from Two Longitudinal Studies." *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 24 (February 1982):126-32.

This study examines the effects of health on labor force participation and the effects of labor force participation on women's health. The results indicate that there are significant relationships between self- reported health and subsequent changes in labor force participation; however, no significant relationships were observed between labor force participation and subsequent self-reported change in health. The evidence shows that health affects women's labor force participation; however, no evidence was found that, on the average, labor force participation has harmful or beneficial effects on the general health of middle-aged married women. Cohort: W.

2287 WALDRON, INGRID and JACOBS, JERRY A.
"Effects of Labor Force Participation on Women's Health--New Evidence from a Longitudinal Study." *Journal of Occupational Medicine* 30,12 (December 1988):977-983.

The effects of labor force participation on women's health are evaluated in analyses of data from the NLS of Mature Women. The results indicate that labor force participation had beneficial effects on health for unmarried women and for married black women with blue collar usual occupations. In contrast, labor force participation appears to have had harmful effects on health for married women with white collar usual occupations. Our findings, taken together with previous evidence, suggest that employment contributes to increased social support and consequently employment has beneficial effects on health for unmarried women and for married women whose husbands are not emotionally supportive confidants. Additional results from this study showed no significant difference in the health effects of part-time and full-time employment. Cohort: W.

2288 WALDRON, INGRID and JACOBS, JERRY A.
"Effects of Multiple Roles on Women's Health- Evidence from a National Longitudinal Study." *Women and Health* 15,1 (1988):3-19.

This study analyzes data from the NLS of Mature Women in order to assess the health effects of three roles--labor force participant, spouse, and parent. Women who held more roles had better health trends. The effect of each specific role varied, depending on race and the other roles a woman held. For example, it appears that labor force participation had beneficial effects on health for white women who were not married and for black women with children at home, but not for other women. The findings do not support the hypothesis that involvement in multiple roles contributes to role strain and consequent harmful effects on women's health. Rather, it appears that involvement in multiple roles generally contributed to better health, due to the beneficial effects of labor force participation and marriage for some women. Cohort: W.

2289 WALLACE, T. DUDLEY; IHNEN, LOREN A.; and PALMER, STEVEN K.
"An Empirical Investigation of the Determinants of the Expenditures and Time Spent on Formal Schooling: A Test of a Life Cycle Model of Human Capital." Final Report. U.S. Dept of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Education, 1975.

This project explores a life cycle model for implications about economic variables influencing choice of length of full-time schooling and applies the resulting model to the NLS data. A Ben Porath type model was solved for the reduced form relating length of full-time schooling to the exogenous variables (model parameters). In addition, directional effects of these variables on length of full-time schooling were derived. The results confirm the implication of the theoretical model that schooling choice is subject to economic explanation. Cohort: B.

2290 WANG, DAN S.
"Labor Supply of Young, Married, Former Participants in Vocational Education in Secondary Schools in the United States." Ph.D. Dissertation, Pennsylvania State University, 1989.

The purpose of this study is to determine whether taking vocational courses in high school would affect married youths' labor supply behavior. Data for this study were obtained from the NLSY for the years 1985 and 1986. The total sample consisted of 1,186 respondents who had completed at least a high school education, who were married and not enrolled in school at the time of the 1985 interview, and who had high school transcript data available. Employing static labor supply theory, two dependent variables were used to measure labor supply: labor force participation and annual hours of work. The independent variables used in the labor supply models were: high school curriculum, family assets, nonlabor income, spouse income, wage rate, educational attainment, age, race, number of dependents in the family, family socioeconomic status, health limitation, and local unemployment rate. Four major statistical methods were applied to analyze data: simple cross tabulation, logistic regression, OLS regression, and Tobit regression. After stratifying labor supply models by gender, the major findings of this study were: (1) Among women, compared to general education participants, vocational education had significantly greater labor supply while academic education participants had significantly lower labor supply. (2) Both men's and women's uncompensated wage elasticities were positive. (3) Among married men, educational attainment (negative), age (positive), and family socioeconomic background (positive) had significant effects on annual hours of work; while among married women, educational attainment (positive), age (negative), race/ethnicity (positive for blacks and negative for Hispanics), and number of dependents (negative) had significant effects on labor supply. Cohort: Y.

2291 WANNER, RICHARD A. and LEWIS, L. S.
"Economic Segmentation and the Course of the Occupational Career." *Work and Occupations* 10,3 (August 1983):307-324.

The segmented labor market is studied to determine the difference of career paths of workers. Core industries are structured to maintain continuous production and skills acquisition. They have firm internal labor markets, unlike peripheral firms, which have low profit margins and high turnover. Using data from the NLS Older Men cohort, it is determined that the resources that have the greatest impact on the degree of status change in career development are the education and training variables. Core industries are found to be more upwardly mobile in the case of white or minority workers studied. Cohort: M.

2292 WANNER, RICHARD A. and MCDONALD, LYNN.
"Ageism in the Labor Market: Estimating Earnings Discrimination Against Older Workers." *Journal of Gerontology* 38,6 (1983):738-744.

In this paper, the authors attempt to determine the degree to which older persons who are employed full-time experience a decline in earnings not related to a decline in productivity. Such a decline in earnings is labelled discrimination. Using panel data for a cohort of men age 45-54 in 1966, trends in earnings between 1966 and 1976 are examined. The effects of labor force experience on earnings controlling for factors related to productivity, such as health, time on the job, and specific occupational training, as well as other factors known to influence earnings levels are analyzed. Comparing earnings attainment models estimated at both time periods, it was found that the effect of experience on earnings is negligible in 1966 but substantial and negative in 1976. Furthermore, by far the largest component in the real earnings decline experienced by these men between 1966 and 1976 is associated with the increase in age-related experience. Cohort: M.

2293 WAYNO, FRANK JOHN, JR.
"The Retirement Decision Process: A Multinomial Logit Analysis of the Expected Retirement Decisions of Middle-Aged Male Workers." Ph.D. Dissertation, Princeton University, 1983.

This study examines the process by which an employed male, nearing the point in his work career where retirement becomes a possibility, selects an intended retirement mode from among the several possibilities available to him. Utilizing data from the NLS and employing multinomial logit analytical procedures, the study identifies the factors which influence the selection of retirement modes different from the traditional one of retirement at age 65. The research design: (1) operationalizes the decision to retire as a choice among multiple options; (2) incorporates mandatory retirement as a specifying variable in the retirement decision model; (3) utilizes a multivariate framework for analysis which includes six broad categories of factors reputed to be influential in the retirement decision; and (4) utilizes a longitudinal time frame in the analysis of the retirement decision process. The major findings of the study indicate that: (1) The six categories of factors do not each play a role in every retirement decision. The expectation of early retirement grows out of a decision process dominated by social psychological and informational factors, with age and changes in family income and assets playing a minor role. The decision process associated with the expectation of never retiring contains several factors from the employment rewards and retirement needs and resources categories, as well as the social psychological factors of importance to the early retirement choice. (2) Workers subject to mandatory retirement regulations are more prone to expect to retire early, and tend to consider a wider range of factors in their early retirement decision, than workers not so subject. A normative explanation for the findings is developed using anthropologist Richard Hall's "levels of culture" framework. Cohort: M.

2294 WAZIENSKI, ROBERT J.
"Structural and Individual Determinants of Commitment to Work." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Kansas, 1987.

The purpose of this research is to clarify the concept of commitment, assess some of the determinants of commitment to work, and isolate and discuss gender differences in commitment to work. The study utilized data from 6,396 individuals in the Young Men and Young Women cohorts of the NLS. Discriminant analysis was used to assess a model including occupational status, industrial sector, gender, race, education, marital status, job tenure, job content, job context, job satisfaction, and locus of control as determinants of commitment to work. It was hypothesized that the structural factors of occupational status and industrial sector are more important determinants of commitment to work than the individual factors including personal characteristics, perceptions of job characteristics, and attitudinal characteristics for both genders. Results from the analyses fail to support this hypothesis. Overall, the individual determinants of perceptions of job content and job satisfaction are the most consistent and significant determinants of commitment to work. Structural variables are significant determinants only for men. For women, personal factors such as education and marital status are significant. These findings are interpreted and discussed in terms of the different sources of power and control for men and women. Cohort: B G.

2295 WEGNER, T. G. and REE, M. J.
"The 1980 Youth Population: Correcting the Speeded Subtest." Unpublished manuscript, Manpower and Personnel Division, U.S. Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Brooks AFB, TX, N.D.

In the effort to change the reference base of the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) to a sample representative of American youth in 1980, anomalies noted in the speeded subtest performance of the new sample indicated it might be an inappropriate reference. Discrepancies were traced to a nonoperational answer sheet used for data collection of the 1980 NLSY sample. The present study was conducted to correct the problem by equating the speeded subtest scores of the youth sample to operational test scores. Data were collected on the speeded subtest from about 9,500 service applications at Military Entrance Processing Stations; half used operational answer sheets as were employed in the youth sample. Results indicated that the adjustments for the answer sheets resolved the anomalies, and that the 1980 NLSY sample could be appropriately used with these adjustments. Cohort: Y.

2296 WEITZMAN, MICHAEL; GORTMAKER, STEVEN; and SOBOL, ARTHUR.
"Maternal Smoking and Behavior Problems of Children." *Pediatrics* 90,3 (September 1992):342-349.

Numerous health consequences of children's exposure to maternal smoking have been demonstrated, including increased rates of low birth weight, infant mortality, respiratory infections, asthma, and modest impairments of cognitive development. There is little evidence, however, linking maternal smoking and increased rates of children's behavior problems. Data from the population-based National Longitudinal Survey of Youth were used to investigate the possible association of maternal smoking and behavior problems among 2256 children aged 4 through 11 years. In multiple regression analyses the authors controlled for child's race, age, sex, birth weight, and chronic asthma; family structure, income, and divorce or separation in the prior 2 years; mother's education, intelligence, self-esteem, employment status, chronic disabling health conditions, and use of alcohol during pregnancy; and the quality of the home environment as assessed by the Home Observation for Measurement of the Environment-Short Form to investigate the relationship between maternal smoking and children's behavior problems. The measure of maternal smoking status reflected two levels of smoking intensity (less than a pack per day and a pack or more per day) for each of three different categories of children's exposure: prenatal only (mother smoked only during pregnancy), passive only (mother smoked only after pregnancy), and prenatal plus passive exposure (mother smoked both during and after pregnancy). Measures of children's behavior problems included the overall score on a 32-item parent-reported child Behavior Problem Index (BPI), scores on the BPI's subscales, and rates of extreme scores on the BPI. Cohort: Y C.

2297 WENK, D. and HARDESTY, C.
"The Effects of Rural to Urban Migration on the Poverty Status of Youth in the 1980s." *Rural Sociology* 58,1 (Spring 1993):76-92.

The effects of rural-to-urban migration on the poverty status of migrants have not been adequately explored. Using data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to examine poverty status before and after a rural-to-urban migration, a proportional hazards model of time spent in poverty that begins in rural areas is estimated to determine whether moving to an urban area reduces the time spent in poverty moving to an urban area reduces the time spent in poverty while controlling for individual educational and family characteristics. Results indicate that moving from a rural to an urban area reduces time spent in poverty for white and black women but the effects are not statistically significant for men. Further, to adequately understand the relationship between moving to an urban area and poverty, the analysis examines the effects of moving on the length of time spent not employed. Cohort: Y.

2298 WENK, DEEANN.
"A Residential Comparison of Women's Earnings and Types of Child Care Arrangement." Working Paper, University of Oklahoma, 1989. Presented: Seattle, Rural Sociological Society, 1989.

The availability of child care services in nonmetropolitan areas is becoming an increasingly important issue because of the rising rates of labor force participation among rural women. While recent studies have shown a greater reliance on relatives for care versus day care centers in rural than in urban areas, reasons for the differences have not been fully explored. What variations in the types of child care exist and how they are related to women's wage rates are examined using data from the National Longitudinal Survey Merged Child/Mother File (sample = 1,163 children aged 3-5 born to a cohort of mothers aged 15-21 in 1979). Multinomial logistic analysis is used to estimate the effects of residence, household, and individual characteristics on type of care. The results have implications for women's employment and the availability of center care for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y C.

2299 WENK, DEEANN and GARRETT, PATRICIA.
"Having a Baby: Some Predictions of Maternal Employment around Childbirth." *Gender and Society* 6,1 (March 1992):49-65.

The 1986 Merged Child/Mother File from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth is used to examine employment patterns of 1,920 women who gave birth 1979-1986, exploring the influence of personal, job, and family status characteristics on timing and duration of maternal employment. Logistic regression and proportional hazards analyses reveal that family status factors and the proportion of the family income the mother earns are consistently important in predicting maternal employment. Human capital factors are more significant in predicting employment exit rates than return rates or employment status one year after a childbirth. 5 Tables, 1 Appendix, 27 References. Adapted from the source document. (Copyright 1992, Sociological Abstracts, Inc., all rights reserved.) Cohort: Y C.

2300 WENK, DEEANN and HARDESTY, CONSTANCE.
"The Effects of Rural to Urban Migration on the Poverty of Youth in the 1980s." Presented: Cincinnati, Population Association of America Meetings, 1993.

The effects of rural to urban migration on the poverty status of migrants has not been adequately explored. The following paper uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to examine poverty status before and after a rural to urban migration while controlling for individual characteristics. A proportional hazards model of poverty spells that begin in rural areas is estimated to determine whether moving to an urban area reduces the time spent in poverty while controlling for individual educational and family characteristics. The results indicate that moving from a rural to an urban area reduces time spent in poverty for white and black women but the effects are not statistically significant for men. Further, to adequately understand the relationship between moving to an urban area and poverty, the analysis examines the effects of moving on the length of time spent not employed. Cohort: Y.

2301 WENK, DEEANN and HARDESTY, CONSTANCE L.
"The Effects of Residence, Family Background and Household Structure on the Educational Attainment of Young Adults." In: *Investing in People: The Human Capital Needs of Rural America*, L.S. Beaulieu and D. Mulkey, eds, Westview Press, 1991.

Despite overall rises in the U.S., educational levels have been persistently lower in rural areas and in the south than in urban areas and the north. This study uses a modified status attainment approach to explore the influence of residence on high school completion and college attendance. Two questions are posed: (1) Does residence have an important effect on educational attainment after controlling for individual characteristics, family background and household structure? (2) Do the effects of family background and household structure vary by residence? A subsample of 3,854 men and women aged 14 to 22 in 1979 taken from the NLSY is used for analysis. Residence is measured as north/south and urban/rural residence at the time of expected high school graduation. The results indicate that the effects of family background account for the negative effects of living in the rural south on educational attainment. The within region analysis shows few differences suggesting that rural youth are just as able as other youth to utilize family resources to their advantage. Cohort: Y.

2302 WENK, DEEANN and HARDESTY, CONSTANCE L.
"Family and Household Effects on the Educational Attainment of Young Adults." Previous version of this paper was presented at the Annual Meetings of the Population Association of America (Washington, DC, March 21-23, 1991). ED334054.

This study examines the impact of family structure, poverty level, and region of residence on educational attainment. The study uses data collected by the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, with a probability sample of 3,854 men and women aged 14 to 18 in 1979. Logistic regression was used to allow for the analysis of dichotomous dependent variables (high school completion versus incompletion and attendance of at least one year of college versus not attending college). Parent's socioeconomic status is measured by the mother's and father's education and occupation. Household structure is categorized as two parent household, one parent household, or an alternative household form. Residential status is measured in terms of rural/urban and southern/non-southern. Significant findings are: (1) living in a single parent or two-parent household (in contrast to alternative form of household) increases the odds of completing high school and living in a two-parent household increases the odds of attending college; (2) education of both parents is a powerful predictor of college attendance; (3) living in poverty significantly decreases the odds of both high school completion and college attendance; and (4) the negative effect of living in the rural south disappears when the effects of family background are controlled. Cohort: Y.

2303 WENK, DEEANN and HARDESTY, CONSTANCE L.
"Persistent Poverty and Rural Residence Among Young Adults." Presented, Rural Sociological Society, 1991.

Changes in poverty status and residence between 1979 and 1984 are examined for a cohort of men and women ages 14-21 in 1979, using data from the NLSY. This probability sample includes an overrepresentation of African Americans, Hispanics, and economically disadvantaged whites. It is demonstrated that examining residence at one point in time can distort the estimate of the persistence of poverty by region. The results suggest that both persistent poverty and persistent wealth are more common among long-term urban than among long-term rural residents, but that poverty is more pervasive among those living in rural areas. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

2304 WENTLING, ROSE MARY.
"Women in Middle Management: Their Career Development and Aspirations." *Business Horizons* 35, 1 (January/February 1992):47-54.

Rosenfeld (1980) obtained the work histories of 5,083 women from the NLS of Mature Women. Her findings indicated work interruptions are becoming shorter and less common, especially with women in better paying occupations. They consider the loss of earnings and opportunities to be greater than the benefits of staying home for several years. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: W.

2305 WHITE, KIMBERLY A.
"Drinking Patterns of Young Women Before, During and After Pregnancy: Perinatal and Early Child Outcomes." Presented: New Orleans, 60th Anniversary Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development, March 25-28, 1993.

Cohort: Y C.

2306 WHITE, MARY ELIZABETH.
"Home Environment, Self-Concept, and School Achievement in a Disadvantaged and Multiethnic Sample." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Texas at Austin, 1991.

The purpose of this study was to test hypotheses regarding the effects of home environment variables on self-concept and school achievement. The statistical technique of path analysis was used to examine an extensive data set. Data were partly derived from a variety of psychological measures administered to a large sample of families in the first months of 1986. The measures included an achievement measure, a receptive language measure, a self-worth and perceived cognitive competence measure, and a home environment measure. Additional data considered in the analysis were developed from selected characteristics of the family units included in the study sample. Assessed characteristics included components of socioeconomic status, family structure (marital status of the mother), maternal educational level, race of the mother, and gender of the subject. The sample was composed of 307 male subjects and 291 female subjects between the ages of 7 and 15 years. The racial composition of the sample was 83 Hispanic, 255 Black, and 260 White subjects. The subjects participated in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) in 1986. An important characteristic of the sample was that the majority of the mothers of the subjects gave birth when they were adolescents. As a result of the early pregnancies, the sample was highly representative of a more disadvantaged, less well educated population than the general population of American mothers. Results of the study indicated that the three variables most directly associated with scholastic achievement were family process, maternal education, and perceived cognitive competence. While no gender differences were identified in the analysis, there were significant ethnic differences in the relationships among the predictor variables and school achievement. One particularly significant finding was the importance of maternal education levels in predicting both family process characteristics and school achievement. The influence of maternal education was evident for all three ethnic groups examined in the study. Implications for intervention programs are discussed. Cohort: Y.

2307 WIATROWSKI, WILLIAM J.
"Factors Affecting Retirement Income." *Monthly Labor Review* 116,3 (March 1993):25-35.

Compared with their counterparts earlier in the century, today's Americans are working in different industries, retiring earlier; and living longer; yet these changes are not always recognized in the design of retirement income benefits. Older Americans may receive income from several sources, including Social Security, employer-provided pension plans, savings, and current earnings. The trend over the last several years has been toward increased availability of income from employer-provided pension plans. In 1988, 55 percent of households headed by persons aged 65 and older received some income from such plans. That number is projected to reach 88 percent by 2018. This in- crease is due in large part to the growing coverage of women by pension benefit plans. For example, the increase in the labor force participation of women in recent years, and the more widespread availability of survivor benefits for both men and women is likely to result in greater overall availability of pension benefits in the future. Following are several trends in retirement plan design that will affect these future retirees, together with some facts about changes in the population in general, and the labor force in particular. Note that these trends are not always consistent. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Women suggest a correlation between a worker's concern for retirement income and his or her job tenure. Among women aged 50 to 60, average tenure was 12 years. For those women working for an employer providing pension coverage, the average was 16 years, compared with 8 years for those to whom no pension was available. While other factors may influence these findings, there appears to be some relationship between pension coverage and job tenure. Cohort: W.

2308 WIELGOSZ, JOHN B. and CARPENTER, SUSAN A.
"The Effectiveness of Alternative Methods of Searching for Jobs and Finding Them: An Exploratory Analysis of the Data Bearing Upon Coping with Joblessness." *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 46,2 (April 1987):151-164.

Although job search has an impact on both the extent and the duration of unemployment, little is known about the relative effectiveness of alternative job search methods. Using data derived mainly from the 1982 NLSY, job search methods are examined to determine their effect on search duration and job satisfaction. Job search methods do seem to differ significantly in influencing job search duration. In all cases, significantly shorter job search durations were associated with the use of informal channels. Some have held that informal job search channels convey a particular type of qualitative information that produces a better job choice. The data, however, did not support the widely held view that informal job search methods had a positive effect on job satisfaction. The occupation and industry variables appear to be the main variables influencing job satisfaction. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: Y.

2309 WIELGOSZ, JOHN B. and CARPENTER, SUSAN A.
"The Effectiveness of Job Search and Job Finding Methods of Young Americans." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1983.

This study examines whether particular methods of job search exert a significant influence on the duration of job search and the level of job satisfaction of young Americans. It is well established that informal methods of job search are very important in the job search process. The reasons for this importance, however, are not at all clear. Previous studies that have examined the effectiveness of job search methods have been rather limited. They have tended to use rather narrow definitions of effectiveness and have not adequately controlled for the variety of personal and labor market characteristics that might impinge on method effectiveness. This study attempts to overcome many of these problems. The authors conclude that search methods do indeed significantly influence the duration of job search, with the informal methods performing significantly better than the state employment service. However, no evidence was found to support the often-espoused view that informal methods convey a particular type of intensive and qualitative information which makes for greater job satisfaction. Cohort: Y.

2310 WILLIAMS, DONALD R.
"Job Characteristics and the Labor Force Participation Behavior of Black and White Male Youth." *Review of Black Political Economy* 18,2 (Fall 1989):5-24.

Previous work regarding the labor force participation of black and white youth has ignored the fact that they may face jobs with different characteristics, such as socioeconomic status or degree of danger. This article examines the effects that such characteristics have on the probability of participation for a sample of black and white males from the National Longitudinal Survey Youth Cohort. The results suggest that some job characteristics have a significant impact on participation, particularly socioeconomic status. The estimates presented here suggest, however, that racial differences in socioeconomic status probably explain only a small portion of the black-white male youth participation rate differential. Cohort: Y.

2311 WILLIAMS, DONALD R.
"Non-pecuniary Rewards and the Labor Force Participation of Black and White Youth." Mimeo, Department of Economics, Kent State University, 1987.

Previous work regarding the labor force participation of black and white youth has ignored the fact that they may face jobs with different non-pecuniary characteristics. In this paper, the author extends the standard "second- generation" model of labor force participation to include non-pecuniary rewards, and estimates the effects such rewards have on the probability of participation for a sample of black and white males from the NLSY. The results suggest that job characteristics have a significant impact on participation, and that racial differences in job characteristics explain up to 25 percent of the black-white participation rate differential. Cohort: Y.

2312 WILSON, ALISA.
"A Documentation of Woman's Intersectorial and Occupational Mobility Using a Multidimensional Model of Economic Segmentation." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Southern California, 1984.

This study of women's movement between segments of the economy assesses whether intersectoral mobility occurs and whether selected industry characteristics prohibit such movement. Interest in these questions stems from the belief that industries, as structural institutions, exert a unique influence on the mobility process. The first part of the study seeks to determine whether economic segmentation is more realistically portrayed by a bifurcated model of the economy, as suggested by dual economy theory, or by an empirically defined model of economic segmentation which allocates industries to sectors on the basis of ten concept groups: concentration, size, capital intensity or labor intensity, foreign involvement, government intervention, profit, autonomy, productivity, unionization, and growth. The dual economy typology is rejected in favor of a multidimensional typology of economic segmentation. Major findings are: (1) intersectoral mobility occurs, albeit with decreasing frequency as women age. (2) black women and white women exhibit quite different mobility patterns for the two time periods in question. (3) industrial sectors retain women between time 1 and time 2 on a basis much greater than that expected to occur by chance. This finding confirms the independent effect that industrial groupings exert on labor market mobility. Cohort: G W.

2313 WILSON, JANET K.
"The Impact of Roles on Involvement in Deviant Behavior During Late Adolescence and Early Adulthood." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Nebraska, 1991.

The major question addressed by the current research project is to what extent the roles that we hold explain differences in rates of involvement in deviant behaviors during the years between adolescence and adulthood. Status integration, social control, and multiple identities theories/perspectives use role statuses as indicators of one's level of integration into society. Each hypothesizes an inverse relationship between level of integration, as reflected by the roles which are held, and level of involvement in delinquent and criminal behavior. The theories/perspectives differ in that status integration addresses the compatibility of roles, social control focuses on the tendency of conventional roles to strengthen the social bond, and multiple identities examines the additive nature of roles. Additional analyses examine the extent to which roles account for the age effect on deviant behavior and whether the impact of roles varies with age. The data for the analyses were collected by the National Opinion Research Center (NORC) as part of the NLSY. The present research uses data from the 1980 and 1984 NLSY. Dependent variables are the levels of delinquent and criminal involvement as measured by 11 deviance scales. Roles held, age, and a number of control variables are employed as independent variables. Results from hierarchical regression analyses indicate that social control theory is best able to explain the impact of roles on involvement in deviant behaviors during the transition from adolescence to adulthood. In addition, role statuses account for a large portion of the total variance associated with age. When roles are added to the regression equation, especially for the substance use scales, the amount of explained variance attributable to the age variables is decreased by one-half. Finally, the effect of role statuses varies with age. Specifically, subjects who possess nonnormative role statuses at a young age (i.e., those who are not living with parents, single, nonparents, or students) tend to report increased levels of involvement in other forms of deviant behavior. [UMI 91-33320] Cohort: Y.

2314 WILSON, R. MARK.
"An Analysis of Initial Occupational and Educational Choices of Black and White Men and Women." *Review of Business and Economic Research* 15,2 (Winter 1979-80):28-45.

This study examines the determining factors of the initial occupational and educational choices of young white and black females and males. A logit estimation technique is used due to the qualitative nature of the dependent occupation variables; this technique has been demonstrated to be consistent with models of choice behavior based on individual utility maximization. The empirical framework rests on the theory that an occupational choice is the result of utility maximization. The data utilized was the NLS of Young Men and Women. Results confirm that the set of independent variables, representing socioeconomic background characteristics, is significant in the determination of those choices; a father's education is particularly important in the choice between base categories, especially for whites. The basic idea of interdependence between educational and occupational choice is supported. This interdependence should be taken into account in studies of discrimination. Cohort: B G.

2315 WILSON-FIGUEROA, MARIA E.
"The Relationship Between Migration Behavior and Poverty Status of Hispanic Youth." Ph.D. Dissertation, Utah State University, 1990.

The purpose of this research has been to study the migration behavior of poor and nonpoor Hispanic youth in the 1984-86 interval and to identify policy to alleviate the poverty situation of Hispanic youth in the United States. Two data sources were used to conduct the study: the NLSY and the County and City Data Book. These two sources allowed the study and integration of microlevel and macrolevel variables. In addition, the data allowed for the longitudinal measure of migration behavior. Research was carried out in two stages. The first stage was a descriptive of migration rates according to microlevel and macrolevel variables and according to types of migration. This stage also included the testing of hypotheses. The second stage was a multivariate analysis of microlevel and macrolevel predictors of migration of Hispanic youth for the 1984-86 interval. Due to the skewed nature of the data and the dichotomous dependent variable, logistic regression was used to analyze the data. Several models were used to measure the relationships between migration behavior and poverty status of Hispanic youth. Findings show that poor Hispanic youth tend to have lower migration rates than nonpoor Hispanic youth. Geographic areas defined as poor tend to have higher rates of migration than areas defined as nonpoor. Residence in counties with high concentrations of other Hispanics tends to act as an inhibitor of migration for the Hispanic youth in this study. [UMI ADG90-34099] Cohort: Y.

2316 WILSON-FIGUEROA, MARIA E.; BERRY, E. HELEN; and TONEY, MICHAEL B.
"Migration of Hispanic Youth and Poverty Status: A Logit Analysis." *Rural Sociology* 56,2 (Summer 1991):189-203.

The research investigated whether poor Hispanic youth exhibited less migration than nonpoor Hispanic youth. The hypothesis was that migration is a means to escape poverty, although poverty acts as an inhibitor to migration. The data for the study were derived from NLSY and the 1988 County and City Data Book (U.S. Census Bureau). Individual migration between 1984 and 1986 for 1,466 Hispanic respondents who were ages 14-21 in 1979 was the dependent variable. Log linear modeling was used to analyze the data. Microlevel variables (characteristics of respondents) were: sex, occupation status, educational attainment, public assistance, and poverty status. Macrolevel variables (characteristics of counties) were: unemployment rate and percentage of families poor (i.e. below the poverty level). Results showed partial support for the hypothesis, depending on how poverty was defined. Poverty status places limitations on the geographical mobility of Hispanics and may limit their ability to upgrade their socioeconomic status; therefore, policy makers need to concentrate on providing education and training to Hispanic youth. The educational attainment of Hispanics remains below the level of their non-Hispanic counterparts and Hispanics tend to have higher rates of unemployment than whites. Policies should target employment opportunities for Hispanics. [ERIC ED329397] Cohort: Y.

2317 WINDERS, REBECCA M.
"Impacts of Job Loss on the Careers of Midlife Women: A Metropolitan/Nonmetropolitan Comparison with Implications for Rural Labor Policy." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of North Carolina--Chapel Hill, 1989.

Job displacement in rural labor markets is especially severe relative to urban economies and to their own robust growth of the late 1960s through mid-1970s. Focusing on midlife women, a population group particularly disadvantaged in seeking new jobs, this dissertation examined displacement losses and adjustment strategies, emphasizing metropolitan/nonmetropolitan comparisons. The analysis uses data collected from the 1967-1984 waves of the Mature Women's cohort. Two sets of empirical issues and one broad policy question were addressed. First, consequences of job loss for women's careers were examined, comparing wage and employment impacts in metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. Second, for displaced workers, the study analyzed the determinants of adoption of three adjustment strategies and the effects of each strategy on wages and employment status. A final objective was to address the policy question of whether nonmetropolitan areas merit special consideration in the allocation of funds or design of programs for assisting displaced workers. As expected, the components of displacement loss and the larger wage loss among rural women was consistent with a presumed relative lack of adjustment services and alternative job opportunities in rural labor markets. However, the higher rates of reemployment of rural women were a surprising result. Overall, the estimated cost of displacement was somewhat higher for nonmetropolitan residents. Cohort: W.

2318 WINDLE, MICHAEL.
"A Longitudinal Study of Antisocial Behaviors in Early Adolescence as Predictors of Late Adolescent Substance Use: Gender and Ethnic Group Differences." *Journal of Abnormal Psychology* 99,1 (February 1990):86-91.

Data from the National Longitudinal Youth Survey (NLSY) were analyzed to study interrelationships between antisocial behaviors in early adolescence (ages 14-15) and late adolescent alcohol and drug use 4 years later (when adolescents were 18-19). Correlations between classes of antisocial behaviors in early adolescence and substance use in late adolescence were of higher magnitude and more uniform for men than for women; for women, property offenses (e.g., vandalism) in early adolescence were more highly associated with alcohol use, alcohol-related problems, and illicit drug use in late adolescence than with either status offenses or transgressions against persons. Multiple regression analyses indicated that early-adolescent substance involvement was a significant predictor of late-adolescent alcohol and drug use. Additional significant predictors included early adolescent general delinquency, male gender, and non-Black ethnicity. (PsycLIT Database Copyright 1990 American Psychological Assn, all rights reserved) Cohort: Y.

2319 WINDLE, MICHAEL.
"Substance Use and Abuse Among Adolescent Runaways: A Four-Year Follow-up Study." Forthcoming: *Journal of Youth and Adolesence*.

Using data from the NLSY, runaway status in early adolescence (ages 14-15) was associated with subsequent (four- years later) substance abuse, alcohol problems, and school dropout status. Three runaway categories were formed--never runaway, runaway once, and runaway two-or-more times. Overall, the repeat runaways reported engaging in higher levels of substance use and abuse than never and once runaways. However, some degree of gender specificity in the relationships for repeat runaways and substance abuse were found. Female repeat runaways were particularly susceptible to abusing illicit drugs (and not alcohol), whereas male repeat runaways manifested a more generalized susceptibility to abusing alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and other illicit drugs. Whereas substance use and abuse was linearly associated with runaway status, both the one-time and repeat runaways manifested equivalent proportions of school dropouts, and at levels far exceeding never runaways. Results are discussed with regard to the heterogeneous developmental pathways leading toward and away from adolescent runaways. Cohort: Y.

2320 WINDLE, MICHAEL and BLANE, HOWARD T.
"Cognitive Ability and Drinking Behavior in a National Sample of Young Adults." *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research* 13,1 (January/February 1989):43-48.

This research explored the relationship of verbal intelligence to alcohol-related problems using data from the NLSY. It was found that while lower verbal intelligence was associated with a lower risk of drinking, it was also associated, amongst those who drink, with a higher risk for alcohol-related problems. Cohort: Y.

2321 WINDLE, MICHAEL and MILLER, CAROL T.
"Antecedents and Correlates of Alcohol, Cocaine, and Alcohol-Cocaine Abuse in Early Adulthood." *Journal of Drug Education* 21,2 (1991):133-148.

An abuse typology consisting of nonabusers, alcohol abusers (AAs), cocaine abusers (CAs), and joint alcohol and cocaine abusers (JACAs) was applied to data from the NLSY (N = 12,686, ages 19-26 in 1984) in order to examine prevalence, antecedents, and correlates of substance abuse. Results reveal that white males have a higher incidence of alcohol abuse, but that cocaine and joint alcohol and cocaine abuse cut across gender and ethnic lines. JACAs, followed by CAs, AAs, and nonabusers, showed the highest amount of prior 30-day and lifetime drug use and delinquent activity, and the highest rate of unemployment and marital instability. Further, JACAs had the lowest high school dropout rate but received the highest marks on tests of verbal intelligence. It is speculated that JACAs become underachievers as a result of substance abuse. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

2322 WINDLE, MICHAEL T.
"Children of Alcoholics (COA) Risk in Young Adults--a Longitudinal Sibling Design." (In-Progress Research). National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Research Institute on Alcoholism 1021 Main St. Buffalo, NY 14203.

Secondary data analyses of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) are proposed to address several research questions related to the prevalence, correlates, and consequences of alcohol use and abuse among a nationally representative sample of young adult children of alcoholics (COA). The large number of sibling pairs in the NLSY is of importance for addressing substantive issues and for determining interrater agreement regarding the validity reports of familial alcoholism. The five principal objectives of this proposal are: (1) to conduct family resemblance analysis to examine the prevalence of alcoholism for whites, blacks, and Hispanics and two gender groups; (2) to use alternative categorical schemes (e.g., FHP/FHN; multigenerational FHP, unigenerational FHP, FHN) for family history of alcoholism and to compare findings of these categorization schemes for group differences in alcohol and other young adult problem behaviors; (3) to assess sibling similarity with regard to alcohol use and alcohol problems and to use regression-based statistical models to assess older sibling influences on younger siblings drinking behavior; (4) to identify variables that discriminate those siblings who eventually develop drinking problems from their matched sibling who has yet to have drinking problems; and (5) to examine the extent of assortative mating for daughters of male alcoholics and to evaluate the drinking problems of those female siblings who married an alcoholic or problem drinker, and those that did not. Assortative mating for sons of male alcoholics and differences in drinking problems among male COA siblings who did and who did not marry alcoholic or problem drinker spouses will also be investigated for exploratory purposes. Data analyses will include intraclass correlations, hierarchical multiple regression models, discriminant function analysis, and covariance structure models. Cohort: Y.

2323 WINHOLTZ, GERALD M.
"Some Economic Determinants and Consequences of Marital Disruption." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Colorado at Boulder, 1981.

This thesis represents an effort to formulate and test a theory which might account for the sharp rise in marital dissolution in recent decades. It was hypothesized that the increasing economic independence of women constitutes a critical factor in the upsurge in marital dissolution: with greater economic independence, marital dissolution becomes a less costly, more viable alternative for women. The NLS cohorts of Young Women and Mature Women were used to attempt to test the theory. Relevant variables to the increasing availability of employment for women were used: level of women's earnings, number of children, presence of a young child, and availability and level of public assistance payments. A set of control variables was also utilized, including age, age at marriage, duration of marriage, urban residence, husband's income instability, and level of husband's earnings. Availability of employment for women exhibited the expected influence: a significant increase in the probability of marital dissolution. In sum, the hypothesis regarding the centrality of a wife's economic independence as a determinant of marital dissolution was only partially upheld. To the extent that the economic independence of women may have been a significant factor in rising divorce rates in recent decades, these findings suggest that it is the increasing availability of jobs for women that is the key factor. Somewhat surprisingly, older women whose marriages dissolved experienced less absolute decline in economic well-being and remained better off than younger women. Those women whose husbands had more unstable income incurred a lesser absolute decline in economic well-being. However the most important determinant of economic well-being among those women whose marriage dissolved was their potential earnings. Cohort: C W.

2324 WINSHIP, CHRISTOPHER.
"Demographic Influences on Family and School Transitions." (In-Progress Research). NICHD. Northwestern University Center/ Urban Affairs and Policy Research, Evanston, IL 60208.

This research concerns the transition to adulthood in the U.S. during the past three decades, with specific attention to differences between blacks and whites. It focuses on three topics central to understanding changes for youths generally and blacks in particular. These include the effects of changing labor market conditions on (1) steeply declining proportions of young persons who are married; (2) the fertility for young, unmarried women; and (3) changes in educational attainment and school enrollment. With regard to marriage trends, this research describes assortive mating between spouses with varying socioeconomic and labor force statuses, and develops new models of marriage markets to assess key hypotheses about marriage trends. The central hypotheses are that trends in marriage for young blacks result from declines in numbers of young black men with stable employment prospects on the one hand, or from the improved socioeconomic standing of black women relative to men on the other. With regard to fertility, this research examines the relationship between women's employment opportunities and their fertility, a link well-studied for married women, but neglected for unmarried women. With regard to schooling and labor market opportunities, the research attempts to specify the effects of changing economic rewards to different levels of schooling and trends in enrollment and attainment. This investigation is concerned with explaining both long-term convergence of educational attainments of blacks and whites and recent divergence between the races in rates of college enrollment, to the detriment of young blacks. The research will consist of multivariate analyses based on the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (1979-88), the National Longitudinal Surveys of Young Men (1966-81) and Young Women (1968-88), the Match Current Population Survey (1964-88), and the October Current Population Survey (1968- 87). Cohort: G Y.

2325 WITKOWSKI, KRISTINE M.
"Multivariate Approach to the Gender Wage Gap." Presented: Denver, Population Association of America Meetings, 1992.

This study tests various theories about the gender wage gap. Hypotheses cover a broad spectrum of individual and structural constraints on earnings attainment: human capital investment, fertility/marital timing and structure, occupational environment, and the social construction of skill. Utilizing a sample of salaried workers (age 23-29) extracted from the NLSY (N=5171), analyses were conducted on female and male populations and their subgroups of (1) the never- married childless, (2) single parents and (3) married parents. The results show that marriage, age of youngest child, age at first birth, and years married all significantly influence the gender wage gap. The other conceptual groups of variables were found to differentially impact earnings across gender and their marital/fertility disaggegates. Cohort: Y.

2326 WITWER, M.
"Health of Infants Born to Teenage Mothers Affected More by Family Background Than by Mother's Age." *Family Planning Perspectives* 25,4 (July 1993):191-192.

A study of 784 mothers who were part of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY) suggests that teenage pregnancy and the adverse health outcomes associated with it appear to be strongly mediated by family background characteristics, factors that were found to be more directly related to infant health risks than the mother's youth alone. The study is discussed. Cohort: Y.

2327 WITYAK, NANCY LYNN.
"Occupational Attainment Resources and the Life Cycle Patterns of Young Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, The George Washington University, 1982.

This study is directed toward two primary objectives: the identification of ordering patterns characterizing the female transition to adulthood, and the development of models to explain the female occupational attainment process. The transition to adulthood is argued to reflect social expectations in the form of normative patterns for ordering three key life cycle events: completion of full-time education, marriage, and entry into the labor force. Six possible female ordering patterns are hypothesized including a Female Normative pattern and a Male Normative pattern. Young women complete the transition to adulthood according to the Female Normative pattern when they first complete their education, then marry, and last enter the labor force. The Male Normative pattern occurs when young women reverse the order of marriage and entry into the labor force. Using data from the NLS Young Women's cohort (ages 14-24 in 1968), it is demonstrated that the Female Normative pattern most frequently characterizes young women's ordering of transition events, while the Male Normative pattern is the second most frequently evidenced method of ordering events in the transition to adulthood. After establishing the temporal sequence of events, the theoretical possibility that different ordering patterns produce variation in the process of occupational attainment is examined. The findings demonstrate the continuing importance of early attainments as bases for later occupational attainments in both the Female and Male Normative models. The marital family has a greater impact on later occupational attainments in the Female Normative model, and the effects operate primarily through husband's socioeconomic status, the absence of children in the marital family, and post-marital education. Male Normative orderers do obtain significant advantages from husband's socioeconomic status as well. In both models, age at first marriage is found to have a negative effect on occupational attainment in 1977. The results of the study demonstrate the usefulness of employing a life cycle perspective to elaborate the variable order of events prior to the development and testing of occupational attainment models for women. Cohort: G.

2328 WOJCIK, MARK S.; BARD, SUZANNE; and HUNT, EDWIN.
"Training Field Interviewers to Use Computers: A Successful CAPI Training Program." Presented: Phoenix, AZ, American Association of Public Opinion Research, May 1991.

The paper focuses on methods of successfully training interviewers to use CAPI (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing). It reviews the two NLSY CAPI experiments, 1989 in Ohio and 1990 nationwide, and outlines the interviewer training model developed by NORC to implement CAPI for the NLSY. The following topics are discussed: (1) choosing the proper training site, encompassing proper electrical capacity, sufficient number of phone jacks, and secured storage for computers; (2) obtaining proper equipment, such as laptop computers, overhead projectors, and slide projectors; (3) preparing materials including the CAPI training manual; (4) structuring training sessions, consisting of self-study, a 2-day introduction to the NLSY, and a 3-day introduction to CAPI; (5) developing a training approach, including training groups, varied delivery of material, mock interviews, and transmission training; as well as (6) obtaining technical support for the training period, involving programmers, trainers, senior field staff, other interviewers experienced in CAPI. Cohort: Y N.

2329 WOJTKIEWICZ, ROGER A.
"Simplicity and Complexity in the Effects of Parental Structure on High School Graduation." *Demography* 30,4 (November 1993):701.

As more and more children experience nonintact families because of nonmarital birth or parental marital disruption, researchers have paid more attention to whether nonintact family experiences have negative effects on later life. This study uses data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth to consider how experiences of parental structure affect chances of high school graduation. The study shows that the negative effects of parental structure are simpler than theoretical notions might suggest. Cohort: Y.

2330 WOLFBEIN, SEYMOUR L.
"Men in the Pre-Retirement Years. Papers on the Occasion of a Conference on National Longitudinal Surveys of Men 45-64 Years of Age." Philadelphia: Temple University School of Business Administration, 1977.

The report contains addresses by Eli Ginzberg and David Affeldt, and five papers presented at the conference: Health Limitations and Labor Market Experience during the Pre-Retirement Years, by Paul J. Andrisani; Middle Age Mobility: Its Determinants and Consequences, by Ann P. Bartel and George J. Borjas; Determinants of Poverty Status and Poverty Level Wages: A Reconsideration of Human Capital Theory, by Susan J. Miller; Factors Associated with Early Withdrawal from the Labor Force, by Harold L. Sheppard; The Effectiveness of Training Programs in Raising Earnings, by Robert E. Hall. Cohort: M.

2331 WOLFE, BARBARA L.
"Childbearing and/or Labor Force Participation: the Education Connection." *Research in Population Economics*, Volume 2, 1980.

The effect of more education for women on their fertility behavior is examined using data from the National Bureau of Economic Research--Thorndike-Hagen sample (NBER-TH) and a comparable group from the NLS. The NBER-TH data are longitudinal 25-year histories of 5,083 white males and their families. The effect of education on family size is analyzed through several distinct factors: contraceptive efficiency, age at marriage, tastes toward children and desired standard of living, opportunity cost, and efficiency in raising children. Investigation shows that a combination of the taste and efficiency factors has a positive, though nonlinear, relation to fertility. Opportunity cost has the expected negative relationship to family size. Since the opportunity cost factor has dominated other results, this raises questions concerning the true impact of increased women's wages on fertility. Cohort: M.

2332 WOLFE, BARBARA L.
"Interrelations of Fertility and Women's Labor Force Participation, with Particular Emphasis on the Effects of Education." Presented: Seattle, Population Association of America Meeting, 1975.

This study investigates the effect of more education for women on their fertility behavior. The opportunity cost effect (wage rates) has a negative relationship to family size; however, a positive, though nonlinear, relationship exists between fertility and a combination of taste and efficiency factors; however, the cost factor has a negative relationship to family size. Cohort: M.

2333 WOLFE, JERRI L.
"Employment Experience and Job Satisfaction of New Mothers." Ph.D. Dissertation, Oregon State University, 1987.

In spite of the high family demands associated with having an infant, an increasing number of women are choosing to retain close ties to the labor force during this period. This study explored the employment adjustments and job satisfaction of a group of women who became mothers for the first time. The data for this study were taken from the NLSY. Thirty-one married women who had their first child between the 1981 and 1982 interviews and were employed during both the 1980 and 1982 interviews were the focus of analysis. Two additional groups of women, childless women (n = 171) and women with at least two children (n = 62) were included in the analysis for comparison purposes. Strategies for managing the new responsibilities of parenthood included decreasing hours worked on the job and changing the shift worked. Few other changes were observed in the comparison of pre-pregnancy job characteristics with postchildbirth job characteristics. No change in job satisfaction was found. This stability may be due to the fact that 65 percent of new mothers were attached to one employer during this two year period. Additional analysis revealed that 91 percent of new mothers had only one employer during the year they gave birth. Thus, it appears from these data that the ability to return to the same employer following childbirth may be pivotal in women's decision to return quickly to the labor force. Cohort: Y.

2334 WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"The Determinants of Black-White Differences in Early Employment Careers: Search, Layoffs, Quits and Endogenous Wage Growth." *Journal of Political Economy* 100,3 (June 1992):535-560.

This paper studies the transition from school to full-time employment and subsequent labor mobility during the first five post-schooling years for several recent cohorts of black and white male high school graduates, those who graduated from high school between 1978 and 1984. A comparison of the early employment transition process using unique data from the NLSY reveals important differences in the accumulation of work experience for black and white male high school graduates. The most important general findings are as follows: (1) Blacks have higher probabilities of receiving job offers than whites, and a higher layoff probability. History matters in the propensity to receive offers differently by race. While unemployed the probability of receiving an offer increases with work experience for blacks, but decreases for whites; while employed these relationship are reversed. (2) Work experience has a substantially higher payoff for whites than for blacks overall. Specific experience is relatively more important than general experience for blacks while the opposite is true for whites. (3) If blacks faced the same wage offer structure, all else the same, they would accumulate general work experience more rapidly than whites. However, black accepted wages would still be lower than whites. (4) Increasing unemployment compensation benefits, all else the same, has very little effect on whites but substantially increases the propensity for blacks to accept a first job. Cohort: Y.

2335 WOLPIN, KENNETH I.
"Estimating a Structural Search Model: The Transition from School to Work." *Econometrica* 55.4 (July 1987):801-818. Also: Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1984.

This paper presents a job search model that is econometrically implemented using all the restrictions that are implied by job search theory, and it provides a statistical test of those restrictions. The usefulness of this approach is that it provides a check on the internal consistency of the model as revealed by the data; i.e., one can verify the extent to which the internal logic of the theory misrepresents the data. The most interesting experiment is related to the impact of a change in the offer probability schedule on reservation wages and working probabilities. On the whole, working probabilities are not very sensitive to changes in offer probabilities, given the other parameter estimates. It would therefore be misleading to conclude that it is the rarity of offers that causes long durations of unemployment because an increase in offer probabilities alone will not reduce the duration. There exist combinations of parameters which would lead to greater sensitivity of working probabilities to offer probabilities, but evidently those combinations do not fit the data as well as the parameters estimated here. Cohort: Y.

2336 WOLPIN, KENNETH I. and GONUL, FUSUN.
"On the Use of Expectations Data in Micro Surveys: The Case of Retirement." Columbus, OH: Center for Human Resource Research, The Ohio State University, 1985.

Most large-scale data sets, cross-sectional and longitudinal, contain questions concerned with expectations about future life events, among them future labor force behavior, fertility, schooling, and occupation. The aim of this paper is to ascertain whether data on retirement expectations are consistent with data on actual labor supply in the sense that both are derived from the same optimizing model. The researchers develop a methodology for this purpose and implement it using data from the NLS of Older Men. They find that reported expected retirement ages are actually more accurate than expected retirement ages predicted by the labor supply model, although the correlation between them is significant. This is consistent with the idea that expectations data provide valuable information about labor supply behavior which can be exploited to improve estimates of labor supply models. Cohort: M.

2337 WON, CHANGHEE.
"Unionism and Turnover: Exit-Voice Tradeoff, Firm Size, and Spillover Effects." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1988.

It has been shown in the literature that unionism has a deterrent effect on turnover primarily due to union wage premium and voice mechanism. The exit-voice tradeoff hypothesis was established from the tradeoff between voice and exit. The existing test of the exit-voice tradeoff proposed by Freeman is to show a negative coefficient on the union membership variable when wages are controlled in quit regressions. Whether such a test is valid is in fact questionable. If the union effect is to be regarded as the composite effect that captures all but the union wage effect, and if the composite effect contains other effects as well as the voice effect, then union membership is not merely a proxy for union voice. Based on this criticism, the author proposes another test of the exit-voice tradeoff and incorporates an explicit instrument for union voice, that is, the percentage of union contracts covered by grievance provisions. To identify the more precise effects of union voice, some omitted variables such as firm size, fringe benefits, and tenure are also included which are correlated with unionism. This paper proposes that large nonunion employers faced with the threat of unionization may remain nonunion by mimicking unions on grievance provisions but not on seniority rules. To test the exit-voice tradeoff, a turnover model is used in which a worker quits his current job if the total compensation of the best alternative job exceeds the total compensation of his current job plus the cost of changing jobs. The results from the NLSY, Young Men, and Old Men demonstrate that the exit-voice tradeoff is seen among younger union workers but not among older members. The data also support the argument that large unorganized firms mimic union grievance procedures to deter unionization. Cohort: B M Y.

2338 WONG, ODALIA HO.
"A Survival Analysis of First Marriage Postponement." Ph.D. Dissertation, The University of Chicago, 1987.

This dissertation analyzes the determinants of the age at first marriage of young women. The empirical analysis is performed on a sample of white women born between the late 1940s and the mid-1950s which is taken from the NLS of Young Women. The proportional hazards model, which is ideal for analyzing panel data, is used in our analysis. The relationships between the age at first marriage and the women's personal characteristics such as educational attainment, school enrollment, employment, income, future plan at age 35 and SMSA residence are examined. In addition, the relationships between the age at first marriage and the women's family background characteristics such as parental education level, father's occupational level, mother's employment and living arrangement at age 14 are also examined. Our analysis shows that late marriers are generally more highly educated, employed, have higher income, and plan to work later in life. This lends support to our hypothesis that young women are taking the opportunities to achieve in the economic world more seriously by placing more emphasis and spending more time on the pursuits of a better education and a working career. The finding that higher education and employment only reduce the likelihood of marriage for women under age 20 but not for women over age 24 is an important one. It indicates that the pursuits of higher education and/or a career is incompatible only with early marriage, but not with a young woman's plans to eventually have her own family. In other words, the recent increase in the median age at first marriage of the bride should not be taken as a sign that young women are foregoing marriage. Rather, it is an indication that young women are postponing marriage until education is completed, employment is secured and savings accumulated. [UMI ADG05-61995] Cohort: G.

2339 WOOD, ERICA BROWN.
"The Impact of Household Structure on the Economic Status of Employed Women: A Cohort and Racial Comparison." Ph.D. Dissertation, Syracuse University, 1983.

This dissertation examines the impact of household type on the economic status of employed women. One of the major assumptions of the research is that the two are interrelated to such an extent that a comprehensive assessment of economic status cannot be made without simultaneously controlling for the effects of household composition. Another assumption is that patterns in household composition differ by race and that, in turn, causes both intra- and inter-racial economic disparities. The data for this study come from the NLS of Mature and Young Women, years 1967, 1968, 1977 and 1978. All aspects of the data analysis are controlled for household type; race; and cohort. The descriptive data examine the structure of respondents' changing household composition, current employment status, and labor force history as well as components of respondent total family income. The inferential analysis focuses on a human capital model of labor force earnings. The independent variables are education, Duncan occupational prestige code, labor force history, age of youngest child and other family income. The main finding is that both black and white married women in each cohort tend to capture higher returns on their human capital investments with respect to earnings than do black heads of household. The model and the descriptive data indicate signs of economic distress with respect to the increasing population of black heads of household: a drop in labor force participation over the decade studied, low levels of human capital attainment, and low levels of income other than earnings. Simultaneously, black heads of household tend to have nearly as many children as do married women but only one-half the total family income of married women with which to support their families. Results suggest a need to reevaluate the rapidly changing economic and familial roles of white women with data and research. Cohort: G W.

2340 WOODROW, KAREN ANN.
"Fertility and Marital Dissolution among Young American Women." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1984.

The focus of this research is on the impact of childbearing upon the likelihood of marital dissolution during the first ten years of marriage. The birth of the first child causes numerous shifts in spousal roles, the household division of labor, time for leisure activities, and economic demands. Children also constitute a unique type of marital-specific capital, capital of greater value in the marriage than if the marriage were to dissolve. This research has two major directions: first, to discern the relationship between marital dissolution and the tempo of marital childbearing of the first, second and third births; and, second, to discern whether women's involvement in non-familial activities influences marital dissolution. The sample utilizes event-history data on first marriages for ever-married women from the NLS of Young Women, 1968-1978. A methodology particularly appropriate with longitudinal, event-history data is discrete-time proportional hazards modeling of the hazard of divorce. The independent variables are the woman's characteristics at the beginning of each marital year, including not only her characteristics at the time of entry into first marriage, but also, more importantly, the time-variant characteristics related to childbearing and non-familial roles. The dependent variable is simply the probability that a divorce occurs prior to the end of each marital year. The findings confirm that the occurrence of the first and second marital births decreases the hazard of divorce for black and white women during the first ten years of their first marriages. Rapid family formation during the first six years of marriage is associated with an increased hazard of divorce. Young women's involvement in the labor force increases the hazard of divorce. The timing and occurrence of the first marital birth is important in decreasing the likelihood of divorce during the early years of marriage. Future research should address the causal linkages between the presence of children and women's involvement in labor force activities Cohort: G.

2341 WOODS, ELINOR M. and HANEY, WALT.
"Does Vocational Education Make a Difference? A Review of Previous Research and Reanalysis of National Longitudinal Data Sets." National Institute of Education. Cambridge: The Huron Institute, 1981.

This study was designed to determine whether vocational education appears to make a difference in terms of a variety of outcomes, including subsequent employment and advanced education and training. The report contains a review of previous national and non-national research concerning the effects of vocational education and a reanalysis of three national longitudinal data sets. A description of the characteristics of secondary vocational students and graduates (such as background, coursework taken, and test score differences) is provided. Then an assessment is made of gainful employment outcomes associated with participation in secondary education programs. Postsecondary programs are also examined. The results of the research, as regards the title question, is a qualified yes. The report ends with an overall summary and a series of conclusions addressing the question in detail. Cohort: B.

2342 WU, HUOYING.
"Two Essays in the Human Capital Theory." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Ohio State University, 1989.

This dissertation contains two essays. In the first, a dynamic structure of the wage generating process is developed and estimates of this continuous-time model are made using the NLSY data from 1979 to 1985. The value of human capital stock is assumed to be a stochastic process, as are the wage rates which correlated at different points in time in the theoretical model and empirical work. In detail, a life-cycle wage process is developed from the human capital theory by considering the value of leisure and uncertainty in the investment in human capital. The individual is assumed to maximize the present value of the sum of both life-cycle income and the value of leisure, since there exists a trade-off between leisure and income. The model implies that the range of possible values of human capital the individual could obtain diverges as time progresses. The rental rate of human capital and the productivity coefficients using MLE is then estimated. Additionally, a method of estimating continuous-time optimal control problems with a stochastic state constraint is developed. These models have lacked empirical validation previously. Instead of the age-earnings profile, the age-wage profile is examined. In the second essay, the effects of firm-specific human capital and sharing ratio on permanent and temporary separations are analyzed. In a multiperiod framework, the profiles of quit probability, layoff probability, recall probability, optimal sharing ratio, specific human capital, and the expected wage can be obtained over the life-cycle. In addition, the effects of the sharing ratio and the amount of specific human capital on the layoff, quit, recall, and wage rate are systematically discussed in a three-period model. Cohort: Y.

2343 WU, LAWRENCE L.
"Robust M-Estimation of Location and Regression." In: *Sociological Methodology* 1985, Nancy B. Tuma, ed., San Francisco, CA, Jossey-Bass, 1985.

This chapter discusses one class of robust estimators, the M-estimators, which are designed to perform well even when the observed data deviate from the common assumption of a Gaussian (or normal) distribution. An advantage of M-estimators is that they permit the estimation of both central tendency in univariate problems and regression coefficients in multivariate problems. Several empirical examples are given, including an analysis of data taken from the 1979 NLSY on hourly wages of a sample of 19-year-old white males. Differences between OLS and M-estimates of regression coefficients appear due to one extreme outlier and several other cases with low reported wages. Cohort: Y.

2344 YAMADA, TETSUJI; KENDIX, MICHAEL; and YAMADA, TADASHI.
"Impact of Alcohol Consumption and Marijuana Use on High School Graduation." Working Paper No. 4497, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1994.

According to a report published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, about 90 percent of high school seniors in 1990 had consumed alcohol within the past two weeks. Nearly one-third of the survey group had consumed five or more drinks in a row. The same report indicated that about three million youths aged 10 to 17 experienced multiple problems resulting from alcohol and drug abuse. Now an NBER study by the authors shows that alcohol and marijuana use have significant adverse effects on high school graduation. They find that frequent drinking, liquor and wine consumption, and frequent marijuana use reduce the probability of high school graduation by 4.3, 0.3, and 5.6 percent, respectively. Cohort: Y.

2345 YANG, HAE-SUNG.
"Union-Nonunion Wage Differential: A Human Capital Approach." Ph.D. Dissertation, Tulane University, 1982.

The objective of this study is to empirically examine union-nonunion wage differential in the context of human capital theory. Previous theoretical and empirical studies explaining the union-nonunion wage differential are surveyed. Most recent empirical studies have shown that there exists a quite large wage differential of about 15 to 30 percent. In examining the underlying causes which bring it about, most conventional studies stand on the view of the wage differential as monopoly rent. This approach, however, does not explain several aspects of real phenomena. Recently, several theories which interpret the wage differential from different points of view have been developed. This study attempts to analyze the role of unions in the creation of wage differentials via their effect on investment in specific human capital. From the theoretical argument one testable hypothesis follows: the worker-financed stock of specific human capital would be increased under unionism, and thereby some portion of the allegedly higher wage of union workers would be explained by the return to increased union worker-owned specific human capital. The empirical content of the hypothesis is tested by the introduction of the interaction term between union dummy variable and rehire rate. The primary data for the study were taken from the NLS of Young Men. Cross-sectional results show that one-third or one-quarter of union wage premium might be credited to the specific human capital possessed by union members. Additionally, the empirical estimates from the wage change equation, which are utilized to take fuller advantage of the longitudinal nature of the data, provide some indirect evidence for the support of the hypothesis. Cohort: B.

2346 YBARRA, LEA and ZAKS, VIVIAN C.
"The Educational and Occupational Aspirations and Attainment of Young Hispanic Female Workers." Report, National Council of La Raza, U.S. Dept of Labor, 1982.

This study examines the relative influence of maternal and paternal employment, educational attainment, and generational status upon the educational and occupational aspirations, expectations, and attainment of young Hispanic women. Both the educational level of father and mother and the occupations of the adult male and female in the household when the respondent was fourteen had an impact on the respondent's educational attainment. Second and third generations continue to have exceedingly high dropout rates, and all groups tend to have the same relatively low percentage of respondents who attend college. Data show that Hispanic women workers continue to be concentrated in the lower paying occupations and that because of lower educational attainment, this pattern seems entrenched. Overall results indicate that it will be some time before Hispanic females achieve parity in the higher paying occupations. Mobility, in terms of educational and occupational attainment between second and third generations, seems almost nonexistent. This mobility is hindered by factors of sexism, racism, low educational and occupational levels of parents, and young women's own low levels of educational attainment and subsequent reduced chances of moving into higher paying jobs. Cohort: Y.

2347 YOON, YOUNG HEE and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Women's Return to Work after First Birth: Differences between Blacks, Whites, and Hispanics." Presented: Cincinnati, American Sociological Association, August 1991.

Data from the NLSY, 1979-1985, are used to examine factors affecting the probability that women return to work after their first births. Compared are white, black, and Hispanic mothers for three postpartum periods: 0-3 months, 3-11 months, and 12-24 months. Findings show that the pace of return to employment was faster for white than minority mothers. Discrete time hazard models indicate that human capital variables (income, education, prebirth job experience) have similar effects for all three groups. However, white and Hispanic mothers also respond to sex role attitudes, marital status, and age at first birth. [Sociological Abstracts, Inc.] Cohort: Y.

2348 YOON, YOUNG-HEE and WAITE, LINDA J.
"Converging Employment Patterns of Black, White and Hispanic Women: Return to Work after First Birth." Working Paper Series 93-36, Rand Corporation, Institute for Women's Policy Research, October 1993.

An earlier version of this article was presented at the 1991 annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Cincinnati, August 23-27. This study examines the determinants of women's return to work following the birth of their first child among white, black and Mexican-origin women to test the general hypothesis that previous racial differentials--observed during the later 1960s and early 1970s--in employment of new mothers have disappeared with changes in overall employment patterns of women. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth show the expected pattern. Several important measures of a woman's human capital, such as value of time, job experience, and work role attitudes have similar effects in predicting postnatal labor force participation for the three groups. However, other human capital and demographic factors, especially education, family income other than the woman's earnings, and residence in an urban area affect return to work differently for black and white mothers. The results are tied to changes in job characteristics, the economy, and the family. Cohort: Y.

2349 YU, CHIEN.
"Factors Influencing Young Women's Occupational Choice and Aspirations." Ph.D. Dissertation, The Pennsylvania State University, 1987.

The data used in this study were selected from the Young Women cohort and the NLSY. The purposes of the study were: (1) to investigate the differences in employment patterns of the 1968 women's cohort and the 1979 women's cohort aged 14 to 22; (2) to explore the differences in occupational aspirations of the sames cohorts; and (3) to apply the regression models for young women's occupational choices and aspirations to the 1979 cohort. The statistical techniques of chi-square, independent t-test, and univariate and multivariate multiple regressions were applied in the study. The findings were: (1) More women from the 1979 cohort aged 14 to 17 were engaged in professional, technical, and kindred levels than those from the 1968 cohort. In the 18 to 22 age group, however, the pattern was reversed. (2) Fewer women in the 1968 cohort aged 14 to 17 were found to be hired in manufacturing, transportation, communication and public utilities than their counterparts in 1979. (3) The father's education and the female's residence were found to be associated with a female's occupational choice. (4) There is an interactive effect of a female's age and education on her occupational choice. (5) Females enrolled in an academic program had higher scores in occupational choice than those enrolled in vocational and general education. Additional findings with respect to age, education, residence, and occupational aspiration are discussed. Cohort: G.

2350 ZAK, THOMAS A.
"Earnings and Occupational Amenities." Ph.D. Dissertation, Vanderbilt University, 1980.

This dissertation examines the role of nonpecuniary compensation for workers. The idea of higher wages compensating for onerous tasks is not new in economics literature but, until recently, very little empirical work was attempted in this area. Some factors which influence psychic income may be measurable. The statistical relationship between wages and job characteristics may indicate the marginal evaluation that people place on different features of the quality of life as reflected in job related factors. Such valuations are known as hedonic wages. Job characteristic variables from the Dictionary of Occupational Titles are introduced into reduced form wage equations containing personal characteristics from the NLS to provide hedonic wage estimates. A statistically significant negative job characteristic coefficient implies that workers accept lower pecuniary compensation in jobs containing the condition of an occupational amenity. A disamenity, however, requires additional monetary compensation to induce workers to undertake these tasks and is indicated by a positive coefficient. Hedonic wage equations estimated across all occupations yield weak and misleading results. Personal characteristics, for the most part, determine the occupational opportunity set to which an individual has access; but many personal attributes remain unmeasured. Segmentation into five groups of occupations produces mixed results. Compared to estimates across all occupations, each subset of occupations has far fewer "wrong signed" coefficients. Three occupational groups including jobs characteristics has very little effect. The most encouraging results come from the professions. Both the increase in explanatory power and changes in personal characteristic coefficients indicate that psychic income plays a major role in these occupations. Regressions based on laborers also produce interesting results, with positive compensating differentials for a number of conditions believed to be onerous. Cohort: B.

2351 ZALOKAR, C. NADJA.
"Careers of Young Women During the Transitional Decade of the 1970s." *Contemporary Policy Issues* 7,1 (January 1989):95-109.

Information from the NLS of Young Women was used to examine the careers of young women during the transitional decade of the 1970s. Women in skilled, traditionally male occupations were the primary focus. Although human capital theory predicted otherwise, women with high initial labor force attachment entered skilled jobs in the traditionally female sector rather than the traditionally male sector. Women with low initial labor force attachment who entered skilled jobs later in life were more likely to enter skilled male jobs. Women experienced mixed success in skilled male occupations. Those in skilled male jobs were less likely to make long-term career commitments than women in skilled non-male jobs; however, they earned considerably more than women in other positions. The chances of women remaining in skilled male occupations increased throughout the decade of the 1970s, which suggests that prospects for women in these jobs improved. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: G.

2352 ZALOKAR, C. NADJA.
"Generational Differences in Female Occupational Attainment--Have the 1970's Changed Women's Opportunities?" *American Economic Review* 76,2 (May 1986):378-381.

Earlier studies found evidence that sex differences in labor force attachment may explain sex differences in occupations. However, England (1982) and Corcoran et al. (1983) find that women with high labor force attachment are no more likely than other women to be in male occupations. This suggests that, when selecting occupations, women may face constraints in the form of direct labor market discrimination preventing them from entering male occupations or of a socialization process through which women and men acquire differing tastes for occupations. In the present analysis, data from the NLS of Mature Women are compared with the NLS of Young Women when each cohort was aged 30-38. The main source of women's increased occupational attainment during the 1970s was a decrease in women's costs of entering (increase in women's tastes for) more skilled, less female occupations. Cohort: G W.

2353 ZALOKAR, C. NADJA.
"A Human Capital Model of Sex Differences in Occupational Distribution and Wages." Ph.D. Dissertation, Princeton University, 1982.

This dissertation develops a human capital model of occupational choice in order to determine the extent to which differences in the labor force participation patterns of men and women can explain sex differences in the distribution of first occupations. In Chapter 1, the theoretical and empirical research on the causes of sex differences in occupations is examined. It is argued that a better human capital model of occupational choice must be developed before the human capital explanation of sex differences in occupations can be given a fair test. In Chapter 2, a simple human capital model of sex differences in occupational distribution and wages is developed in a general equilibrium framework. The model suggests how changes in the lifetime labor force participation patterns of women can lead to changes over time in the occupational distribution of men and women and in their relative wages. In Chapter 3, a partial equilibrium framework is used to develop a more realistic human capital model of occupational choice. Under the assumption that occupations require different amounts of general and occupation-specific training, it is shown that the length and timing of discontinuities in the labor force participation pattern affect occupational choice, because they affect the optimal investments in general and specific training. In Chapter 4, data from the NLS of Mature Women are used to test the model. It is shown that, in fact, women's choices of first occupation among general and specific training categories are quite sensitive to their labor force participation patterns. The occupational distribution of women if they had men's labor force participation patterns is simulated and compared to the women's actual occupational distribution. It is found that if women had men's labor force participation patterns, they would choose first occupations requiring more training, especially occupation-specific training. In Chapter 5, it is concluded that the effect of sex differences in labor force participation patterns on their occupational distributions can potentially explain almost three quarters of the male-female wage differential. Cohort: W.

2354 ZALOKAR, C. NADJA.
"Male-Female Differences in Occupational Choice and the Demand for General and Occupation-Specific Human Capital."
*Economic Inquiry* 26,1 (January 1988):59-74.

A human capital model of occupational choice as demand for general and occupation-specific human capital is presented to demonstrate how women's occupational choices vary with their lifetime labor force participation patterns. Data from the NLS of Mature Women are used to test the model. Simulations that use parameter estimates from the model reveal that, if women were to work continuously through out their lives, then they would enter occupations that require more human capital, particularly more specific human capital. Women's wages would increase because these occupations pay more and because women would be working more and gaining more experience. The model assumes that there is no labor market discrimination against women; how this assumption affects the results depends upon the nature of actual labor market discrimination. [ABI/INFORM] Cohort: W.

2355 ZELLER, FREDERICK A.; SHEA, JOHN R.; KOHEN, ANDREW I.; and MEYER, JACK A.
*Career Thresholds, Volume 2: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Male Youth.*
Washington, D.C.: U.S. GPO, 1971.

The present report, the second in the series on the NLS of Young Men, summarizes some of the findings of the second round of interviews with that cohort that were conducted in the autumn of 1967. Based exclusively on tabular data, its primary purpose is to describe the magnitude and patterns of change that occurred in the educational and labor market status of the youth during the 12-month period between the first and second surveys. The age span covered in the survey includes those years of a young man's life in which he first becomes integrated into the world of work. This is a critical period in the total socialization process. The young man's subsequent labor market behavior is influenced substantially by his educational and early labor market experiences. In this report, the authors have begun an analysis of these experiences by focusing on the magnitude and character of various changes that have occurred over a one-year period--in school enrollment status, labor force participation, unemployment experience, occupational and interfirm mobility, and educational aspirations. Cohort: B.

2356 ZILL, NICHOLAS; MOORE, KRISTIN A.; NORD, CHRISTINE W.; and STIEF, THOMAS.
"Welfare Mothers as Potential Employees: A Statistical Profile Based on National Survey Data." Report, Child Trends, Inc., 1991.

When women who receive welfare benefits are compared with other women, both poor and non-poor, in the NLSY and other national sample surveys, welfare mothers are notably different from non-poor mothers. At the same time, these data show that there is considerable diversity within the welfare population. In particular, compared to short-term recipients, longer-term recipients have lower cognitive achievement scores, less education, sporadic work experience, and lower self-esteem. Non-welfare mothers with similar disadvantages disproportionately find only low-paying service jobs, which are insufficient to move them out of poverty. Differences between poor women on welfare and poor working women are too small to represent major positive changes in the lives of the women themselves or in the life prospects of their children. The study suggests that federal programs of education and job training may be of help to those whose academic skills, education, and work experience are in the second quartile among welfare mothers. Those in the top quartile probably possess enough skills, education, and experience to succeed on their own, while prospects for those in the bottom half are unclear. Cohort: Y.

2357 ZILL, NICHOLAS; MOORE, KRISTIN A.; SMITH, ELLEN WOLPOW; and STIEF, THOMAS; et alia.
"The Life Circumstances and Development of Children in Welfare Families: A Profile Based on National Survey Data." Research Report (October 29, 1991). Washington, D.C.: Child Trends.

The finding that welfare children exhibit problems such as low achievement, grade repetition, and classroom conduct disorders at rates double those shown by non-poor children means the "cycle of disadvantage" is still very much with us. Unless effective interventions are found and applied, many of these young people will go on to become adult non-workers and impoverished or dependent parents, perhaps producing another generation of high-risk children. The similarities between children in families receiving AFDC and other poor children suggest that low parent education, poverty, and family turmoil are detrimental to children's development, no matter what the particular sources of the family's financial support or the predominant family configuration might be. The findings may also mean that if families move from being "welfare poor" to "working poor," the overall life chances of the children will not necessarily be enhanced. The findings regarding the home environments of children suggest that many mothers in low-income families need more than remedial education or job training; some need training in effective childrearing practices. A lack of parental stimulation may not be the only handicap, or even the most significant impediment faced by children in AFDC families, but it is a handicap that can be addressed through programs such as parenting education, high quality child care, and compensatory preschool. Finally, there is the finding that welfare children are clearly doing better than children in other low-income families with respect to receipt of routine health care. This finding reinforces concerns about the possible negative effects on children of a loss of Medicaid benefits as parents move from AFDC dependency to precarious self-sufficiency. Cohort: Y C.

2358 ZIMMERMAN, DAVID J.
"Regression Toward Mediocrity in Economic Stature." *American Economic Review* 82.3 (June 1992):409-429.

Estimates of the correlation in lifetime earnings between fathers and sons are presented. Data from the National Longitudinal Survey are used to measure the amount of intergenerational economic mobility present in the U.S. The data were obtained from a sample of 876 independent father-son pairs over the 1966-81 period and were analyzed on the basis of income from wages and salaries, hourly wages, and the Duncan index of socioeconomic status. Earlier studies, conducted for the US, report elasticities of children's earnings with respect to parent's earnings of 0.2 or less, suggesting extensive intergenerational mobility. These estimates, however, are biased downward by error-contaminated measures of lifetime economic status. Estimates are presented which correct for the problem of measurement error and find the integenerational correlation in income to be on the order of 0.4. This suggests considerably less intergenerational mobility than previously believed. Charts, equations, references. Cohort: B M.

2359 ZIMMERMAN, DAVID JOHN.
"Intergenerational Mobility and the Transmission of Inequality: an Empirical Study Using Longitudinal Data." Ph.D. Dissertation, Princeton University, 1992.

This dissertation contains three separate essays. The first essay uses data from the NLS to measure the degree of intergenerational economic mobility in the U.S. Specifically it examines the extent to which the economic outcomes of sons resemble those of their fathers. Estimates are provided using a variety of procedures including Ordinary Least Squares Instrumental Variables and Generalized Method of Moments. The findings indicate the intergenerational correlation in earnings to be on the order of 0.4 suggesting considerably less economic mobility in the U.S. than previously reported. The second essay uses a matched sample of mothers and daughters from the NLS to measure the extent to which a daughter's exposure to parental welfare participation increases the probability of the daughter receiving welfare when she heads her own household. The observed correlation in the welfare histories of mothers and daughters would provide a biased estimate of the intergenerational welfare trap if parent-child earnings are correlated across generations. Two approaches are used to form an unbiased estimate of the welfare trap. The first predicts the fraction of children expected to participate in the welfare program AFDC simply because of the intergenerational correlation in income. The second approach employs a probit model of welfare participation. The findings suggest that much of the intergenerational correlation in welfare participation is not the result of a welfare trap but rather is an outcome of the intergenerational transmission of poverty. The third essay uses a matched sample of brothers and fathers and sons from the NLS to estimate the economic returns to schooling. Contrasting the earnings and education of brothers or fathers and sons provides a means of controlling for unobserved family attributes that could bias the estimated returns to schooling. The findings suggest that estimated returns to schooling do not suffer from a significant upward omitted variable bias but rather a substantial downward bias due to measurement error in reported schooling. Cohort: Y.

2360 ZWYCEWICZ, ANNE MARIE B.
"Do as I Say, Not as I Did: A Mother's Influence on Her Daughter's Educational and Occupational Achievements." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Maryland, 1984.

The present study investigated whether a mother's behavior and attitudes about work and school were significantly related to her daughter's educational and occupational achievements. It also explored whether the powerful influence of education on male achievement applies equally well to female achievement. Data from the NLS were used to study these questions. A subgroup of (144) NLS mother-daughter pairs selected by race served as the present subject sample. Multiple regression analyses were used to test each of five research hypotheses. Daughter's perceived encouragement from father to continue education past high school was included as a variable to clarify the role of parental encouragement on daughter's achievements. Three covariates, mother's age, daughter's age and daughter's oldest child status, were believed to influence the outcome measures, but were not of theoretical interest in the present study. Two mediating variables, daughter's IQ and SES of daughter's parental family, were chosen because of their known influence on achievement. Six maternal attitudinal factors were the main focus of the study: mother's occupation, whether mother worked for wages when daughter was a teenager, mother's educational achievement, mother's attitude toward women working, mother's prediction of daughter's educational achievement, and daughter's perceived encouragement from mother to continue education past high school. The study investigated the effect of these variables on two outcome measures, daughter's occupational achievement and daughter's educational achievement. The analysis showed that mother's attitudes and not her behaviors are related to daughter's occupational and educational achievements, and that daughter's educational attainment is correlated with daughter's occupational achievement. It was found that mother's prediction of daughter's educational achievement and daughter's perceived encouragement from mother explained an additional twenty percent of the variance in daughter's educational achievement, over and above the thirty-four percent of the variance explained by the covariates and mediators. Cohort: G W.

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**Cohort B** **[Young Men 14-24 years of age in the initial interview year of 1966.]**

1 16 17 18 19 20 21 29 31 32 33 34 38 47 48 50 51 52
53 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 66 67 68 69 71 72 75 76 78 79
80 87 88 90 106 107 117 118 122 124 127 129 131 137 157 158 159 160
161 162 167 168 176 178 180 182 183 188 189 197 198 207 208 209 212 213
214 215 216 221 226 227 234 244 253 254 262 263 273 275 277 286 287 288
289 310 313 316 320 342 343 345 351 352 353 359 360 361 362 364 365 376
415 420 421 425 426 433 434 435 463 464 478 479 480 483 485 486 487 488
496 503 509 512 513 518 535 538 540 541 546 550 558 560 562 563 570 572
573 574 575 581 589 594 595 596 600 601 602 604 605 607 608 610 613 632
633 634 635 639 642 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 659 661 662 663 664 665
674 675 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 703 704 705 711 715 731
733 740 745 747 748 757 762 763 764 765 767 769 772 774 775 776 778 779
780 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 814 819 820 821 840 844 855 865 866
885 888 897 898 899 900 901 907 916 917 918 920 921 922 923 924 926 928
929 930 931 933 934 935 936 938 945 950 972 982 984 985 986 988 989 994
1005 1006 1020 1024 1030 1031 1032 1044 1045 1047 1048 1049 1050 1053 1057 1065 1071 1072
1073 1074 1078 1079 1080 1081 1095 1096 1103 1115 1116 1117 1143 1144 1150 1152 1153 1154
1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161 1162 1163 1164 1165 1167 1170 1172 1174 1182 1183 1184 1186
1188 1198 1202 1206 1207 1208 1209 1210 1211 1212 1213 1224 1225 1226 1227 1232 1233 1234
1236 1237 1240 1241 1242 1244 1245 1246 1252 1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1278 1279 1280 1281
1282 1283 1284 1285 1290 1316 1317 1318 1321 1328 1330 1339 1348 1349 1350 1353 1360 1374
1382 1389 1394 1411 1432 1433 1442 1462 1475 1478 1483 1484 1493 1494 1495 1496 1497 1498
1499 1500 1548 1569 1577 1590 1599 1604 1608 1609 1611 1612 1615 1620 1621 1622 1635 1636
1637 1638 1642 1650 1672 1673 1674 1675 1676 1682 1684 1685 1691 1710 1713 1723 1737 1738
1743 1744 1747 1754 1758 1759 1761 1762 1763 1764 1767 1771 1774 1783 1792 1798 1823 1845
1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1868 1879 1900 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1933 1948 1949
1953 1957 1965 1981 1983 1984 1985 1986 1990 1993 1994 1999 2000 2004 2006 2011 2021 2038
2044 2060 2061 2062 2088 2092 2094 2097 2098 2099 2100 2101 2109 2110 2116 2117 2119 2120
2129 2135 2149 2151 2166 2168 2169 2170 2172 2183 2193 2206 2207 2210 2225 2234 2235 2236
2239 2240 2241 2242 2264 2265 2279 2284 2294 2308 2313 2333 2356 2360 2364 2369 2374 2377

**Cohort C** **[Children 1-15 years of age in 1986 of female respondents of the 1979 Youth cohort.]**

98 114 115 125 138 139 143 164 166 205 210 211 271 272 344 354 357 367
368 369 378 381 432 467 470 473 474 525 527 528 551 557 571 585 694 708
709 725 729 730 786 816 823 825 861 862 909 912 1060 1084 1086 1088 1091 1092
1107 1119 1187 1214 1304 1305 1308 1309 1310 1368 1369 1402 1429 1430 1431 1443 1445 1446
1448 1450 1451 1452 1453 1469 1470 1505 1514 1536 1538 1539 1540 1542 1543 1544 1545 1550
1552 1553 1558 1564 1591 1592 1593 1627 1643 1644 1669 1670 1677 1689 1695 1697 1701 1702
1703 1705 1706 1707 1708 1811 1812 1840 1896 1925 1935 1937 1959 1960 1967 2024 2025 2026
2111 2115 2156 2190 2194 2195 2196 2197 2214 2252 2253 2255 2256 2268 2269 2270 2274 2315
2317 2318 2324 2376

**Cohort G** **[Young Women 14-24 years of age in the initial interview year of 1968.]**

16 17 29 31 32 33 34 38 51 58 59 60 67 68 69 79 80 82
83 87 88 95 101 102 103 105 107 124 163 168 169 170 173 174 182 189
194 195 202 207 208 209 212 213 214 215 217 218 219 253 262 268 269 287
288 289 297 298 312 319 342 350 353 379 383 386 420 423 427 433 434 435
437 448 458 460 463 464 488 503 509 518 520 523 534 537 546 547 549 550
573 574 575 576 589 598 600 601 602 603 604 605 607 611 616 617 618 619
620 621 622 630 631 642 659 693 697 711 712 741 743 744 745 747 748 750
758 763 767 779 780 782 783 784 785 791 813 821 855 880 908 910 911 924
933 935 940 941 942 945 946 947 950 952 972 982 983 988 997 998 1001 1004
1006 1022 1024 1026 1027 1029 1035 1045 1050 1052 1057 1061 1082 1115 1116 1133 1136 1140
1141 1150 1151 1155 1156 1158 1160 1166 1167 1168 1171 1173 1175 1182 1184 1187 1191 1198
1203 1215 1216 1223 1241 1242 1243 1244 1252 1272 1273 1274 1277 1284 1318 1319 1321 1322
1323 1324 1325 1328 1330 1349 1353 1373 1374 1375 1376 1377 1378 1379 1382 1387 1388 1389
1394 1395 1396 1413 1416 1417 1418 1419 1421 1425 1426 1427 1432 1433 1442 1462 1468 1473
1482 1490 1493 1494 1495 1498 1499 1506 1507 1508 1509 1510 1511 1512 1516 1517 1518 1519
1521 1537 1548 1554 1557 1559 1563 1565 1569 1575 1576 1577 1580 1581 1584 1585 1586 1587
1590 1594 1595 1596 1597 1598 1604 1607 1608 1612 1613 1615 1622 1631 1632 1635 1636 1637
1638 1639 1650 1654 1655 1657 1661 1668 1672 1680 1686 1687 1710 1723 1730 1737 1744 1754
1761 1762 1771 1783 1793 1794 1798 1838 1844 1845 1846 1849 1857 1858 1862 1866 1873 1874
1879 1881 1884 1885 1887 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916
1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1949 1953 1957 1971 1979 1993 1999 2000 2004 2005 2006 2008
2009 2023 2044 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2057 2067 2068 2072 2073 2083 2084 2087 2088 2092
2093 2103 2104 2105 2112 2113 2119 2124 2125 2130 2131 2134 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142
2143 2144 2145 2146 2147 2148 2149 2151 2158 2160 2167 2169 2171 2173 2174 2183 2189 2193
2199 2203 2204 2205 2206 2207 2211 2216 2220 2236 2241 2260 2261 2289 2290 2291 2294 2298
2299 2300 2313 2331 2333 2342 2343 2346 2357 2358 2359 2368 2370 2371 2379

**Cohort M** **[Older Men 45-59 years of age in the initial interview year of 1966.]**

7 8 14 15 20 26 27 32 33 34 49 52 58 59 60 62 63 64
90 127 128 129 130 131 133 134 135 136 145 146 147 148 149 151 152 153
156 168 175 183 185 186 189 190 193 216 224 225 226 227 228 254 255 259
260 261 277 281 282 285 310 311 315 339 340 341 346 347 348 349 352 353
366 388 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405
415 436 438 439 447 455 476 478 480 486 500 504 505 506 510 511 513 514
536 546 558 559 569 574 575 590 615 626 632 633 634 637 638 639 640 641
643 644 659 660 668 669 670 672 673 674 676 678 679 681 683 685 690 705
734 739 740 763 767 770 797 811 812 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 840
858 860 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 888 890 891
893 894 897 920 924 926 927 937 954 956 960 982 999 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016
1019 1024 1037 1038 1053 1054 1055 1056 1057 1058 1059 1066 1068 1094 1114 1122 1123 1124
1125 1126 1127 1128 1138 1139 1142 1143 1144 1156 1165 1169 1176 1177 1180 1181 1194 1225
1228 1229 1230 1232 1233 1234 1235 1237 1239 1240 1245 1257 1261 1275 1284 1287 1290 1294
1298 1321 1328 1329 1334 1335 1336 1338 1351 1352 1359 1371 1372 1374 1384 1386 1390 1392
1410 1411 1428 1433 1434 1437 1438 1439 1440 1441 1454 1476 1477 1483 1501 1502 1503 1504
1570 1571 1574 1601 1602 1603 1605 1614 1616 1622 1624 1625 1640 1641 1648 1649 1658 1663
1692 1693 1694 1710 1711 1712 1714 1715 1717 1718 1723 1724 1725 1726 1727 1728 1729 1731
1732 1736 1739 1740 1741 1742 1745 1747 1748 1749 1750 1751 1752 1753 1754 1757 1758 1759
1765 1766 1769 1770 1771 1773 1775 1777 1778 1779 1788 1798 1806 1807 1809 1821 1822 1823
1839 1843 1854 1867 1880 1882 1890 1938 1939 1940 1946 1947 1957 1965 1972 1985 1989 2004
2010 2041 2045 2046 2053 2054 2055 2058 2081 2090 2092 2095 2102 2121 2127 2149 2150 2153
2184 2185 2186 2187 2188 2200 2221 2222 2224 2238 2241 2251 2288 2302 2310 2311 2312 2349
2350 2351 2355 2356 2377

**Cohort N** **[Research on the National Longitudinal Surveys in general.]**

56 89 114 116 121 187 240 256 264 265 292 300 369 382 515 656 691 773
777 863 952 993 1135 1231 1345 1534 1558 1591 1647 1651 1653 1666 1667 1670 1716 1719
1720 1721 1722 1726 1733 1756 1760 1791 1797 1889 1898 2022 2096 2122 2136 2152 2217 2218
2347

**Cohort W [Mature Women 30-44 years of age in the initial interview year of 1967.]**

32 33 34 39 40 44 54 58 59 60 81 84 104 105 110 123 144 150
168 175 179 189 206 217 235 236 237 238 239 255 257 258 276 279 280 281
282 295 296 301 302 319 325 326 353 372 373 374 377 379 380 384 385 388
389 390 392 393 396 403 406 407 408 409 413 417 418 419 423 458 460 484
488 491 494 501 502 517 520 534 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 554 555 561
564 565 567 574 575 584 586 587 591 592 593 603 624 625 635 636 637 642
644 645 646 647 658 659 690 696 727 743 744 749 761 763 767 768 770 790
792 793 794 795 796 815 818 824 839 842 845 880 881 882 883 884 887 889
892 896 903 904 905 911 914 924 944 946 947 948 949 958 959 971 981 982
987 990 1000 1002 1003 1004 1017 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1029 1033 1034 1035 1051 1052
1057 1061 1075 1108 1109 1110 1111 1112 1113 1137 1138 1146 1147 1148 1149 1156 1168 1182
1183 1184 1201 1204 1255 1256 1266 1267 1268 1275 1284 1291 1292 1293 1320 1321 1322 1323
1324 1325 1327 1328 1329 1344 1354 1355 1356 1357 1358 1359 1367 1370 1373 1374 1387 1393
1395 1398 1411 1412 1419 1420 1421 1425 1426 1433 1466 1467 1474 1476 1482 1485 1486 1487
1488 1491 1492 1522 1525 1526 1527 1528 1529 1530 1531 1554 1557 1559 1571 1600 1622 1626
1629 1641 1654 1658 1662 1668 1710 1723 1734 1735 1746 1754 1755 1771 1772 1798 1799 1800
1801 1802 1803 1808 1810 1829 1830 1831 1832 1833 1834 1835 1836 1837 1838 1841 1842 1849
1878 1883 1886 1890 1901 1938 1940 1941 1942 1943 1950 1951 1952 1954 1955 1957 1965 1998
2001 2002 2003 2004 2007 2008 2019 2035 2036 2056 2057 2059 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2069
2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2082 2085 2086 2089 2090 2091 2092
2104 2106 2113 2114 2124 2125 2126 2127 2128 2134 2137 2138 2139 2140 2141 2142 2145 2149
2150 2154 2158 2164 2165 2182 2201 2202 2209 2211 2212 2215 2216 2229 2230 2231 2232 2233
2241 2245 2260 2261 2267 2280 2289 2290 2295 2301 2303 2304 2305 2306 2307 2323 2326 2331
2336 2342 2358 2371 2372 2373 2379

**Cohort Y [Youth of both sexes who were 14-22 years of age in the initial interview year of 1979.]**

2 3 4 5 12 13 22 23 24 25 28 30 41 42 43 45 46 55
65 70 73 74 77 85 86 91 92 93 94 96 97 98 99 100 108 109
111 112 113 114 115 116 119 125 132 139 142 143 154 164 166 173 174 177
181 184 191 192 196 197 199 200 203 204 205 210 211 220 222 223 229 230
231 232 233 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 263 264 265
266 267 270 271 272 274 278 283 284 290 291 293 294 299 307 313 314 317
318 319 321 322 323 324 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338
354 355 356 357 358 363 367 368 369 370 371 375 378 381 387 410 411 412
414 416 421 422 424 427 428 429 430 431 432 440 442 443 444 445 446 450
451 452 453 454 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 465 466 468 470 471 474
475 477 481 482 489 490 492 493 495 497 498 499 507 508 516 519 520 521
522 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 539 542 550 551 552 553 557 568
571 577 578 579 580 582 583 585 588 597 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606
609 612 623 627 628 629 655 657 666 667 671 677 689 692 695 698 699 700
701 702 706 707 708 709 710 713 714 716 717 718 719 720 724 725 729 730
735 736 737 738 742 746 751 752 753 754 755 756 759 760 766 767 769 771
781 786 787 788 789 806 807 808 809 810 816 817 821 822 823 825 826 827
836 837 838 841 846 847 848 849 851 852 853 854 856 857 859 861 862 864
886 895 902 906 908 909 911 912 913 915 919 922 924 925 932 939 943 945
952 953 955 957 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 973 974 975 976
977 979 980 991 992 995 996 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1018 1021 1036 1039 1040 1041
1042 1043 1046 1060 1062 1063 1064 1069 1070 1076 1083 1084 1086 1087 1088 1089 1090 1091
1092 1093 1097 1098 1099 1100 1101 1102 1104 1105 1106 1107 1118 1120 1129 1130 1131 1132
1134 1145 1152 1178 1179 1185 1187 1189 1190 1192 1193 1195 1196 1197 1199 1200 1205 1206
1207 1214 1217 1218 1219 1221 1222 1238 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1253 1254 1258 1259 1260
1262 1263 1264 1265 1269 1270 1276 1286 1288 1289 1295 1296 1297 1299 1300 1301 1302 1303
1304 1305 1308 1309 1311 1312 1313 1314 1315 1326 1328 1331 1332 1333 1337 1340 1341 1342
1343 1346 1347 1353 1361 1362 1363 1364 1365 1366 1368 1369 1380 1381 1383 1385 1391 1396
1399 1400 1401 1402 1403 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408 1409 1414 1415 1421 1422 1423 1424 1435
1436 1443 1444 1445 1446 1447 1448 1450 1451 1452 1453 1456 1457 1458 1459 1461 1463 1464
1465 1470 1471 1472 1473 1479 1481 1505 1513 1514 1520 1523 1524 1532 1533 1535 1536 1538
1539 1542 1543 1544 1545 1546 1547 1549 1550 1551 1552 1553 1555 1556 1558 1561 1562 1564
1566 1567 1568 1572 1573 1578 1579 1580 1581 1583 1588 1589 1591 1592 1593 1606 1610 1613
1617 1619 1623 1627 1628 1630 1633 1634 1638 1643 1644 1645 1646 1652 1659 1660 1664 1665
1666 1669 1670 1671 1676 1677 1678 1679 1681 1683 1688 1689 1690 1695 1696 1697 1701 1702
1703 1705 1706 1707 1708 1709 1768 1776 1780 1781 1782 1783 1784 1785 1786 1787 1789 1796
1804 1805 1811 1812 1813 1814 1815 1816 1817 1818 1819 1820 1824 1825 1826 1827 1828 1840
1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1855 1856 1863 1864 1865 1869 1870 1871 1872 1875 1876
1877 1888 1891 1892 1893 1896 1897 1899 1902 1903 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930
1931 1932 1934 1935 1937 1944 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1966 1967 1968 1974 1975
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1982 1987 1988 1995 1996 1997 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018
2020 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2037 2039 2040 2042 2043 2047
2048 2096 2107 2108 2111 2115 2118 2119 2130 2131 2132 2133 2136 2151 2156 2157 2161 2162
2163 2175 2176 2177 2178 2179 2180 2181 2190 2192 2194 2195 2196 2197 2198 2208 2213 2214
2219 2223 2226 2227 2228 2237 2243 2244 2247 2248 2249 2250 2252 2253 2254 2255 2256 2257
2258 2259 2260 2261 2262 2263 2266 2268 2269 2270 2274 2275 2276 2277 2278 2281 2282 2283
2284 2285 2286 2287 2289 2292 2293 2296 2297 2309 2314 2315 2316 2317 2318 2319 2320 2321
2322 2324 2325 2327 2328 2329 2330 2332 2334 2335 2337 2338 2339 2340 2341 2343 2344 2345
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